هكذا من الأصل

THE LIBRARY - THE UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Overcast. Temp 20-21 (68-70). Tomorrow overcast. Yesterday's temp. 33-20 (91-68). LONDON: Sunny. Temp. 32-20 (90-68). Tomorrow sunny. Yesterday's temp 32-20 (90-67). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 30-16 (86-60). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 27 (high 80). Yesterday's temp. 24-15 (75-60).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria	12 S	Lebanon	50 P.
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	16 P.	Netherlands	1.80 Fior.
Finland	2.20 F.M.	Nigeria	50 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	12 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P.	Spain	30 Pts.
Greece	10 Drs.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 5	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Iran	25 Rials	Turkey	T.£3
Italy	300 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	50 c.
Israel	I.£ 3.00	Yugoslavia	9 D.

No. 28,784 ** PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, AUGUST 9-10, 1975 Established 1887



Associated Press.

Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves announces new Portuguese Cabinet during ceremony in Lisbon. In the center is President Francisco da Costa Gomes and at the far right is the military security chief, Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho.

Communist Leanings but No Political Base

Gonçalves Cabinet Sworn In But Its Tenure Is Temporary

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, Aug. 8 (NYT).—President Francisco da Costa Gomes, after three weeks of turmoil and uncertainty following the resignation of two major non-Communist parties from the government, today swore in a new Cabinet devoid of any strong political base but leaning toward the Communists.

The President said the Cabinet, formed earlier today by Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves, was a stopgap government that he hoped would provide for a political pause during which "we may construct something more definitive."

The President, calling the new Cabinet "a transitory measure," added "that I hope [it] may provide for a political pause by which, in a climate of order, discipline and work, we may construct something more definitive."

The President swore in the Cabinet a day after he was warned by political parties and fellow military officers of the threat of a Communist dictatorship in this country, where a long-time rightist dictatorship was overthrown on April 25 of last year.

Two Vice-Premiers

The Premier will be seconded by two vice-premiers, Jose Texeira Ribeiro, an economic expert from the University of Coimbra, and Lt. Col. Antonio Arnao Metelo, who was minister of interior in the last Cabinet. Mario Joao de Oliveira Ruivo, who is understood to be close to the Communist party, was made foreign minister instead of Maj. Ernesto Melo Antunes, who now leads the military dissidents. Mr. Ruivo was a junior minister of fisheries and was involved in overtures made by the Soviet Union for facilities for its fishing fleet in Portugal.

Francisco Pereira de Moura, a leader of the Portuguese Democratic Movement, was made minister of social affairs while Mario Murteira was kept on as minister of economic planning. Mr. Murteira is close to the Portuguese Democratic Movement, which is the Communist party's principal political ally.

Gen. Goncalves promised quick emergency measures to meet the long-neglected economic crisis. At the same time, he warned of "severe repression" of what he termed "neo-fascist" phenomena and appealed for reconciliation and unity among all Portuguese who favored socialism.

But from the record of the last few weeks, in which the opposition to him grew increasingly violent and intransigent, it was apparent that the Premier was not in a strong position either to put down violence by force or to reconcile his adversaries to him. The fact that the new Cabinet, the fifth since the revolution in April of last year, was only a temporary one further weakened his authority and prestige.

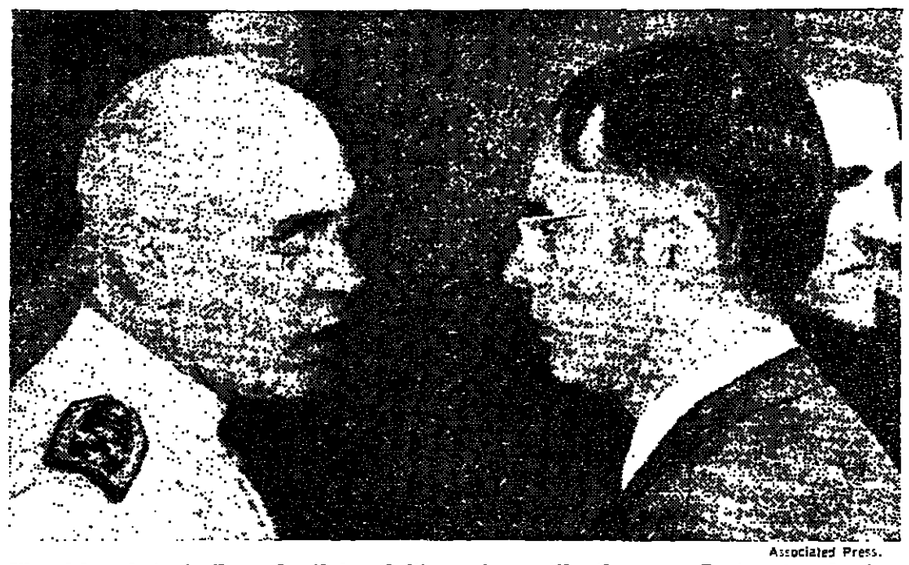
Gen. Costa Gomes had been urged to remove the Premier immediately and recognize majority opinion through a broadly-based government that would include the two largest parties, the Socialists and the Popular Democrats. Their resignation from the last government provoked the long and unprecedentedly violent crisis. It was doubtful whether the concession of making the new Cabinet only temporary would appease the opposition and rumors grew of military unrest against the government.

The rumors were fed by the revelation of a document drawn up by nine members of the High Council of the Revolution and delivered to the President yesterday. It rejected "a model of socialism of the Eastern European type to which we shall be inevitably led by a political management that obstinately believes that a 'vanguard' with a very narrow social base will make the revolution in the name of the whole people and which has, in practice, tolerated every kind of infiltration of this 'vanguard' in the centers of political power and in the military structures."

The vanguard was understood to be the Communist party. The officers, who also rejected Western European social democracy and said that they wanted a genuinely democratic socialism, included Maj. Melo Antunes, Maj. Vitor Alves, a roving ambassador for the last government, and Capt. Vasco Lourenço, the spokesman for the Council of the Revolution. The document got support also from 16 other officers, including the commanders of two of the four military regions, those of the center and south. It was also circulated in barracks for signature.

In all, about 400 officers were reported to be behind the dissidents. They appeared to account for most of the units in the northern region, whose commander, Brig. Gen. Eurico Corvacho, has been siding with the Premier and the Communists. The officers also include a large part of the Lisbon region, which

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Associated Press.

Vice-Adm. Antonio Rosa Coutinho (left) confers with the new Portuguese foreign minister, Mario Joao de Oliveira Ruivo, following swearing-in of Cabinet in Lisbon.

New Kissinger 'Shuttle' Seen

Israel, Egypt Gap on Accord Is Reported to Be Narrowing

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON Aug. 8 (WP).—The gap between the Israeli and Egyptian terms for a new military disengagement in the Sinai Desert was reported considerably reduced in an Israeli response delivered last night to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Sources in Jerusalem and Washington said the stage is being set for a new round of "shuttle diplomacy" by Mr. Kissinger during the week beginning Aug. 17. Such a trip would be intended to resolve remaining Israeli-Egyptian differences.

Israel's ambassador to Washington, Simcha Dinitz, gave an unusually swift reply last night to Egypt's latest offer for a second-stage agreement in the Sinai Desert, which Mr. Kissinger had handed over to Mr. Dinitz on Tuesday.

Mr. Dinitz, after a 90-minute meeting with Mr. Kissinger, described his message as "preliminary reactions" to the Egyptian proposal. Mr. Dinitz said his reply "is not in any way in final terms" and that he and Mr. Kissinger "probably will meet each other again in the near future."

'Face Value'

The Israeli envoy declined to characterize the response he had presented to Mr. Kissinger. When it was noted that Defense Minister Shimon Peres said in Jerusalem yesterday that Israel is "in the final stages of negotiations on an interim agreement," Mr. Dinitz responded: "If Mr. Peres said so, he is a minister and I would take his statement at face value."

U.S. sources declined any immediate comment. A major reason for this move is that Israel's formal position on the Egyptian terms will not be established until a Cabinet meeting in Jerusalem on Sunday and the reply delivered by Mr. Dinitz last night was understood to ask for further clarification of the Egyptian position.

The U.S. ambassador to Egypt, Hermann Eilts, is in Washington, prepared to return to Cairo with the Israeli reply.

According to informed sources, major differences have been largely overcome between Egypt and Israel concerning Israeli withdrawal from two strategic points in the Sinai, the Gidi and Mitla Passes.

As now projected, Egyptian troops would be posted at the western end of the passes. Israeli troops would be positioned on heights overlooking the eastern end of the passes, and U.S. technicians would operate early-warning systems in the passes as assurances to both sides against the launching of military operations and also as a measure of guarantee for Israel of U.S. involvement in maintaining the accord.

Among the further advances reported, Egypt is said to have reduced its demands for a land corridor to the Abu Rudeis oil fields, which were captured by Israel in the 1967 war and would be returned to Egyptian control. The terms also reportedly assure that Israel will retain a major

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Stiff Upper Lip Now Bestrides A Tieless Neck

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP).—For the first time in history, bobbies could be seen on the streets of London today with their shirts unbuttoned at the neck and their ties in their pockets.

"It's the heat," explained an officer.

"It's the first time in our history we've allowed men to go out onto the streets without ties," an inspector said, "and, as soon as the weather turns back to normal, the ties will be back."

It was only a few years ago that constables were allowed on the streets in their shirtsleeves.

Angola Battle Erupts Near Site of Dam

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, Aug. 8 (AP).—Fierce fighting has erupted between rival African movements in Angola near the multimillion-dollar Ruacana hydroelectric project, South African authorities reported today.

They said the moderate National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) had seized control of Calueque from the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

UNITA, hitherto neutral, has apparently thrown itself into the fighting after deciding that it must demonstrate its military and political strength to survive.

Caluaque is considered a key position for access to the construction site of the Ruacana power project, which overlaps the border with South-West Africa.

UNITA was also reported to be in control of the township on the Angolan side of the border where the workers at the Ruacana project live.

The fighting between UNITA and the MPLA has flared during the last 24 hours, officials here said.

The MPLA was reported in control of a border checkpoint on the Angola side at Oshikango.

UNITA has strong tribal support in the region and is apparently seeking to oust the MPLA forces, whose ethnic base is in north central Angola near Luanda, the capital.

A battle was also fought at Pereira de Eca about 30 miles north of the border when 300 MPLA soldiers confronted 200 UNITA men today. UNITA reinforcements were reported to be on their way.

Americans Told to Go

LUANDA, Angola, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—The U.S. Consulate here today advised Americans to leave Angola as soon as possible.

A note circulated to U.S. citizens said the consulate recommended "that all American citizens leave Angola as soon as possible." Their number is estimated at 120.

Calls Aid Stand a Breach of Helsinki Pact

Russia Sees EEC 'Interference' in Portugal

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Aug. 8 (NYT).—Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, today invoked the Helsinki declaration of the European Security Conference to warn the European Economic Community against what it contended was new interference in the internal affairs of Portugal.

It was the first time that the official Soviet press cited the Helsinki declaration of principles, which was signed just a week ago, to advance an argument. Western diplomats here have expected that Moscow would begin wielding the declaration to bolster its position in its dealings with the West.

The objection raised by Pravda today concerned the nine Common Market members' decision in Brussels last month to defer until this fall the question of whether to give Portugal economic and financial assistance.

In a commentary datelined Lisbon, Pravda asserted that the Common Market would approve such aid "only if events in Portugal develop in a direction that suits the capitalistic West." To lay down such conditions, it said, was "to interfere directly in the internal affairs of the Portuguese."

'Is It Not Time?'

"Is it not time, people are asking in this connection in the Portugese capital, to begin fulfilling the obligations undertaken by the representatives of the Western powers at the conference in Helsinki concerning noninterference in the internal affairs of other peoples?" Pravda said.

While the Soviet press has previously charged that Western aid was used to undermine recipient countries, it struck some Western diplomatic observers here as odd that Pravda would label the deferral of a decision on aid as direct interference in internal affairs.

Noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries was one of the principles that Moscow pressed for inclusion in the declaration that finally emerged from the Geneva phase of the European Security Conference. The Soviet Union is considered ready to cite it if the Western participants push too hard for implementation of the provisions in the agreement calling for the freer movement of persons and ideas.

Although the Helsinki declaration is not legally binding, the Soviet government, in formally endorsing it earlier this week, asserted that its principles should be "made a law of international life which is not to be breached by anyone."

The Soviet press has been generally cautious about the recent anti-Communist backlash in Portugal although the Kremlin is doubtless concerned. The anti-Communist demonstrations have been described in dispatches by the official press agency, Tass, as "neo-fascist gangs" and "hoodlums."

However, a Tass dispatch from Lisbon yesterday contended that "the working people of Portugal are giving a rebuff to the designs for reaction and counter-revolution which are trying to undermine the alliance of the popular masses and the Armed Forces Movement."

Today's Pravda commentary, which was signed by Voleslav Sedykh, took a stronger line. It asserted that "in Lisbon they observe a growing, undisguised anti-Portuguese campaign in the West, ceaseless attacks by reactionary propaganda organs on the young republic and the striving to split the union of the people and army and undermine the unity of the country's democratic forces."

Pravda contended that the Western "monopolistic press and "big capital" were together "inciting the internal and external enemies of the revolution."

Lenin Defense Of Deals With West Printed

MOSCOW, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—The Soviet Institute for Marxism-Leninism today published a previously unknown manuscript by Lenin written in 1920 and welcoming trade links between Communist Russia and the capitalist West.

The Soviet state founder's comments, part of a speech delivered to a regional government conference, were included among 487 documents made public for the first time today in the 38th volume of Lenin's works put out by the Moscow-based institute.

"Bolshevist principles can take any competition with normal ideas of a democratic nature," Lenin was quoted as saying, but only as long as "the Soviet system has in this matter equal opportunities and the world took note of the fact. I see no reason why a socialist state like ours should not have unlimited business relations with capitalist countries."

China Sends Troops to Work In Strike-Disrupted Factories

HONG KONG, Aug. 8 (UPI).—Army and air force units have been ordered into factories in China's Chekiang Province to maintain production hit by industrial strife in the region, Chekiang radio said today.

The air force command sent an undisclosed number of men to join army troops working in factories in the east China province, the radio said.

The regional military command, in Nanking, also ordered more troops into factories in Hangchow, the provincial capital, and other cities.

A 10,000-man military force had been sent to the factories in the middle of last month by central authorities in Peking.

Hangchow has been a trouble spot for several months as a result of workers' demands for higher wages, strikes, slowdowns, factional fighting and other activity denounced by officials as "sabotage."

The city is about 100 miles southwest of Shanghai. It has been closed to foreigners for much of the year.

Several high officials from Peking, including Wang Hung-wen, a vice-chairman of the Communist party, have been sent to the city in recent weeks to try to end the strife, which has spread to other parts of the province.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung also was in the city, his favorite retreat, earlier this year, along with his wife, Chiang Ching. But it is not known whether the ailing 81-year-old leader had a hand in trying to resolve the problems.

Today's Chekiang radio broadcast carried two separate reports on military intervention in troubled factories.

The first said the air force headquarters in the province had sent men to work in various heavy-industry plants in Hangchow and had called on all air force units in the province to support industrial production. It said the air force men went into the factories on July 28 and "have worked hard."

A second broadcast said "commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army Nanking units" were working in factories near where they were stationed.

Russian Exodus To Israel Drops

GENEVA, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—Soviet Jews going to Israel in the first seven months of this year numbered 4,691—less than half the total of 10,980 in the same period last year, a migration organization official said here today.

A total of 813 Soviet Jews arrived in Vienna last month and 499 of them went on to Israel. The remainder went to other countries, mainly the United States and Canada, a spokesman for the Intergovernmental Committee on European Migration said.

The Israel Lobby in Washington—Admired, Resented and Feared

Interest Group, Backed by 4 Million U.S. Jews, Called Most Powerful

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (NYT).—Once a week, representatives of 14 national organizations that claim to represent 4 million U.S. Jews meet in an office in downtown Washington to discuss Israel and what they think should be done to help the nation.

They constitute the so-called Israel lobby—by many accounts the most powerful, best-run and effective foreign-policy interest group in Washington. Many fear it. Some resent it. But all in the administration and Congress who deal with the Israel lobby seem to respect its might and admire its agile leadership.

"I am envious of them," said Sen. James Abourezk, D-S.D., who is of Arab origin.

Its spearhead is the 21-year-old American Israel Public Affairs Committee, which is registered as a domestic lobby with both the House and the Senate.

The director is Morris Amitay, a New Yorker with a wealth of experience as a State Department officer and a legislative assistant on Capitol Hill.

He seems to be a born persuader—low-keyed but persistent, alternating good humor with earnestness. He counts Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin as a friend and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger as an old acquaintance.

"We lobby on behalf of issues of interest to Israel," he said.

Mr. Amitay works largely with a battery of telephones. A secretary's phone has instructions written on it to "put calls through immediately" to him from an under secretary of state, Israel's ambassador to Washington, Simcha Dinitz, and "any senator."

Recently, the pace of Mr. Amitay's work has picked up. He instituted the weekly meeting of Jewish organization representatives two months ago. The day is kept confidential for security reasons, he explained.

Mr. Amitay is also planning to expand his operation beyond its staff of 12 and its annual budget of $350,000. Why?

"The reason is American Jews are scared," he began. "Scared is not the word," he corrected himself. "But concerned, concerned after the Yom Kippur War that the United States' efforts to improve relations with Arab states not be at the expense of the security of Israel."

An example of how the lobby works was provided last month when it became known that the Ford administration was asking Congress to approve the sale to Jordan of 14 improved Hawk missile systems worth $236 million.

The same day, a confidential notification from the administration reached the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House International Relations Committee concerning the proposition. Mr. Amitay was informed of it, although it was secret, by aides of Sen. Clifford Case, R-N.J., and Rep. Jonathan Bingham, D-N.Y.

'Reaction' Sought

Under the law, Congress has 20 days to approve or disapprove of such a request. Mr. Amitay said the two members of Congress asked for his "reaction" to the administration letter.

Working through the next weekend, Mr. Amitay and his staff were ready on Tuesday, July 15, with a two-page memorandum succinctly describing the scope and nature of the Hawk sale, concluding that it was a weapon capable of "providing cover for offensive operations" against Israel.

The memorandum was mailed to all members of Congress and also was distributed with covering messages to Jewish communities in 197 larger cities and 200 smaller cities across the country.

The mobilization of 13 national Jewish organizations was instantaneous. The organizations are: American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, B'nai B'rith International, B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League, Jewish War Veterans, National Jewish Welfare Board, National Council of Jewish Women, Jewish Community Council, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Institute for Jewish Policy Planning and Research, National Conference on Soviet Jewry, Zionist Organization of America and B'nai B'rith Women.

According to Mr. Amitay, the American Israel Public Affairs Committee has a nationwide membership of 12,000. The budget is met entirely by individual contributions, the highest of which is $5,000, he said. The relationship of the committee to the 13 other Jewish organizations is informal but close. As for the committee's relationship to Israel, Mr. Amitay remarked that he travels to Israel at least twice a year and confers frequently with Ambassador Dinitz and other Israeli diplomats.

Within 24 hours of the distribution, Congressmen were being deluged with phone calls, telegrams and letters from Jewish constituents, urging them to oppose the Hawk sale to Jordan.

Rep. Edward Derwinski, R-Ill., recalled having received two such telephone calls and having argued his opinion that the "military security of Jordan could be an asset, not a liability, to Israel."

"I was absolutely firm, so they backed off," he said. But he complained of an "overpresence" of the Israel lobby and of its "steady pressure."

"It's as if they say, 'If you don't

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Mrs. Peron Wins Round in Ballot

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 8 (AP).—President Isabel Peron won a round against dissident Peronist legislators yesterday when the Chamber of Deputies elected her candidate as its president.

"This is the answer to those who want to overthrow the government of Mrs. Peron," said Ferdinando Pedrini, leader of the Peronist legislators, after moderate Peronist Nicasio Sanchez Toranzo, 70, had been elected by a 112-17 vote.

Dissident Peronist legislators and congressmen of the opposition Radical Civic Union party stayed away from the session but a quorum was reached.

Despite Socialist Revolution

Iraqi Oil Creating New Class Of Rich Bureaucrats, Owners

By Juan de Onis

BAGHDAD, Aug. 8 (NYT).—The oil wealth that Iraq is putting into the development of its economy is producing a class of rich bureaucrats and property owners in a society that is supposed to be dedicated to revolutionary socialism.

It is more than 17 years since the Revolution on July 14, 1958, overthrew the pro-Western Iraqi monarchy and mobs dragged through the streets the bodies of King Faisal and Premier Nuri as-Said, in the name of anti-feudalism and anti-imperialism.

The same rhetoric continues in the statements of the leaders of the Arab Ba'ath Socialist party, which has consolidated its power since a showdown with the armed forces in 1968.

The Iraqi revolution broke the political power of the landowners, bankers and merchants of Baghdad and Basra. Their businesses were nationalized and replaced by state enterprises. Agrarian reform broke up the rural estates. New state-owned industries were launched.

The oil industry has been 90-per-cent nationalized. Only small British and French interests remain from the days when the major foreign companies owned and operated all the oil fields.

But Western businessmen who have been flocking here recently to bid on development contracts and to supply Iraq's voracious demand for imported goods are discovering that the bourgeois spirit of private gain and comfort is very much alive here.

The most extravagant status symbol is the ownership of Western automobiles, for which the supply has been restricted and import duties run as high as 300 per cent. New Mercedes-Benz sedans are being sold for the equivalent of $45,000. A three-year-old Chevrolet Impala brings up to $15,000.

With oil imports earning more than $6 billion last year and with a shift in policy toward closer economic relations with the West, new goods are flooding the market.

Another form of private spending is home construction. New residential developments are spreading on both sides of the Tigris River, which divides Baghdad.

In one of these new neighborhoods, a secretary-general of a big industrial labor union has recently moved into a villa that cost $80,000, complete with central air conditioning. Down the street is an important security official in an even larger house. He has two cars as well.

Real Estate

The value of real estate, which has soared as high as $100 a square meter in residential areas, is one of the major sources of private wealth. Some of the richest Iraqis fled the country after the 1958 revolution. But many of the formerly well-to-do, as well as the new rich, own several houses or urban properties.

Another source of private income is derived by the former owners of rural estates, which sometimes included several villages with thousands of acres. The agrarian reform reduced these holdings to a maximum of about 400 acres but demand for food is so high that an owner of a citrus orchard along the river here can make $30,000 a year.

Private contractors are building most of the new homes, which are springing up by the thousands. The trick is to obtain cement, bricks and aluminum frames for windows, which are supplied by state organizations. There is a well-established black market for these goods.

Although retail shopkeepers are under close inspection for price control and can go to jail for any infraction, there are well substantiated reports of large-scale corruption among state officials and managers involved in trading and supplies.



Associated Press.

STANDOFF IN PORTUGAL—Anti-Communist demonstrators in Fafe, near Oporto, are blocked by a line of soldiers.

Gap Reported Narrowing on Sinai Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

air base at Bir Gifgafa, north of the passes.

Growing Optimism

JERUSALEM, Aug. 8 (NYT).—Israel has submitted its latest package of proposals to the United States for a new interim agreement with Egypt amid a mood of growing optimism here about the chances of reaching an accord during the next several weeks.

After a meeting among Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and his two colleagues on the Israeli negotiating team, Foreign Minister Yigal Allon and Defense Minister Peres, sources close to the ministers reported that the latest Egyptian ideas had contained "significant changes" from earlier offers.

"The prospects of reaching an agreement are more encouraging than they have been for a long time," a senior official said yesterday. "The Egyptian ideas are quite close to ours on several points but important differences remain on others."

Although they were generally encouraged by the progress in the negotiations, Israeli officials cautioned that the talks could still break down over one of the unresolved issues. They also recalled that several of the political elements of the proposed agreement have not been discussed in detail since March, when the first round of "shuttle diplomacy" on second-stage accord collapsed.

"There may be stumbling blocks ahead of us that we haven't thought about for months," an Israeli policy-maker observed.

A-Power Council Set Up in Egypt

CAIRO, Aug. 8 (AP).—A 10-man Egyptian supreme council for working out a general plan for "various uses of nuclear energy" was formed yesterday under the chairmanship of President Anwar Sadat.

The formation of the council followed by a day Mr. Sadat's warning that Egypt will obtain nuclear weapons, if Israel does.

Egypt failed last year to acquire an atomic reactor from the United States reportedly because of U.S. insistence on a right of inspection to prevent its conversion from peaceful to military purposes.

Similar negotiations with the Soviet Union were reported to have failed for unknown reasons. But India was reported to have offered to provide Egypt with assistance in the nuclear field.

China Rail Line Is Cut

PEKING, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—Railroad links between Peking and South China have been cut by floods, travel officials said today.

Cuban Plan Reported For 9 A-Power Plants

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 8 (AP).—Cuba is reportedly planning to start building within two years the first of nine nuclear power plants that will double the country's electricity-generating capacity by the end of the decade.

A dispatch by the news agency Prensa Latina yesterday quoted a report by the Cuban Ministry of Industry that outlined a five-year plan to expand electric production.

Lisbon Cabinet Is Formed on Temporary Basis

(Continued from Page 1)

is commanded by Gen. de Carvalho. The Premier's position seemed tenuous as far as army support was concerned.

The group of so-called "non-radical officers" reportedly had sought to persuade the President to call a meeting of the full council in which the dissidents were confident they had enough votes to get the document approved and consequently block a new Cabinet under Gen. Goncalves. When a meeting was not forthcoming, the document was leaked to an afternoon newspaper, Jornal Novo, which published it in a late special edition.

This apparently caused such concern that the three men who now rule the country as a directorate, the President, the Premier and Gen. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, the head of military security forces, met in the middle of the night to issue a statement condemning the document as encouraging divisions in the armed forces and, therefore, "pernicious to the revolutionary process."

Equivocal Position

The concern was all the greater because Jornal Novo said that Gen. de Carvalho supported the document although he did not sign it. The general denied this but his position has been equivocal. He is believed to be opposed to the Premier but has made no overt move against him. Consequently the façade of unity in the triumvirate has been maintained.

Shortly after the President received the military document, an "open letter" arrived from Mario Soares, the Socialist secretary-general. Mr. Soares warned that the country "is on the edge of an abyss" and called on the President to form a government "to save the revolution which is being compromised by a minority profoundly totalitarian and with a vocation for suicide."

Mr. Soares said that a minority government headed by Premier Goncalves would necessarily lead to totalitarianism and warned that the country would never accept "a Communist military dictatorship."

The Socialist leader advised the President that, if he did not feel militarily strong enough to ward off such a government, he should tell the country frankly. "The overwhelming majority of the country will go into the street" to give him the backing necessary to form a real government of national salvation, Mr. Soares promised.

Interest Group Called Most Powerful

Israel Lobby in U.S.—Admired and Feared

(Continued from Page 1)

agree with us now, whatever you did before for us doesn't count," he went on. "I think it is overkill."

"Overkill?" Mr. Amitay commented with a quizzical look. "Better to overkill than to underkill if you are trying to achieve something."

"If we have to make a case solely on the basis of the interest of Israel, we've had it," he says. "Basically I think we are effective because we have a good case—what is good for Israel is good for the United States. We stick by it. We're effective as a lobby because we've got a lot of people we can call on immediately."

In Mr. Amitay's recollection, "We've never lost on a major issue." Major issues are counted as continuance of large military and economic aid appropriations for Israel—larger than the administration requests—and questions involving Israel's security.

The Hawk sale was also rated as a "major issue" by Mr. Amitay. He sent out a second memorandum, on July 18, recounting recent statements by Jordanian leaders to the effect that new military equipment acquisitions would enable Jordan to carry out offensive operations against Israel.

Mr. Amitay says that his three-member research staff is one of the best in Washington. "We subscribe to the Jerusalem Post and the Beirut Star, and besides, I know all these guys at State and Defense and the CIA."

The lobby's campaign was bolstered by Sen. Case and Rep. Bingham, who submitted resolutions disapproving of the proposed sale of Hawks to Jordan. Mr. Amitay testified at length on the subject before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on July 21.

By the following evening, both the Bingham and Case resolutions had picked up many co-sponsors. Admitting temporary defeat, the administration backed off, deciding to postpone a confrontation on the issue by resubmitting in September, when Congress reconvenes, the request for approval of the Hawk sale.

For Mr. Amitay, it was a satisfying demonstration of quick application of lobbying power. "I put a premium on working quickly, on quick response," he said. "That's why I like being fairly small and unbureaucratic."

Among the politicians who disagree with the Israel lobby and have felt its sting are Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., and Sen. Abourezk.

In January, Sen. Percy returned from a Middle East tour and declared that Israel would eventually have to withdraw from most of the territory it seized from the Arabs in the 1967 war. He added that he found the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yassir Arafat, relatively "moderate" compared with other Palestinian leaders.

Since then, he has received about 20,000 pieces of mail—his office said it was still getting about 50 letters a week—from Americans antagonistic to his views. Mr. Amitay stirred much of this reaction by personally criticizing Sen. Percy in his organization's "Near East Report," although he says now that "Percy is not irredeemable."

'Hate Mail'

Sen. Abourezk, who supported the Arab nations after the October, 1973, war in the Middle East, said that he had received "a lot of vicious hate mail" afterward.

The senator added that at a New Year's Eve party given by a South Dakotan, "dossiers on me were distributed to every guest and they were prepared by the Israel lobby."

Another Democratic senator said he would talk about the Israel lobby, but only on background, "because they can deliver votes and they control a lot of campaign contributions—that's why I can't go on the record, or I'd be dead."

"It is the strongest lobby," he went on. "It doesn't dilute its strength by lobbying on other issues. A lot of members resent it but they don't feel they can do anything about it. That lobby wants to do Congress's thinking on Israel. They don't want any independent judgments."

10 Japanese Terrorists Yield In Libya; Status Is Uncertain

TRIPOLI, Libya, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—Ten Japanese Red Army terrorists surrendered peacefully today at the end of a 12-hour flight from Malaysia with four volunteer hostages. The hostages and the nine crew members of the Japan Air Lines DC-8 jetliner were released unharmed.

Libya's Interior under secretary, Yunis Belkasm, asked whether the guerrillas were under arrest, said that he could not answer. "The authorities have to decide," he said.

Senior Libyan officials said at a news conference that Libya had agreed to receive the guerrillas for humanitarian reasons, while under strong pressure from Japan and Malaysia.

The terrorists surrendered four days after five of them took 53 hostages in Kuala Lumpur and demanded the release of the five other terrorists from Japanese jails.

Japan Heeds Demand

Japan freed the five imprisoned terrorists on Tuesday, a day after the guerrilla invasion of the building housing the U.S. and Swedish Embassies in the Malaysian capital. The terrorists released the last 15 of their original hostages yesterday, accepting as substitute captives two Japanese and two Malaysian officials, and then left Kuala Lumpur for the Libyan capital.

The Libyan officials boarded the airliner minutes after its arrival at Tripoli airport after 3 a.m. today.

A government official said at the press conference: "We did not have any difficulty. The guerrillas surrendered their arms peacefully."

The Japanese Red Army professes strong support for the Palestinian movement, as does the Libyan regime of Col. Moamer Qadhafi.

One of the volunteer hostages, Ossman Cassim, secretary-general of the Malaysian Home Affairs Ministry, said that the four captives had almost no contact with the Red Army group during the 6,000-mile flight.

"Throughout the flight the cabin crew and ourselves were seated in the first-class section and the guerrillas were at the back, in the tourist class," he said. "This left us to ourselves. We all felt very calm and peaceful."

Asked if he had ever been frightened on the flight, Mr. Cassim said: "I personally was not. The guerrillas had as much interest as we did in arriving safely in Libya."

The JAL jetliner landed at an almost deserted airport. There was a heavy security detachment at the airport but no sign of any automatic weapons among the security personnel.

Earlier, in Sri Lanka, strong security precautions were in force at Bandaranaike International Airport just outside Colombo when the DC-8 made a refueling stop that lasted two hours 10 minutes.

No one went on board and the plane doors were not even opened. Guards with submachine guns stood by during the plane's stop.

After delivering the terrorists here, the JAL crew flew their plane and the four newly freed hostages to Cairo, on the way back to the Far East. Cairo airport officials said the DC-8 was expected to stay there until tomorrow morning.

EEC Poll Shows Families Hopeful

BRUSSELS, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—Families in the European Economic Community are now more optimistic about the economic future than six months ago, a community opinion poll showed today.

In the poll, involving 40,000 families throughout the community, only the British expressed pessimism about the economic future and the Irish thought things would remain as they are.

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR
Est. 1911
5 Rue Daunou, Paris.
"Sank Roo Doo Noo"
Falkenturm Strasse 9, Munich.

Russia Denounces Ford-Miki Stand

MOSCOW, Aug. 8 (AP).—The Soviet Union today attacked the declaration by President Ford and Japanese Premier Takeo Miki that their two nations would continue their mutual security treaty in its present form.

During Mr. Miki's two-day visit to Washington this week, Mr. Ford reported that the United States would continue to abide by its defense commitment to Japan in the event of armed attack, whether nuclear or conventional.

Izvestia, the Soviet government newspaper, said that such pledges "of the U.S. nuclear weapons as an important factor in insuring the security of Japan are far from the ideals of the relaxation of tension in the Far East."

Nagasaki Protest On Siberian Blast

TOKYO, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—The mayor of Nagasaki today sent a protest telegram to the Soviet Embassy here over a reported Russian nuclear test in Siberia on the eve of the 30th anniversary of the U.S. atom-bombing of this Japanese city.

Mayor Yoshitake Morotani said in the telegram that the Soviet nuclear test was an insult to the citizens of the city.

Seismic detectors in the United States, Sweden and India picked up signals typical of an underground explosion from the Semipalatinsk area of Siberia yesterday.

Despite Helsinki Accord

East Germany's Party Chief Damps Hope of Easier Travel

BERLIN, Aug. 8 (NYT).—Erich Honecker, chief of the East German Communist party, damped hopes yesterday of any early easing of East German travel restrictions as a result of the Helsinki security conference, saying that for his country "security is and remains foremost."

He said in an interview with Neues Deutschland, the Communist party paper, that the declaration's provision for humanitarian cooperation could open the way "for bilateral or multilateral agreements," provided that those agreements served the "consolidation" of peace.

But he added in the interview, which was also published in other East German papers, that there must first be further progress in East-West détente.

The party leader apparently was trying to counter any expectations raised among the 17 million East Germans by parts of the accord calling for greater exchanges between East and West.

He noted that the text of the 30,000-word declaration, signed by 35 states at Helsinki on Aug. 1, was printed in Neues Deutschland last Saturday and he challenged Western newspapers to do the same.

After stating that security remained the foremost aspect of the Helsinki pact, he said that its provisions on humanitarian cooperation "outline a wide field of future bilateral and multilateral arrangements, provided they serve consolidation of peace, understanding between peoples and spiritual enrichment."

He said East Germany was already carrying out some of the provisions, noting that up to 8 million West Germans and West Berliners traveled annually to East Germany, and that 1.1 million East Germans visited the West each year.

Elderly Germans

Almost all the East Germans allowed to visit the West are pensioners. Younger East Germans are barred from traveling to the West unless they are on official business or have obtained hard-to-get permits in family hardship cases.

"Security for European countries above all means security of their boundaries," he declared, a provision in the declaration saying borders can be changed by peaceful agreement does not apply to East Germany, he added.

This clause was put in the text at the wish of the West Germans to keep open an option for eventual reunification of Germany.

"For the German Democratic Republic this provision is without practical relevance," Mr. Honecker said, "because we have no open border problems with our neighbors, including the capitalist ones, because capitalism and socialism can never be united."

37 Greeks Facing Trial for Quelling Students in 1973

ATHENS, Aug. 8 (UPI).—Thirty-seven persons were indicted today for their role in the repression of a student revolt at Athens Technical University in November, 1973, when 25 persons were killed and several hundred injured.

The indictment, issued by a senior judicial council after several months of investigation, named two senior security forces officials, Maj. Gen. Pantelis Karayannis, deputy commander of the Greek gendarmerie, and police director Constantine Ladias, commander of the Piraeus police, among the defendants.

Other persons ordered to stand trial in the same case included former dictator George Papadopoulos, former military police chief Dimitrios Ioannides, former armed forces commander Gen. Dimitrios Zagorianakos and two former government ministers.

Luanda, Beneath Its Slogans, Scars, Awaits Full Civil War

LUANDA, Angola, Aug. 8 (UPI).—Once the air was fresh with Atlantic Ocean breezes. There were tourists in the restaurants beside Luanda Bay and the radios of vacationers blared on the white beaches.

Now there are big, green garbage flies, the stench of offal burning in the streets and whites fighting for seats on outbound planes.

Luanda awaits the outbreak of civil war.

The tall whitewashed buildings are scruffy and plastered with posters of the three liberation movements that rule the West African nation.

Slogans Everywhere

Slogans in red and black paint have been daubed everywhere. Only the governor's palace has been spared. "Long Live the MPLA"; "Out With Savimbi"; "Down With the FNLA," they say.

The MPLA, the Communist-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, is in control of the capital.

Last month it drove the FNLA, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola, out of the city in six days of warfare. At least 300 persons died, many of them civilians.

Jonas Savimbi is president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). He had been neutral during the tribal and political disputes of the two other groups until this week when he mobilized his forces and ordered them to retaliate if provoked.

The FNLA is trying to regain the capital and has thrown a military net around Luanda.

No one is allowed to leave. Roadblocks manned by the MPLA have sealed off the city. Fresh vegetables and meat arrive sporadically from outlying farms in trucks. Portuguese paratroopers ride shotgun against the bands of robbers and looters living in the no-man's land on the outskirts of town.

Officials at the Luanda refinery estimate there is enough fuel for a little more than a week. Breadlines stretch a city block. Housewives begin to line up at dawn outside the few grocery stores still open. There is little fresh milk and not much beer.

The elegant Avenida Marginal along the bay has become a fish market.

The fishermen say it has become too dangerous to use the wharves of the harbor. About 70 meters above the dock area looms the 16th-century fort of Sao Pedro da Barra, held by a unit of FNLA troops, holdouts against the MPLA forces in the capital.

And the wharves are in easy mortar range when the two sides start shooting.

Residents of the capital are almost used to the firing of machine guns, the explosion of mortars. Few turn their heads when the guns go off, usually after the midnight curfew.

Many stores and businesses are still trading but at a slower pace than before. Fresh supplies of everything are scarce, shopkeepers say.

The Hotel Tropico still serves good lunches and dinners. But its 9th and 10th floors are deserted. "That used to be the FNLA headquarters," an employee warns. "If the MPLA wanted to put a rocket into the hotel, guess where they'd put it?"

Thousands of blacks are camped in the harbor, living in the open with no toilet facilities.

Hundreds of whites, refugees from towns attacked during the fighting that has gone on since January, line up outside shipping offices and airline booking counters for transportation to Portugal or Brazil.

"Brazil is a popular destination," an airline agent said. "With the problems in Portugal, Brazil seems better."

At Luanda Airport hundreds of families are waiting at the counters. Some have been there for up to 10 days to confirm seats on outgoing aircraft.

Planes are fully booked through the end of the year, airline officials say. Regularly scheduled flights, Portuguese military aircraft and chartered Swissair DC-10s have been airlifting more than 1,000 whites a day to Lisbon since last month.

The refugees hope to escape Angola before independence day, Nov. 11 when many fear there will be an even greater battle for power among the liberation movements.

Army officials estimate that when independence does come to Angola, 80 per cent of the country's 500,000 whites will have left.

Spain Army Chief Notes Effects of Portuguese Coup

MADRID, Aug. 8 (UPI).—Spain's highest ranking military officer has admitted to some "Portuguese" stirrings in the Spanish Army. But he said the great majority of officers were politically reliable.

"Since the Portuguese revolution, there have been elements [in the armed forces] who dream of staging a 25th of April in our country," Gen. Carlos Fernandez Vallespin said yesterday. April 25, 1974, is the date of the Portuguese Army coup.

He made the statements in reply to reporters' questions regarding the recent arrest of an army major and eight captains in Madrid and the reported investigation of hundreds of other military officers. Gen. Fernandez Vallespin, a political moderate and chairman of the joints chiefs of staff, said there was no proof that the meetings of the implicated officers amounted to a military plot.

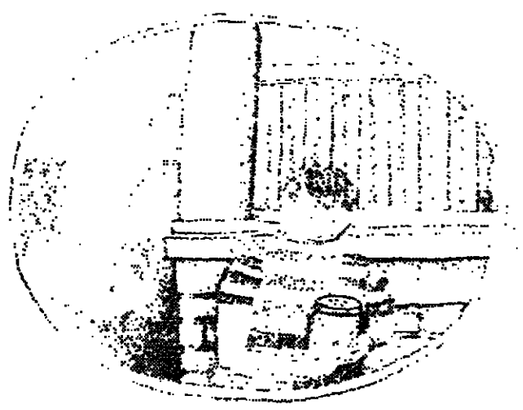
The general also said there were fundamental differences between the Spanish and Portuguese Armies, which made repetition of Portuguese events in Spain a virtual impossibility. One of the differences was that the spirit of the Portuguese Army was broken in a 13-year colonial war, he said.



Associated Press.

TOKYO IS A SUMMER FESTIVAL—So say merchants who have decorated streets in some sections to lure more customers during the vacation season.

Share an evening in Erie.



"Home is just a phone call away.

هكذا عند الأصل

ecause of Alert Press, Congress

Chief ord Sees No Opportunities Trai or New Watergate Scandal

VASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP).— sident Ford said yesterday t "there would never be an portunity for another Water- e to take place" because of alert news media, public and ngress.

Richard Nixon announced his ignation as President a year today because of the Water- e scandal and Mr. Ford re- iced him the following day. g. 9.

Mr. Ford said the strong U.S. tem of government enabled *a nation to survive that* "very umatic period."

"If you look at what happened ore Aug. 9 and what happened ce, I think you will come to conclusion that the system work." Mr. Ford said in a blic Broadcasting Service tele- ion interview.

Reflecting on his first year in ice, Mr. Ford said he felt the enness of his administration d restored the confidence of e U.S. people in their govern- nt, that he had established a rd presidency and that he was nning the fight against infla- n and recession.

Mr. Ford said he and his fam- enjoyed the White House, ich he called a "magnificent me, a super place to live." But said "it can be a little lonely times."

"It also gives you an op- rtunity to focus in on the oblems and it is the problems at come with the house that ake it somewhat difficult at nes to really relax and enjoy urselves."

The President, reminded by *interviewer that many had* garded him as an interim esident when he took office, s asked if he had established s own presidency.

"I think we have gradually it together a domestic program d a foreign policy that can identified as a Ford adminis- ation," he replied. "As we ve in the next 12 to 14 months, think it will become more and ore evident, which, of course, es us an opportunity in the xt election to lay that record t so the public can judge it ainst any alternative programs bmitted by the opposition."

Asked about criticism that he d not provided a broad map the country's future, Mr. rd said he had not instituted y major new programs because wanted first to get the na- n's fiscal situation under con- l.

"Once we have achieved that ult—and I think we have made bstantial headway—then we take a look at it and make ommendations for the long ge," he said.

He said his next State of the ion message will include some ojects that will point in that ection.

"The Ford administration is ng to be known in my judg- ment, for a successful implementation of economic policy that will provide jobs in the private sector in the long run and in foreign policy will expand our efforts for peace throughout the world," he said.

Mr. Ford dwelled on the Middle East during the interview and warned Israel and Egypt that they must be more flexible in their negotiations. He said there is a real possibility of confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union if war breaks out again in the Middle East.

"Both Israel and Egypt have to understand that flexibility at this crucial time is important to the peace of that area and possibly peace in the world. Israel has to be more flexible and I think Egypt has to respond."

He also said that the House of Representatives has jeopardized U.S. foreign policy and undercut national security by refusing to *lift the arms embargo against* Turkey. He called the House refusal "the most serious wrong decision since I have been in Washington, which is 27 years."



United Press International.

Richard Nixon bids farewell to his White House staff on Aug. 9, 1974, the day after he announced his resignation. With him is his wife, Pat, and daughter Tricia . . .

A Year After Resigning, Nixon Remains a Lonely 'Exile'

By Kenneth Reich

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug. 8. —*A year ago today,* Richard Nixon announced his resignation from the presidency at the climax of an unprecedented personal and governmental scandal. The next day, he arrived here, beginning what his White House news secretary, Ronald Ziegler, has called "the first American political exile."

It remains by most evidence a sad, often lonely experience. Mr. Nixon seldom emerges into public view, *his health remains* precarious, his views toward what has befallen him often are bitter and doubt often is expressed by those in contact with him that his much-heralded book—his only current attempt at public self-expression—for which he stands to receive a $2.5-million advance, will be a candid one.

The first 200 pages of what may be two volumes, expected to begin to appear late next year or early 1977, are due at the Beverly Hills, Calif., offices of agent Irving Lazar next month. Hoping to negotiate a lucrative magazine serial contrac and paid television appearances by Mr. Nixon to precede the book's publication, Mr. Lazar recently expressed hope that the 200 pages "will be his best shot."

However, reports emanating from here say that, aside from a preface, the former president is proceeding chronologically with his writing and is not yet out of the 1940s.

The few Nixon Watergate comments that have been reported indicate that, when he does reach the Watergate episodes, his theme is apt to be exculpatory. Both the CBS and NBC television networks have recently broken off negotiations with Mr. Lazar, apparently in part because they could not obtain an agreement that Mr. Nixon would be willing to discuss or answer questions on Watergate in proposed documentaries on his presidency.

Far from admitting personal guilt beyond "mistakes and misjudgments," Mr. Nixon has been reported to have discussed the guilt of aides, compared wrongdoing in his administration with alleged wrongdoing of a more serious nature in other administrations and expressed the view that, when his work is put in historic perspective, popular views of him will change.

"We'll have our day again," he is said to have told a recent visitor.

Rabbi Baruch Korff, a Nixon admirer who has raised more than $200,000 of an estimated $500,000 needed to pay the former president's legal expenses, sees Mr. Nixon more frequently than others. After his most recent visit, last month, Rabbi Korff said that, while "it's too early" for Mr. Nixon to defend himself, the time will come when the CIA, FBI and other investigations will alter public views of Watergate.

'More Revelations'

"More revelations have to come out," Rabbi Korff said, "more staggering to the imagination, and then there will be a sharp change of opinion."

Physically, Mr. Nixon has improved, although he remains about 10 pounds under *his* normal weight, sleeps 12 hours a night, tires easily and must have his blood pressure checked twice a day. He is under medication to prevent a recurrence of the phlebitis that made him critically ill last fall.

He generally puts in a full work day—usually six hours of it on the book—golfs weekly, swims regularly, has lost his phlebitis-caused limp and is seeing a wide variety of visitors.

Two pictures of Mr. Nixon emerge in interviews with persons who have seen him. One is that he *is making physical and emo*tional progress and is doing relatively well. Another is that he remains on very shaky ground. A source goes so far as to suggest that Mr. Nixon is incapable of being honest about the events which forced him to resign.

Questioning Test

But the fact that his attorneys recently agreed to have him submit to 11 hours of questioning by Special Watergate Prosecutor Henry Ruth jr. and staff attorneys here indicates that they thought he would bear up satisfactorily under such a test.

A number of those who have dropped in once or irregularly to see Mr. Nixon report finding him in good spirits. For instance, Margaret Brock, long active in the California Republican party, says that, during a recent 45-minute visit, the former president seemed "very settled down in his office . . . very keen, very alert, right *with it, politically and otherwise.*" Actor Michael York, who also dropped in, found him "gracious and charming."

But a man who has both visited him here and entertained him at his own home, when asked about Mr. Nixon's health, replied simply: "I hope he gains peace of mind."

Those seeing Mr. Nixon or visiting his offices here must be cleared in advance. Gates to the Nixon compound and working offices are electronically controlled and the grounds are patrolled by elements of the 33-man Secret Service contingent. Even the phone numbers of Mr. Nixon's offices, which are run at public *expense, are unlisted.*

Stroll on Beach

The former president frequently walks along secluded beaches, mainly on the nearby Camp Pendleton Marine base, but he *apparently does not walk on the* beach immediately in front of his home, which has been opened to the public since he resigned.

A visitor to this beach not long ago found campers expressing hostility to Mr. Nixon.

"The man who lives in that house over there has been on public welfare for 20 years," a youth said, while a Secret Service man standing on a hill inside the estate watched the scene *through binoculars. Someone had* painted in big yellow letters on the beach fence the slogan "Tourists Go Home."

Recent news photos showing Mr. Nixon greeting young persons in bathing suits were taken at Red Beach on the Camp Pendleton base, where access is limited to those with some connection with the military.

The former president reportedly has encountered some hostile gestures from motorists when he has been recognized on drives in the San Clemente area and vandals recently painted big "Xs" in *front of the word "Presidente"* on the Avenida del Presidente street signs leading to his home.

Sympathetic Mail

But there is support for the former president, too. Scores of San Clemente volunteers, coordinated in part by the wife of the local police chief, regularly have worked at Mr. Nixon's offices, helping to sort and answer the 2 million pieces of mail he reportedly has received since his resignation. Mr. Nixon's aides say that much of the mail is sympathetic.

If there is any area of the former president's life that seems definitely improving, it is personal finances.

The book advances received from the Warner Paperback Library may amount to $700,000 by the fall. Mr. Nixon already has adequate cash to pay for additional staff members here, beyond the four he has on the government payroll.

Mr. Nixon apparently has not sold his Florida properties and there is a mortgage—the details of which have not been disclosed *—on his home here.* But the "cash flow" problems noted last year by Los Angeles attorney Dean Butler, who represents Mr. Nixon in personal financial matters, apparently have disappeared.

Meanwhile, uncertainties of a serious nature continue about what is to become of Mr. Nixon's papers, tapes and other memorabilia and records of his career.

On April 18, with a considerable flourish, it was announced that a Nixon presidential library would be constructed on the campus of the University of Southern California.

However, the agreement appears contingent on what happens in the federal courts, where Mr. Nixon's claim to his presidential papers and tapes is in dispute.

© *Los Angeles Times.*



Associated Press.

. . . Later in the day, the former president got a kiss from Mrs. Gerald Ford before leaving for California.

House Committee Approves Bill

Congress May Split Military, Economic Aid

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (NYT). —For the first time since the Marshall Plan for the postwar reconstruction of Western Europe, more than 25 years ago, the International Relations Committee of the House has approved an economic aid bill separate from military aid.

With the Senate Foreign Relations Committee expected to take similar action and with the apparent support of the Ford administration, long-standing debate over the desirability of treating development aid apart from military-security issues is drawing to a close.

The sentiment among congressional supporters is that an economic-aid bill can stand on its own and perhaps receive more congressional support if it is not tied to military aid. Military aid has become increasingly unpopular in Congress.

The House committee bill authorizes spending on economic development and food aid for the 15-month funding period that began last month at $1.35 billion, or $56 million more than requested by the administration.

With provisions that would allow the Agency for International Development to forgive loan paybacks and use repayments for new programs, the bill could mean hundreds of millions of dollars in additional aid in coming years.

The bill earmarks most of these additional funds for the stimulation of agricultural development in poor nations.

John Murphy, the deputy head of AID, which reports to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, said in a telephone interview, "We think it's a great bill."

It is the kind of bill that many in the AID program and the State Department have favored for years but for which they were unable to rally sufficient support. Their main opponents were in the Office of Management and Budget and in the Treasury and Agriculture Departments.

Another stumbling block has been Rep. Thomas Morgan, D-Pa., the chairman of the House International Relations Committee, who has long maintained that the military-aid section of the traditional bill was necessary to carry the *economic-aid* section.

This year, Rep. Morgan reversed himself and favored a substantially new piece of legislation. One of the main reasons for the shift, committee sources said, was that the Ford administration has yet to present its military-aid requests. The requests are being held up by Mr. Kissinger pending the completion of the Middle East review.

For years, former Sen. William Fulbright, D-Ark., and Rep. Morgan were the prominent protagonists in debate over aid. This time, some of former Sen. Fulbright's ideas were taken up by House committee members such as Rep. Clement Zablocki, D-Wis.; Rep. Donald Fraser, D-Minn., and Rep. Charles Whalen jr., R-Ohio. Along with several *other members, they redrafted* the bill sent to Congress months ago by the administration.

The new bill also authorizes $1.52 billion for economic aid for the fiscal year beginning in October of next year.

No Developments As FBI Continues Search for Hoffa

DETROIT, Aug. 8 (AP).—Investigators pursued new leads today in the James Hoffa disappearance but there were no visible signs of progress.

Nine days after Hoffa disappeared, Hoffa's son, James Hoffa, said he has hope his father will be found alive. He said several persons were being interviewed by the FBI but conceded there have been "no major developments" since his father vanished.

An FBI spokesman said only that "the investigation is continuing" and declined to comment on the progress of the probe. A high-level state law enforcement official involved in the case said state officials have no new information to go on.

The son said yesterday that he suspects elements within the Teamsters union may be responsible for his father's disappearance.

He again pointed a finger at his foster brother, Charles (Chuckie) O'Brien, 41, a Teamsters organizer who reportedly split with Hoffa several months ago and sided with Hoffa's arch-rival, Frank Fitzsimmons, Teamsters president.

Venezuela Sets Compensation for Foreign Oil Firms

CARACAS, Aug. 8 (AP).—The mechanism for calculating the compensation to be paid to foreign oil firms upon state takeover of Venezuela's mostly U.S.-run oil industry has been set, a government spokesman said today.

The spokesman indicated that the companies have not objected to the mechanism, which is included in a government bill calling for total nationalization of Venezuela's 2.5-million-barrel-a-day oil industry. Under the formula, compensation will not exceed the net book value of the companies' fixed assets and, from that amount, taxes and severance pay for approximately 22,000 oil workers will be deducted.

The value of assets is estimated at the equivalent of approximately $1.1 billion, a figure which oil industry officials, thus far, have not contested.

Talks are being held with the international oil firms regarding the size of compensation and their future role in the state-controlled oil industry, the spokesman said.

Cosmonaut Honored

MOSCOW, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—Moscow city authorities have unveiled a monument and renamed a street in honor of cosmonaut Vladimir Volkov, one of three cosmonauts killed by a pressure leak in the Soyuz-11 spacecraft in 1971.

Phillips Oil Abandons Abu Dhabi Prospecting

ABU DHABI, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—The Phillips Petroleum Co. of the United States is stopping its oil explorations here after failing to find oil in almost nine years of search, company sources said.

Abu Dhabi is one of the biggest oil exporters in the Middle East, with production running around a million barrels a day. The Phillips concession areas were in remote parts of the country.

FROM ANTWERP BELGIUM
the DIAMOND for you
Now buy Diamonds at better than wholesale prices from the leading first source diamond firm at the Diamond center of the world. Buy finest quality Diamonds at tremendous savings to you, for someone you love, gifts, investment or personal use! Write for our free brochure or visit us!
INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES
diamond bourse, 51, hoveniersstraat
antwerp — belgium
tel: 31.93.05
ALL DIAMONDS GUARANTEED BY CERTIFICATE

Lavor Is Elected n Naples With ommunist Votes

NAPLES, Aug. 8 (AP).—A yor was elected in Naples to- with the crucial support of Communist party. This gave leftists a say in running the gest city in southern Italy.

Giuseppe Galasso, a member of moderately leftist Republican rty, was elected mayor with the proval of six parties, ranging m the Communists to the ht.

Mr. Galasso succeeded Bruno lanesi, a Christian Democrat. l Neapolitan mayors in the last years have been Christian mocrats.

Mr. Galasso's election followed ge gains by the Communists in tional and municipal elections roughout Italy in June. The mmunists won 27 seats of a al of 80 on the Naples Munici- l Council and replaced the ristian Democrats as the city's gest party. But with the uncil split among eight parties, stable majority appeared pos- le.

All major Italian cities except ne and Palermo now have her Communist mayors or yors elected with Communist pport. The Rome City Council s not up for re-election in June.

ord Not Seeking robe on Buzzing

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (Reu- s).—President Ford is not con- ned over the "buzzing" of Air rce One—the presidential plane by a Swedish fighter plane Sa- day and has not asked for an vestigation, the White House id yesterday.

The presidential plane, flying om Helsinki to Bucharest, was lowed to fly over Sweden and, ording to a Swedish military okesman, it had strayed from flight plan toward a secret ilitary zone.

White House Press Secretary on Nessen said that Swedish ound controllers knew the ghter flew close to Air Force ne but told the pilot of the esidential plane that they did t know why.

FBI Budgets $82.5 Million For Intelligence Gathering

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (NYT). —*The FBI spends* $82.5 million for its intelligence-gathering and counterespionage activities, the House Select Committee on Intelligence was told yesterday.

It was the first time the figure for the FBI's expenditure on intelligence and national security operations has been made public.

The bulk of the $82.5 million is spent on internal security, counterespionage and intelligence gathering on national-security and organized-crime matters, testimony before the committee disclosed.

Eugene Walsh, assistant director for the FBI's administrative division, declined to give a more detailed breakdown of how the bureau spent the money on the grounds that the information would be a "source of comfort to organized-crime elements and those who threatened the nation's security."

He acknowledged, however, that this money had never been carefully audited by anyone outside of the FBI.

Not Identified

The heretofore secret figure of $82.5 million is carried in the FBI's annual budget of about $500 million but its use is not identified in budget documents.

In the afternoon session, the committee heard Donald Alexander, commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service. Under questioning, Mr. Alexander said that the IRS had discontinued 10 years ago a school that taught IRS agents how to place wiretaps and bugs and how to make surreptitious entries.

IRS officials also testified that they had given 30,000 tax returns of 8,000 Americans to 12 other government agencies in connection with investigations by those agencies.

Calls Not Monitored

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP).—Otis Pike, chairman of the House Intelligence Committee, quoted the director of the National Security Agency today as saying that, "at the present time, no American phone calls overseas are being monitored."

Rep. Pike, D-N.Y., in telling reporters of Lt. Gen. Lew Allen's closed-session testimony, added: "I do not fully accept that."

Rep. Pike was asked if Gen. Allen's reported testimony did not contradict Central Intelligence Agency director William Colby's testimony Wednesday that Americans are occasionally overheard in the monitoring of foreign telephone calls.

"There does appear to be a certain discrepancy between what Mr. Colby and what Gen. Allen said," Rep. Pike replied.

Casino Cercle Vienna
Roulette
Baccara
Black Jack
Kärntnerstr. 41
daily from 7 p.m.

-for perfectionists
Carlsberg
Beer de Luxe

MONTE-CARLO SPORTING CLUB
Because of its success
the show created for the
GALA OF THE MONACO RED CROSS
has been extended to
THURSDAY AUGUST 14
•
ANDRE LEVASSEUR
presents
LINE RENAUD
with
THE RUDAS DANCERS
and
THE MONTE CARLO DANCERS
and
AIME BARELLI
Dinner: 150 Fr. Tel.: 30.80.80.
Dress: Business suit.



The luxury cigarette with American flavor
PHILIP MORRIS International

Obituaries

Cannonball Adderley, U.S. Jazz Saxophonist

GARY, Ind., Aug. 8 (UPI).—Julian (Cannonball) Adderley, 46, the jazz alto saxophonist, died today at St. Mary's Medical Center, four weeks after suffering a stroke.

Mr. Adderley used his alto saxophone to form a bridge between far-out modern jazz and a more down-to-earth, church-based style of music.

"He was one of the musicians in modern jazz who almost instantly was recognized as a very substantial player," said Charles Mitchell, the associate editor of Downbeat magazine.

"What he really did was to form a bridge between the bop style of Charlie Parker and his innovative modern jazz and the earlier style of Bennie Carter, also a real alto giant."

First Called 'Cannibal'

Mr. Adderley was born in Tampa, Fla., and spent much of his early life in Florida. According to one account, it was when he was in high school that he picked up his first nickname, "Cannibal," because of his great appetite. Cannibal became Cannonball over the years, friends said.

Cannonball was a student at the U.S. Naval School of Music in Washington in 1952 and later attended Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College. He made his debut at Café Bohemia in New York in 1955 and with his brother Nat organized a touring band the same year.

Success came fast and he joined the Miles Davis group in 1957 and was with George Shearing two years later. He recorded for Capitol Records and was a favorite at jazz festivals in Newport and New York.

Downbeat named him alto-sax star of the year in 1959 and he was a regular as first alto in the Playboy magazine jazz poll from 1962-71.

Alexander Komissarov

MOSCOW, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—Alexander Komissarov, 71, one of the Soviet Union's best-known character actors and a player for 50 years at the Moscow Arts Theater, died here Monday, the newspaper Vechernaya Moskva reported today.

He was best known for his performances of Gogol's comic hero Chichikov in the play "Dead Souls" and for Cherubino in "The Marriage of Figaro."

Lord Hurcomb

LONDON, Aug. 8 (UPI).—Lord Hurcomb, 92, who as minister of war transport ran Britain's merchant fleet during World War II, died yesterday.

Born Cyril William Hurcomb, he spent almost his entire working life in the transport field, first in the Ministry of Shipping, then, from May, 1941, to the end of the war in war transport, and in the immediate postwar years as transport minister.

He retired in 1953 after spending several years directing the transfer of Britain's privately owned railroads to control by the newly formed state-run British Rail.



Julian (Cannonball) Adderley.

Spitsbergen, Seas a Source of Contention

Norway Protests Soviet Moves on Island

By John Vinocur

OSLO, Aug. 8 (AP).—Norway has complained to the Soviet Union about violations of its sovereignty over the Arctic island of Spitsbergen.

Problems with the Russians are bringing Norway, a member of NATO, into the middle of big-power concerns about control of the northern seas, nuclear-strike capabilities and energy.

Reports from Spitsbergen said that the Norwegian governor registered a complaint with Soviet authorities about unauthorized Soviet helicopter movements on the island, which lies north of the major Soviet naval base at Murmansk.

The Russian tactics, as described here, seemed to be a new attempt to pressure the Norwegians for some kind of special arrangement on Spitsbergen.

Under a 1920 treaty signed by 42 countries, Norway has sovereignty over the demilitarized archipelago. But the signatories, including the Soviet Union and the other major powers, have equal rights to develop its natural resources.

Only the Russians have installed themselves and, with about 2,000 Soviet citizens working in mines there, their colony is double the Norwegian population. The newspaper Aftenposten described the level of Soviet activity on the island as completely out of proportion to the realities of mining and prospecting. Workers described by Russia as "Aeroflot personnel" are now at the new Spitsbergen airport, where the Russians have five big helicopters.

Last year, during an official Norwegian visit to the Soviet Union, the Russians twice tried to insert into a communiqué a passage referring to the two countries' "joint responsibilities" on Spitsbergen. But the Norwegians refused to go along.

The Spitsbergen question dovetails with tough negotiations, due to resume in the fall, on the two countries' claims to the continental shelf under the Barents Sea, an area potentially rich in oil, but also virtual home waters for the Soviet northern fleet's 185 submarines and 500 surface ships.

Territorial Dispute

The Russians want to draw a dividing line from the North Pole between the most eastern and western landfalls, giving them a much greater share of the sea bottom than if they agreed to a formula backed by the Norwegians and established in international law.

Anders Sjaastad, who deals with strategic studies for the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, says the Russians clearly stated that they again want special considerations because they consider the area vital to their national security. The Norwegian stance has been that there can be no bending of accepted international statutes.

Both the Barents Sea and the Arctic Ocean are becoming more probable areas of nuclear confrontation and there have been calls for Norway to reassess its strategic notions with this in mind.

Willy Ostring of the Fridtjof Nansen Foundation, an independent research organization here, said the Russians were increasingly likely to redeploy their 12 Delta-class submarines, and with them the Soviet second nuclear strike capability, into the Arctic Ocean and the Barents Sea from the North Atlantic.

Oil Strikes a Factor

This would put Norway much closer to a potential site of battle between U.S. submarines and the Russians' underwater forces.

Norway's offshore oil strikes have also brought major new defense problems, with their sensitivity increasing as the oil fields are expanded northward toward Soviet zones of operation.

Because of the oil-field security problems, the government is going to increase its military budget and has earmarked about $200 million for setting up a coast guard.

It would be developed outside Norway's NATO commitments, in an attempt to soften another possible area of confrontation with the Russians.

Sub Spotted in Fjord

OSLO, Aug. 8 (UPI).—Planes, helicopters and torpedo boats today searched for an unidentified submarine allegedly sighted deep inside the Tysfjord in northern Norway.

Local fishermen told police yesterday that they saw what appeared to be a submarine in the fjord. Norwegian military authorities said there were no Norwegian or allied subs in the area and started a search.

Three years ago, Norwegian military forces hunted a mystery sub in the Sognefjord in central Norway. The craft was spotted but managed to escape into the open sea after an eight-day hunt. Military sources later said that the Sognefjord sub apparently was Polish.

2 Ex-Inmates Say Jailer Slain by Miss Little Made Advances

By Wayne King

RALEIGH, N.C., Aug. 8 (NYT).—Lawyers for Joan Little began their defense yesterday with testimony by two black women who had been inmates at the Beaufort County Jail that Clarence Alligood, the night jailer slain by Miss Little, had made sexual advances to them. A third said she had heard him ask Miss Little if she "missed her man."

Rosa Ida Mae Roberson, 37, said that she had attempted cutting her wrists with the ragged end of a toothpaste tube because of repeated entreaties from the 62-year-old jailer. At the same time, she said, "I told *him if he* touched me I'd kill him."

She said that the jailer had made the sexual advances "seven or eight times." Mrs. Roberson spent 21 days in the jail in April for making telephone threats to an unnamed party.

A second witness brought to the Miss Little's contention that she killed the jailer in self-defense in the course of a sexual assault, testified that Mr. Alligood had tried on several occasions to feel her breasts.

The woman, Annie Marie Gardner, 26, who spent 44 days in the jail in December, 1973, for resisting arrest, testified:

"When I would be scrubbing the floor, he'd always be trying to feel my breasts . . . three or four times."

Phyllis Ann MHore, a young black woman who said she spent five days in the jail beginning July 14, 1974, on unspecified charges that were later dropped, testified she had seen Mr. Alligood come into the women's section on two occasions and ask the defendant, Miss Little, "did she miss her man."

Miss More testified that Miss Little both times had turned away from the jailer and once had made a remark indicating her disgust.

The entire morning of yesterday's session of the trial was given over to testimony by Dr. Page Hudson, the chief state medical examiner. It was Dr. Hudson, his testimony revealed, who brought to the attention of the defense last September the information contained in the medical examiner's report.

He alerted the defense, he said, because "I felt there were certain implications that differed from what was being propagated and leaked to the press."

Initial reports of the case did not mention that when the jailer was found in Miss Little's cell with an ice pick in his hand, he had been naked from the waist down except for socks and that there had been seminal fluid on his thigh.

Miss Little was charged with first-degree murder but that charge was reduced Wednesday to second degree, a noncapital offense. A lesser charge of manslaughter is included.

In contrast with earlier medical testimony, Dr. Hudson testified that the seminal emission found by the autopsy could have resulted from death trauma and did not absolutely dictate a finding of sexual activity.

Two Dead of Cholera In Portugal Epidemic

LISBON, Aug. 8 (UPI).—The Ministry of Health today reported that a cholera epidemic has broken out in northern Portugal despite efforts to contain the disease.

In a 10-day period ending on Wednesday, the ministry said, 135 cases of cholera were discovered and two persons died. Other cases were reported in the area around Lisbon.

Flood Aftereffects Continue in Romania

ROME, Aug. 8 (AP).—United Nations food relief agencies have reported that cities and towns hit by floods in Romania last month "were still a sea of mud and silt" and that thousands were homeless and jobless.

The report was made in an announcement by the World Food Program and the Food and Agriculture Organization of approval of $1.68 million in food aid for the 140,000 victims.

CHURCH SERVICES

FRANCE-PARIS

AMERICAN CATHEDRAL

Holy Communion: 9:30 a.m.
SUNDAY SERVICE & SERMON: 11:00
Nursery provided.
Dean Robert G. Oliver.
Episcopal — All warmly welcomed.
Metro: George-V and Alma-Marceau.
23 Ave. George-V, Paris-8e

THE AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS.
65 Quai d'Orsay (7e). (Métro: Invalides or Alma-Marceau. Bus 63 at door.) Worship Service & Nursery, 11 a.m. Coffee hour, 12. Sunday Dinner, 12:30.
Interdenominational. — Tel.: 551-38-90. Edwin H. Tuller, Pastor.

METHODIST CHURCH. English-speaking, 4 Rue Roquépine, Paris-8e. Sunday, 10.20 a.m. & 8 p.m. Rev. John Perry.

EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 36 Rue des Bons-Raisins, Rueil-Malmaison (Western Suburb.) Sunday, 11 a.m. Everett Croxton, Pastor. Tel.: 970-16-88.

FRANCE-PARIS

ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH SUNDAY SUNG EUCHARIST at 11:15 at 4 Rue de Lubeck, Paris-16e (Métro: Iena. Boissière; bus: 63, 82)
Information about other services from the Chaplain, the Rev. R.T. Greenacre, 720.22.51; 12 Rue Dumont-d'Urville, 16e.

SWITZERLAND-GENEVA

FRIENDS (QUAKERS). Worship, Sunday 10.30 a.m. Ave. Merveilet 12.

GERMANY-FRANKFURT

St. Mary's R.C. Paris Church & Rectory in Oberursel An der Heide 32. English Masses in Oberursel: Sat. 5.15 p.m.; Sun. 9 & 11 a.m. English Mass in Frankfurt, Liebfrauen Kirche near Hauptwache 1.15 p.m. Priest Fr. Ernest Beck. Phone: 06171-62547.

GERMANY-MUNICH

The English-Language Baptist Church Holzstr. 9, has Bible study at 11:45 a.m. and worship at 12:45 p.m. Tel.: 6908556. Dr. Curtis Vaughn, Pastor.

EDUCATION DIRECTORY

BELGIUM

BOSTON UNIVERSITY
BRUSSELS
EVENING MBA PROGRAM
Accredited Master of Business Administration degree program taught in English by U.S. Faculty. All classes meet 6:30-9:30 p.m. Accepting applications for classes beginning September 1975 and January 1976.
Contact: ADMISSION OFFICE, BOSTON UNIVERSITY BRUSSELS, Ave. Roger Vandendriessche 8, 1150 Brussels. Tel.: 02/762.20.97.

FRANCE

WANT TO SPEAK FRENCH?
You can through a unique program on the FRENCH RIVIERA
COMPLETE ALL-DAY IMMERSION with: Intensive audio-visual classes - Language Lab - Practice and situation sessions. Excursions. Lodging and meals included - For beginners, intermediate, advanced, all ages, all year round. Next available 4-week course starts Sept. 29, Oct. 27 and all year.
INSTITUT DE FRANÇAIS—H-9, 23 Ave. Gén.-Leclerc, 06-Villefranche-s.-Mer. Tel.: (93) 80.86.61 and 80.88.44.

LEARN FRENCH
ON THE FRENCH RIVIERA—near Nice and Monaco
All Levels. All Ages—Small Classes—Excursions—Boarding and Day School for Adults Estab. since 1962. A non-profit institute recognized by the French Ministry of Education. 4-week course including full board $490 all the year round. 12-week intensive course: begins September 29th.
Apply: CENTRE MEDITERRANEEN D'ETUDES FRANÇAISES, 06320-Cap d'Ail (France). Phone: (93) 06.81.54.

GERMANY

Want a better job?
Higher pay?
Try the LaSalle way!
Train at home for a rewarding career. Reasonable cost. All textbooks furnished. Convenient tuition payment plan.
Accounting
Motel/Hotel Management
Business Management
Secretarial
Real Estate
Automotive Mechanics
Writing
Associate in Business Degree
Stenotype
Bachelor of Science Degree
Traffic & Transportation
Law for Executive Leadership
Air Conditioning & Refrigeration
Electronics Technician
Interior Decorating
Drafting
Computer Programming
Diesel Mechanics
Language Instruction
Banking & Finance
Dental Office Assistant
Restaurant Management
Art Training
High School
WRITE FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET. — NO OBLIGATION.
LaSalle Extension University
A correspondence institution.
European Division
Postfach 4749,
62 Wiesbaden 1, W. Germany.
Name ..... Age....
Address .....
City .....
Country ..... Post Code.....
Home Phone .....

SPEAK FRENCH IN 4 TO 8 WEEKS
INTENSIVE ALL DAY IMMERSION
Full price includes Private room & bath in Modern Villa. Fine cuisine 3 meals. Private lessons by former Head of French language schools in USA & Tours Perigord's prehistoric, feudal touristic sites, adults only. Moderate: BERBI, 19-Objat (France). Tel.: (32) 250197.

U.S.A.

WHICH PRIVATE SCHOOL?
FREE Consultation for Elementary and High School
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE ADVISORY CENTER
366 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y. 10017

SWITZERLAND

JOHN F. KENNEDY
International Primary School
Zug Saanen Gstaad, Switzerland.
A unique English-language school for boys and girls 6-13 years. Modern, international approach, individual instruction, family atmosphere. Strict Alps skiing, French, skiing, sports, excursions.
Write: William LOVELL, Director. Telephone: (042) 4.12.72.

SWITZERLAND

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL IN SWITZERLAND
TASIS
Lugano M. Crist Fleming, Director
GRADES 7 THRU 12
Meets highest American academic standards. Coeducational. Small classes. Strong college preparation. College testing and guidance. AP courses. Outstanding, experienced faculty. Course correlated research trips. Skiing, sports, diversified activities. Boarding and day. American 7th and 8th grade program.
Write:
Director of Admissions—TASIS
6926 Montagnola-Lugano Tel: Lugano 2 89 04

International Summer Camp MONTANA
Europe's top sports camp for boys and girls 8-17 years—riding stables, swimming pool, tennis, ice skating, summer skiing, alpinism, excursions, language courses, etc. Accredited member of ACA. *Winter season:* International Ski Camp MONTANA
For color brochure please write to:
Rudy and Erica Studer, Directors, CH-3962 Montana, Switzerland

ROSEHILL INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
(INSTITUT AUF DEM ROSENBERG)
CH-9000, ST. GALLEN, SWITZERLAND.
Well-established co-educational school. College preparatory program with Advanced Placement. Commercial Studies. Small classes. Official test center for American CEEB, Oxford GCE and Pitman Examinations Institute.
Sister school located in French-speaking part of Switzerland is:
MONTE-ROSA, ECOLE INTERNATIONALE
CH-1820, Territet-Montreux, Switzerland.
Next term begins September 4. Write for details.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN SWITZERLAND
For all information please apply to our Educational Adviser: Mr. Paul A. Mayor.
SCHOLASTIC SERVICE "TRANSWORLDIA" - GENEVA
2 Rue du Vicaire-Savoyard. Phone: 44 15 65.

AUSTRIA

GLORIA FELIX SCHOOL, LECH-ARLBERG
Excellent formal study program (latest American curriculum and standard achievement tests). E.C.I.S. Member 4th-12th grade. Coed boarding. Enrollment limited to 40. Disciplined home atmosphere in Tyrolean chalet. 5 months ski training. Summer sports culture trips. Intensive language courses. Language laboratory. Accommodation facilities for visiting parents. Come and visit us or write for our brochure.
A 6764 Lech/Arlberg, Austria. Tel. (05583) 285
ALSO SPECIAL SUMMER CAMP PROGRAM

SPAIN

AMERICAN SCHOOL Palma de Mallorca
Small classes, expert teachers, semi-tutorial instruction yield excellent educational results. Grades 1-12 intensive university entrance preparation. Outstanding facilities for resident students. SAT & ACT testing center. Complete secretarial course in one year.
Dr. Stanley Amdurer, Calle Oratorio, Portal Nous, Palma de Mallorca (Spain).
Telephone: 67 38 50 - 67 38 51. Cable: Amskool Palma, Mallorca.

GREAT BRITAIN

RICHMOND COLLEGE LONDON
Founded 1843. A constituent college of London University until 1972. Now a private co-educational Liberal Arts College with a U.S. curriculum.
* Splendid residential campus in Richmond, about 30 minutes from central London.
* 200 students in residence.
* A.A. degree and U.S. transfer credit.
* Highly qualified Anglo-American faculty.
* Wide range of courses in Humanities, Social and Natural Sciences Language, Performing Arts and Business.
Write or telephone: Dr. Rowlands, Director of Admissions, 21 Queen's Gate, London, SW7 5HR, England. Tel.: 01-584-6567.

EUROPE

THE MARYMOUNT INTERNATIONAL SCHOOLS
LONDON - PARIS - ROME
Over 50 years of experience in the field of International Christian education on the primary and secondary levels. Boarding and day; co-educational grade schools.
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Marymount, George Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey, England. Tel.: (01) 942.8126.
Marymount, 72 Bld. de la Saussaye, Neuilly 92200, Paris, France. Tel.: 624.1051.
Marymount, Via di villa Lauchli, Via Cassia Antica, 00191 Roma, Italia. Tel.: 320.671.

SCHILLER COLLEGE
Europe University
Heidelberg, London, Paris, Strasbourg, Madrid
Write: Schiller College, Admissions, 69 Heidelberg, Friedrich-Ebert-Anlage 4, Germany

ITALY

Florence Italy
Fleming College
American liberal arts college. Freshman-sophomore A.A. degree program. Pre-College Year or College Year Abroad. Small classes. Research trips, a two-week stay in European homes and course-correlated European travel. Course areas include International Studies, Humanities, Languages, Fine and Studio Arts and Performing Theatre.
Write or call: Dean of Admissions, Fleming College, CH 6926 Montagnola-Lugano, Switzerland, Tel: 2 89 04

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF ROME
Federated with Tusculum College (Est. 1794), Greeneville, Tennessee.
A. A. DEGREE
LIBERAL ARTS, BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION SECRETARIAL SCIENCE
all courses fully accredited
Applications from veterans welcome.
SCHOLARSHIPS AND GRANTS AVAILABLE FOR QUALIFIED STUDENTS
Via XX Settembre 27/B, Rome. — Tel.: 487.117.

Don't miss the Tribune's special features
on EDUCATION
which will be published on Saturday September 6, 75 and December 6, 1975
These important advertising features are Europe's primary guide to international schools and will attract unusually high reader interest.
For information or to place an advertisement, contact our office in your country (listed in Classified Advertisements) or
Miss Françoise Clément
International Herald Tribune
21 Rue de Berri, 75380 Paris Cedex 08. Tel.: 225-25-90.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

DIRECTOR
EUROPEAN SALES
Major U.S. corporation seeks a mature, seasoned sales professional to establish and supervise a broker network to sell land in Florida.
The individual we select will:
- Determine selection of brokers and establish broker network throughout Europe.
- Establish broker programs.
- Set training programs to be carried out by brokers.
- Be fully accountable for European broker operations.
- Must be multilingual, preferably an American living in Europe with real-estate or land-sales experience.

We provide excellent compensation program and benefits.
Send resumé with salary history and requirements to:
W.E. Frank, V.P. Personnel,
ITT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
Palm Coast Complex 5225 N.W. 87th Avenue, Miami, Florida 33178.
An Equal Opportunity Employer.

COMMERCIAL MANAGER
Required by well-known British marine equipment manufacturer, to further existing French operation, based CHERBOURG.
Qualifications: Age group 28-45, technical background useful, and knowledge of the leisure marine market essential, together with commercial ability and fluency in French and English.
Remuneration by salary and commission.
Write in confidence to: Box No. 31,359, I.H.T., 28 Great Queen St., London, WC2.

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

EXPERIENCED YOUNG EUROPEAN EXECUTIVE
31, M.B.A. located in Madrid, would be interested in a position as Financial Director and/or Managing Director of Spanish operation preferably with European company. Experience: several years in U.S., Belgium and Spain with a large international bank. Fluent in French, English and Spanish.
Write: Herald, Box 454, Plaza C. de Suchil 7, Madrid.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT & MARKETING EXECUTIVE
with experience in the U.S., Europe, South America, Africa, seeks challenging position with dynamic organization. Languages: English, French, German, Portuguese.
Box D-4,981, Herald, Paris.

If you are looking for a Senior International Executive, the International Herald Tribune is your most efficient medium.
If you need a top executive, how can you afford not to use the International Herald Tribune?
Proven effectiveness. Results over and over again. Why? Because this newspaper is read by senior management throughout Europe. The audience profile tells the story clearly.
- 48% of our business readers are senior level executives.
- 33% are members of boards of Directors.

Reach Across Europe for the Right Person...
with your advertisement in "International Executive Opportunities" published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

هكذا من الأصل

Insurgents Based in China

Burmese Fear of Peking Rises As Rebel Forces Widen Drive

By Henry Kamm

RANGOON (NYT).—The specter of China, which shares a 1,300-mile frontier with Burma and has been a source of fear since Burmese independence in 1948, looms even larger since the Communist victories in Indochina, official sources and other Burmese report.

The fear is also the result of a step-up of military activity by the Chinese-based Burmese Communist party on the northeastern frontier, an increase evident since early this year. In June, the guerrillas crossed the Salween River in force and fought pitched battles until they were driven back.

Until then, the Salween River had been the effective limit to significant rebel action.

The intensification of fighting in the northeast overshadows, in the government's mind, the virtual elimination in a campaign last year of the longstanding Communist rebellion in the Pegu Yoma Mountain Range northeast of here.

2 Leaders Slain

That campaign culminated in March with the killing of the two nominal leaders of the Communist party, Thakin Zin, chairman, and Thakin Chit, secretary. In effect, the two leaders had long been cut off from the principal center of insurgency, the northeastern frontier, and had played no significant part in directing the party or its guerrilla war.

Burmese Army casualties have been high and recently the press, controlled by the military regime of President Ne Win, was told to stop publishing obituary notices of soldiers killed in battle.

Indicative of the intensification of the war, both sides are continuing the fighting, centered in the mountains of the Shan State, into the monsoon season, during which the normally difficult terrain becomes forbidding.

Rebel strength, according to conservative observers, is less than 10,000 men. But with the advantage of being the attacker and the ruggedness of the terrain, it represents a formidable force for Burma's Army of about 130,000 to cope with. Moreover, the Communists are not the sole insurgent force, only the best organized one in an array of about 20 ethnic, political, smuggling and bandit forces.

Rebel Route

In its official pronouncements, Gen. Ne Win's government never mentions China. But in the maps it publishes, the arrows showing the origin and route of retreat of rebel forces point to China and boldtype is used to mark China.

China is identified only as "a neighboring country" when the press discusses the base of the Communists' organization. The insurgent radio station broadcasts from China and the new nominal chairman of the party, Thakin Ba Thein Tin, has been living in Peking since 1953.

Qualified observers assert that the principal rebel force is based, trained, equipped and supplied in China. Its hospitals are reported to be situated across the border. No ethnic Chinese soldiers or advisers have been identified in the force, but informed Burmese contend that among the mountain tribesmen who make up a major share of the rebel force, many come from the Chinese side of the border.



Associated Press.

TAKING THE SUN—A seal in the Dortmund, West Germany, zoo relaxes near pool.

U.S. Experts Optimistic About Soviet Crop

MOSCOW, Aug. 8 (UPI).—A team of U.S. agriculture experts returned home today after making a 19-day inspection trip of the Soviet Union's grain-producing regions in Central Asia and Siberia.

While declining to make a hard estimate of the potential grain yields of the "virgin lands" areas they visited, the experts returned with an optimistic impression.

U.S. officials said that the group would compile a report for the Department of Agriculture. The findings will be used along with other data to draft the department's monthly estimate of overall Soviet grain production.

The estimate figures take on great importance because they represent one of the few indications of how much grain the Russians will need to buy in the international market.

A U.S. official said that the inspection team covered nearly all the "virgin lands" area of the Soviet Union by car and by plane, with frequent stops at state-owned farms.

He said that the group found "spotty conditions" with variations as little as 60 miles apart.

The group found the soil "to be quite good" in the region, he said, and a "positive, good, timely rain" at the end of July appeared to be making up for at least part of the lack of rain in June and early July.

The "virgin lands" area accounts for about 25 per cent of the total grain production of the Soviet Union.

The official said that the group found evidence of storage facilities being expanded. Harvesting work was being carried out exclusively by male farmers, indicating that authorities have not resorted to outside labor to bring in the crops on a crash basis, he said.

"The machines were lined up like soldiers waiting for the word to go," he said of one region.

The officials said that the team interviewed local authorities such as state farm chairmen and received direct answers to questions about conditions in the area.

He said that they informed the Russians of the most recent U.S. estimate of 185 million tons for the Soviet crop and none of the officials took issue with it.

The Russians have already purchased at least 13.6 million metric tons of grain from the United States, Canada and Australia to meet crop shortfalls caused by drought conditions.

The grain purchases have touched off a controversy in the United States over charges that the grain sales will cause domestic U.S. food prices to rise.

The official said that the team's "eyeball estimate" of the area was not conclusive because of local variations and would have to be integrated into a "methodical" assessment of the entire country's potential with the aid of satellite and other data.

After Tough Speech by President Geisel

Brazil Regime Tightens Press Censorship

By Dennis Redmont

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 8 (AP).—After a tough speech by President Ernesto Geisel, Brazil has tightened censorship again, apparently ending a period of relative freedom in the news media and the arts.

A new rule forbids the showing of two bared breasts on one page of a magazine but permits displaying one. Another rule requires censors to pass a physical fitness test and run 1,800 meters in under 12 minutes.

The stiffening of censorship follows a speech last Saturday by President Geisel, deploring "Communist infiltration in organs of communication, in labor unions, public service, particularly in the area of teaching and also in political parties."

Early this week, five police agents confiscated more than 300 copies of an intellectual leftist monthly, Cadernos de Opiniao. The publication contained the text of a speech by the Most Rev. Helder Camara, the Archbishop of Recife and Olinda, given last October at the University of Chicago.

Record Album

Director of Federal Censorship Rogerio Nunes also ordered the seizing of a record by popular singer Caetano Veloso, the jacket of which showed him and his family posing in the nude.

On Wednesday, Education Minister Ney Braga reported meeting with Justice Minister Armando Falcao, who controls the federal police and censorship, to discuss censorship rules, particularly in the area of books of a political nature.

"It is logic that we cannot think that censorship will be completely lifted in the areas which regard national security," Mr. Braga said.

President Geisel, 67, the fourth retired army general to serve as President since the military took power here in 1964, had pledged a "gradual" return to democratic ways on taking office in March of last year, but his plans appear to be stalled.

In the last few months, there had been indications of the stiffening of censorship.

In efforts to fight censors, editors on magazines often submit as a decoy material they know will be censored in the hope that less provocative articles and photos can be printed.

Recently, censors have told editors of these new rules:

- No more than one bared breast per page.
- No birth photos.
- No photos of nude couples or anything that suggests sexual intercourse.
- Avoid discussions of homosexuality, repression, Latin-American social problems and censorship itself.

Censors tell editors that the appearance of such provocative material is "part of the Communist strategy to weaken the morality of the people."

Appeal Made

Editors and Brazilian publishers have appealed to the Justice Ministry for greater centralization of censorship to avoid different criteria in various cities. They have also pleaded for better educated censors.

In an apparent response to the protests, the National Police Academy last week published new requirements for aspiring police agents in the Division of Censorship and Public Entertainment of the Federal Police Department.

Censors must have a university education, with a major in either social sciences, law, philosophy, journalism or psychology; undergo a battery of psychological exams and pass a physical fitness and running test.

Newspaper cartoonists are still allowed to poke fun at the measures. One showed an ugly policeman running along a beach in a T-shirt on which was written, in Latin, "a healthy body in a healthy mind."

French General Hits Reprimand As Vichy-Like Act

PARIS, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—A French Army general, who has been retired from his reserve command for publicly criticizing West Germany, has accused the government of behaving like the wartime Vichy regime in Nazi-occupied France.

Gen. François Binoche, 67, a former military governor of Berlin, was sanctioned for writing in a French magazine that German hostility toward everything French had not changed from Bismarck to this day, including the Hitler era.

Gen. Binoche said in a press statement yesterday that his only sin in the French government's eyes was having spoken of the danger and threat that Germany could represent in the future.

"I am being reprimanded today under very much the same conditions as I was by Vichy for making judgments likely to jeopardize Franco-German relations," he said.

In his statement to French newspapers, Gen. Binoche asked: "Is it absolutely 'verboten' to recall what has been said throughout this century, that Germany is a matter of life or death for France?

"Everyone knows by experience—and what an experience—that the reunification of Germany will be not an end in itself but a beginning without end."

Bonn F-104 Is Missing

CAGLIARI, Sardinia, Aug. 8 (AP).—A West German F-104 Starfighter jet attached to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization disappeared during a routine training flight and is presumed to have crashed into the sea, police said yesterday.

U.S. Agency Finds Rural Areas Now Need Protection From Smog

WASHINGTON, Aug 8 (AP).—The Environmental Protection Agency said yesterday that smog is more widespread than once thought and it may be necessary to apply some urban pollution-control measures to rural areas as well.

The agency said recent research showed that high levels of photochemical oxidants—or smog—had been found as far as 50 to 75 miles from urban areas.

"Oxidant levels well in excess of the health-based ambient air quality standards are now being observed in broad areas of the eastern third of the United States," EPA Administrator Russell Train said.

"This pollution is due primarily to man's activities," he said. He explained that less than one-third of the smog found in rural areas was believed to be generated by natural causes.

Photochemical oxidants are formed in the atmosphere by the action of sunlight on hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides, two compounds produced by automobile exhaust and by the evaporation of gasoline and dry-cleaning fluids.

Mr. Train said that the EPA had not decided what additional controls might be needed in rural areas. But he suggested better control over emissions from gasoline stations and dry-cleaning plants and, "conceivably, wider use of inspection and maintenance programs" for automobile pollution-control systems.

But he added: "Nobody is thinking of introducing into rural areas mass transit, parking management or any of the other urban standards EPA has been exploring."

Indian Upper House Supports Constitutional Amendment

NEW DELHI, Aug. 8 (UPI).—The upper house of Parliament gave final approval today to a constitutional amendment which would make it impossible for the courts even to consider the matter of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's election to office.

The vote in the upper house was 161-0, with all members of the opposition boycotting the special session, as they have since Mrs. Gandhi's declaration of a state of national emergency.

The bill was approved by the lower house yesterday by a vote of 366-0. Both houses are dominated by Mrs. Gandhi's ruling Congress party.

The measure also stipulates that elections of three other top Indian officials—president, vice-president and speaker of the lower house—cannot be questioned in a court of law.

The bill must be ratified by a majority of the 22 state assemblies—expected Monday—and signed by President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed before it becomes law.

The lone dissenter in parliamentary action exonerating Mrs. Gandhi has been expelled from the Congress party.

The expulsion of Mohan Dharia was announced today in a party bulletin.

Mr. Dharia, 50, was fired as minister of state for planning by Mrs. Gandhi early this year because he advocated a dialogue between her and anti-government crusader Jayaprakash Narayan.

In addition to advocating coexistence with Mr. Narayan's "peaceful revolution" movement, Mr. Dharia, in the summer session of Parliament this year, accused the Congress party of corruption and called for reforms.

Since then, although he was still a member of the Congress party until his suspension, Mr. Dharia has been collaborating with anti-party elements, Congress party sources said.

Mr. Dharia was the only dissenter Monday when Parliament passed a bill striking down a June 12 High Court ruling that set aside Mrs. Gandhi's election. He was shouted down by Congress party members of Parliament.

Thailand Retorts By Expelling 2 Laotian Envoys

BANGKOK, Aug. 8 (AP).—Thailand ordered two Laotian diplomats expelled today in retaliation for the detention of two Thai diplomats in Laos.

A Thai Foreign Ministry statement issued in Bangkok after a special meeting attended by ministry and National Security Council officials said the two Laotians "are no longer considered persona grata by the Thai government."

The Laotian diplomats were identified as an embassy counselor and a third secretary.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the Thai action "is the first retaliation against the government of Laos for not responding to our deadlined demand for the release of our two military attachés being held in Vientiane without charges."

In Vientiane, a Laotian Foreign Ministry official said the two attachés would be held until an investigation of spying accusations was completed. He indicated Laos might retaliate for the expulsion of its two men from Bangkok.

8 Hurt on Dutch Train

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—Eight persons were injured when the Amsterdam-Madrid express train collided with a local train just outside the main station here today, rail officials said.

U.S. Reports Harassment In Turkey

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP).—Americans in Turkey have been subjected to slight and scattered harassment since the Turks began taking control of U.S. bases there two weeks ago, according to reports reaching the Defense Department.

Some mail has been held up for a time, at least one food delivery was impeded, a fuel shipment to a major base was interrupted and U.S. customers were driven out of a post exchange by Turkish demonstrators.

But the Pentagon said that there are no major problems.

Asked to assess the situation, the Pentagon said that there is no evidence of a policy of harassment of U.S. personnel, although there have been some reports of minor inconveniences.

Obviously anxious to avoid widening the U.S.-Turkish split, the Pentagon said that U.S. and Turkish commanders are working together to insure the least possible disruption to about 7,000 U.S. military personnel and 5,000 civilians.

No Great Concern

The U.S. government has made no move to reduce the number of Americans in Turkey, and Pentagon officials said that they have seen no indication that any significant percentage of servicemen are sending their families home out of concern for their well-being.

In a brief report, the Pentagon said that some mail delivery has been delayed to various bases and commercial communications are operating more slowly than usual.

It attributed a slowdown in telephone service primarily to large numbers of calls from the United States by families of military personnel in Turkey.

The only reported incident with overtones of violence occurred yesterday at Izmir, a NATO headquarters where Americans are stationed.

Pentagon sources said that about 20 to 30 young Turkish civilians forced Americans to leave the Izmir post exchange and then caused some destruction.

No Americans were hurt, Pentagon sources said, and Turkish police arrived to arrest the demonstrators.

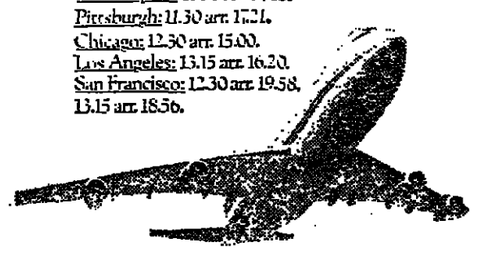
Air Force in Greece Gets First Mirages

ATHENS, Aug. 8 (UPI).—The first French-built Mirage F-1 jet fighters arrived at Greek Air Force headquarters early this week, a government announcement said yesterday. The number was not given.

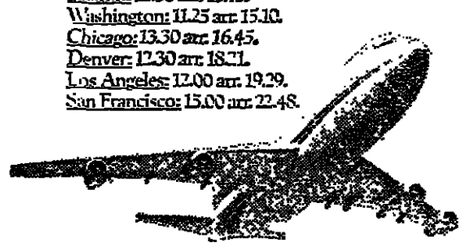
The planes were flown from France by Greek Air Force pilots who already have completed training in handling the Mirages, the announcement said.

ALL FLIGHTS ARE NON-STOP, DIRECT OR CONNECTING ON TWA AND DAILY UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

FROM LONDON
New York: 10.00 arr. 12.35.
12.00 arr. 14.35, 17.00 arr. 19.55.
Boston: 11.15 arr. 13.20.
Philadelphia: 11.30 arr. 14.35.
Pittsburgh: 11.30 arr. 17.21.
Chicago: 12.30 arr. 15.00.
Los Angeles: 13.15 arr. 16.20.
San Francisco: 12.30 arr. 19.58, 13.15 arr. 18.56.



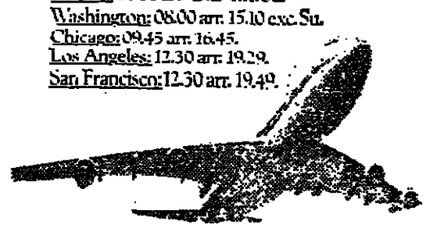
FROM PARIS
New York: 12.00 arr. 14.55, 15.00 arr. 18.30.
Boston: 12.30 arr. 15.15.
Washington: 11.25 arr. 15.10.
Chicago: 13.30 arr. 16.45.
Denver: 12.30 arr. 18.21.
Los Angeles: 12.00 arr. 19.29.
San Francisco: 15.00 arr. 22.48.



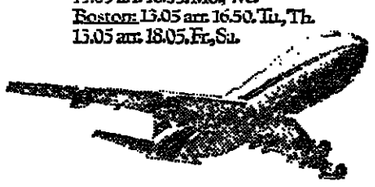
FROM ROME
New York: 11.00 arr. 14.05.
13.10 arr. 16.45.
Boston: 10.35 arr. 15.15.
Washington: 09.35 arr. 15.10.
Chicago: 11.35 arr. 16.45.
Denver: 10.35 arr. 18.21.
San Francisco: 09.35 arr. 20.21.
11.00 arr. 19.49.



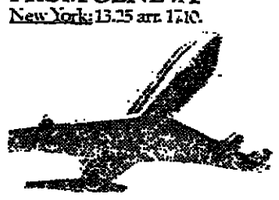
FROM ATHENS
New York: 11.20 arr. 16.45.
12.30 arr. 15.50.
Boston: 08.00 arr. 15.15 exc. Su.
Washington: 08.00 arr. 15.10 exc. Su.
Chicago: 09.45 arr. 16.45.
Los Angeles: 12.30 arr. 19.29.
San Francisco: 12.30 arr. 19.49.



FROM MADRID
New York: 11.30 arr. 13.05.
13.05 arr. 16.35, Mo., We.
Boston: 13.05 arr. 16.50, Tu., Th.
13.05 arr. 18.05, Fr., Su.



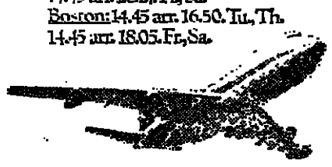
FROM GENEVA
New York: 13.25 arr. 17.10.



FROM TEL AVIV
New York: 10.50 arr. 18.20.
Boston: 07.15 arr. 15.15.
Chicago: 06.50 arr. 16.45.
San Francisco: 10.50 arr. 22.48.



FROM LISBON
New York: 14.25 arr. 16.35.
14.45 arr. 19.22, Tu., Th.
14.45 arr. 20.27, Fr., Sa.
Boston: 14.45 arr. 16.50, Tu., Th.
14.45 arr. 18.05, Fr., Sa.



FROM ZURICH
New York: 11.20 arr. 15.10.



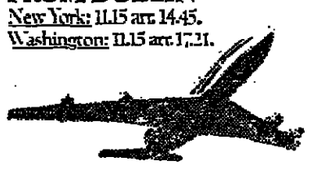
FROM MALAGA
New York: 12.00 arr. 14.10, Mo., We., Fr.



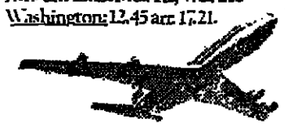
FROM MILAN
New York: 13.30 arr. 16.25.
10.50 arr. 15.10.



FROM DUBLIN
New York: 11.15 arr. 14.45.
Washington: 11.15 arr. 17.21.



FROM SHANNON
New York: 12.45 arr. 14.45.
11.15 arr. 13.15, Mo., Tu., We., Th.
Washington: 12.45 arr. 17.21.



FROM VIENNA
New York: 11.15 arr. 17.10.



ONLY TWA OFFERS SERVICE LIKE THIS TO AMERICA.

You can fly TWA from these 14 cities in Europe and the Middle East to the major cities of America.

We have 265 departures to America every week.

And we don't stop there.

TWA also has a huge American network, serving a total of 34 cities across America.

We have over 700 flights between these cities every day.

Only TWA can fly you to all these places.

And only TWA can offer you new Trans World Service on every flight.

So it's not surprising that we now carry more passengers across the Atlantic than any other airline.

For full details call your travel agent.

Trans World Service from TWA.

Bahrain Faces Bachelor Gap

KUWAIT, Aug. 8 (AP).—Bahrain might have to revive polygamy because of a shortage of marriageable men, the Health Ministry of the Persian Gulf sheikhdom reported.

It quoted a survey by the Population Bureau that more than 28,500 women between 15 and 24 years old will be looking for husbands in the next decade.

"There will be very difficult problems in finding husbands for them," it said, "as there will be nowhere near this number of bachelors, divorced men or widowers of the usual marriageable age."

The survey predicted "revolutionary changes" in marriage habits. It warned that Bahrain must "resist pressure to revive polygamy" and suggested that the government should encourage women to take office jobs as an alternative to marriage.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6— Saturday-Sunday, August 9-10, 1975 *

No Haven for Terrorists

Libya has assumed the role, formerly taken by different Arab states, of providing a haven to the international terrorist set. Its latest guests are the five "Japanese Red Army" fanatics who had held 52 people hostage in the U.S. Embassy in Malaysia for three days until five of their comrades were freed in Japan; the comrades came with them. It is apparent that groups like the Japanese Red Army, a nihilistic organization that has murdered people on three continents, could hardly operate at all if there were not at least one place in the world where they could go in a jam. In this instance, if Libya had barred the door, these criminals eventually would have had to yield. As it is, they will now evidently be free to kill again.

The community of civilized nations should with full voice condemn the renegade state of Libya for facilitating international terror. Colonel Qadhafi may thumb his nose for now, but it should be remembered that world criticism earlier played a healthy part in persuading way stations like Algeria and Kuwait to put themselves off-limits to itinerant killers. The Soviet Union, Libya's chief patron, has a special responsibility here. Moreover, as a country whose airplanes fly the international skies, it shares the general interest in containing terrorists who alternately prey and rely on international aviation in their operations.

The Japanese Red Army is in a fundamental sense a creature of the Palestinian terrorists, borrowing from their violent methods and sharing much of their anti-establishment purpose. One Palestinian group, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, has helped train the Red Army.

There lingers in some quarters the fashionable notion that terrorists such as the Red Army or the Popular Front are simply partisans of legitimate causes driven by frustration to violence. This "understanding" view provides the intellectual shade in which such people take cover from what ought to be the unrelenting sun of exposure and pursuit. In fact, the practice of systematic terror directed at the fabric of international order should draw only opprobrium upon whatever cause by which it is justified. That should be regarded as an essential part of the price which the practitioners must pay. There must be no physical haven for terrorists, and no intellectual haven, either.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

'New' Energy...

Energy crises—shortages, dislocations and soaring costs—may well dominate public policy on-and-off for the next two decades; but, unlike other long-range resource and population pressures which bring today's specialists to the point of despair, the ultimate answers on energy seem to be coming into sight. Though enormous effort and investment will be required, the march of technology does encourage expectation of cheap and safe energy from new and inexhaustible sources by the end of this century.

Intensified research efforts are focusing on two promising technologies. One is direct conversion of the sun's rays into electricity, the most sophisticated use of solar energy; the other is the complex process of nuclear fusion. This is a far more desirable and safer concept in atomic technology—if it can be made to work—than the relatively crude nuclear fission process now generating electricity in many countries.

Robert Seamans jr., director of the U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration, announced one major breakthrough in fusion research late last month. ERDA hopes to have a fusion demonstration reactor in operation as early as the mid-1980s; commercial applications could become reality a decade later.

The biggest question now facing advanced nuclear scientists is whether the practicality of fusion is so clearly established that program emphasis can be switched away from breeder-reactor technology, the major nuclear research commitment of the Nixon administration. Up to this point, government and private sector planners are not yet ready to abandon the huge investment already made in the breeder program.

But a few more years of anticipated technological advances may make the advantages and feasibility of fusion so apparent that the nuclear age can leapfrog over the transitory breeder phase into what can become an ultimate solution to man's energy needs.

...From 'Old' Source

The fuel to power nuclear fusion is nothing more exotic than ordinary sea water, but the technology of conversion requires enormous reactor complexes. The second "ultimate" power source is the oldest source of energy known to man, the rays of the sun: the device for converting solar rays into electricity is small and harmless enough to fit into a baby's fist.

The search for the inexpensive photovoltaic cell is the most intense competition now going on in the advanced energy business. In contrast to the quest for fusion, the technology of solar conversion is known: solar cells are used regularly to power earth satellites. The challenge is to reduce the cost of these cells a thousand-fold in order to make them attractive alternatives to conventional means of generating electricity.

Yet, even before an economic form of direct conversion is achieved, solar energy is building up a new growth industry that could do an estimated $1.3-billion annual business 10 years from now, according to the Arthur D. Little Research Organization. Equipment is even now commercially available, if largely unproven, for space heating and cooling systems, the most straightforward use of the sun's energy.

Solar energy lacks a large industrial lobby: there is as yet no vast capital plant awaiting return on investment. The housing industry is not known for its eagerness to innovate, and some utility planners are frankly alarmed at a technology which could eventually minimize their customers' dependence on central power stations.

Given these restraints, the greatest encouragement to solar energy is coming through regulations—federal, state and local—giving tax and other incentives to adventurous individuals ready to flirt with the sun.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Justice vs. Politics

By an ironic twist, British democracy has been well served by its House of Lords at almost the same moment that Indian democracy is being undone by its *Lok Sabha*, or House of the People.

The Parliaments of both countries have been called on to absolve individuals convicted of offenses under the law by the crude device of changing the law retroactively. The British attempt, a small-scale affair, failed; the Indian attempt, with far-reaching political consequences, succeeded ominously.

Despite the great difference in the intrinsic importance of the two cases, the principle—or lack of principle—involved is the same. The Indian lower house, purged of some of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's opponents and boycotted by others, turned her campaign illegalities into innocent acts just in time to forestall a possibly adverse appellate decision by India's Supreme Court—a ruling that would have forced Mrs. Gandhi from office. The upper house, similarly stacked, went along.

In Britain, a Labor party majority in the House of Commons had voted to rescind the penalty imposed on members of a small town council who, in violation of a law sponsored by a former Conservative government, refused to raise rents on some low-income public housing. Besides fines, the penalty included disqualification for public office.

In an act of defiance extremely rare in the House of Lords, Lady Burton of Coventry raised her voice against the "morally wrong" action of the Commons, however questionable the legislation under which the council members had been punished. "I am dismayed," she said, "that Parliament should be asked to condone the breaking of the law." Commons got the point and accepted the peers' removal of the offending clause.

Lady Burton's comments might have been addressed with far greater force to Mrs. Gandhi, who is not only the direct beneficiary of her Parliament's self-corrupting act, but its author and prime mover. In a still more fateful case, let it be said of President Ford's most questionable action that, at most, he pardoned Richard Nixon: he did not ask Congress to legalize Mr. Nixon's offenses.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 9, 1900

NEW YORK—Now that William Jennings Bryan has been formally nominated by the Democrats, interesting things are starting to happen in the presidential campaign. Mr. Bryan's main plank seems to be anti-imperialism. Almost forgotten is the issue of gold against silver. Because of his onslaughts on imperialism, Mr. Bryan seems to be gaining thousands of adherents and President McKinley is starting to worry.

Fifty Years Ago

August 9, 1925

LONDON—Transatlantic passenger service by airplane between New York and London in 35 hours and at little or no advance in price over first-class steamship crossings was predicted for the near future by English and American plane designers. The fare for the transatlantic aerial crossing will be at the start £55 but the flying time is certain not to exceed the 35 hour estimate.



'...And This Area Is Known as the Breadbasket of the U.S.S.R.'

The Socialist Way of Life

By C. L. Sulzberger

STOCKHOLM—Immediately after the more flamboyant European security summit concluded its business last week, a less advertised but far from insignificant meeting of Socialist leaders met here. And, with considerably more gumption than the Helsinki affair, the ideologically unified Stockholm meeting voted to back democratic Socialism in Portugal, including guarantees of a free press, free parties and free labor unions.

This pledge was supported not only by Mario Soares, head of the largest Portuguese party, but also (among others) by Olof Palme of Sweden, Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, Harold Wilson of Great Britain, Yitzhak Rabin of Israel, Bruno Kreisky of Austria and, in addition to other chiefs of government, by such Socialist statesmen as Willy Brandt and François Mitterrand.

In the course of a forthright conversation afterward, Palme explained this strong position against Lisbon's Communist-backed military dictatorship. "The democratic Socialist movement inevitably stands up to dictatorship," he said, "whether of the right or of the left. Many of its leaders have themselves suffered in the cellars of Fascist or Communist dictatorships."

Successful Group

The Socialists here represented a highly successful political group. Although Wilson's Britain is in a mess, Schmidt's West Germany and Palme's Sweden can boast Europe's highest living standards. In this respect it is notable that both Schmidt and Palme maintain good relations with both unions and industry, and, as a result, national productivity remains high. Nor is there any inhibition about the need to work hard, only a hope to continue improving labor conditions.

"We must defend industrial society," says Palme. "It is the most civilized form of community ever created. It has given more and more bread to more and more people. It is ridiculous to talk of things like 'Zero Growth.' We must maintain industrial society but attack its evils—instead of trying to abolish it.

"Work remains a central feature of people's lives. You don't try to eliminate work. What you do is try and make it always more pleasant, to better its environment so as to better industrial society itself."

This is a pragmatic view, not at all inhibited by doctrinaire superstitions. It is addressed to existing problems in this stage of international development, not to rigid ideologies that remain divided by theory, as between Communist and capitalist societies.

"They are not growing together as ideologies," Palme observes. "But Communist and capitalist countries are faced with the same problems caused by an industrialized world, the problems of production and GNP. Years ago, when Nixon and Khrushchev had their famous Moscow kitchen debate, they were simply arguing which country would be able to outproduce the other.

Détente Spirit

"Of course the détente spirit that exists today allows discussions of contrasting ideology in a more relaxed sense. Personally, I am very much against Leninism. It is an elitist ideology but we Socialists are a mass movement. This is a fundamental distinction." (I might add it is the crux of the Portuguese crisis.)

"But although there is no convergence of ideologies as such and their differences continue to exist, this world's problems impose their own kind of convergence. You can see that the difficulty of Communism is that it resembles capitalism in its inability to handle such problems."

I asked why Sweden—among Europe's richest and most productive Socialist states—was so evidently less obsessed by the desire to nationalize industries than Britain—among the poorest and least productive. He commented:

"We look at the issue functionally. We nationalize when it is necessary—but only then. We don't have doctrinaire prejudices. Even America is doctrinaire. In some fields, like energy, you must have national planning. The same thing goes for environmental questions."

Experienced

At 48, Palme is one of Europe's younger heads of government, but, after more than six years in office, one of the most experienced. And quietly he has done a good deal on occasion to heal diplomatic disputes. Thus for years he served as the discreet go-between for Bonn and Warsaw arranging for departure to the Federal Republic of 120,000 minority Germans who wished to leave Poland.

Socialism as understood in the West is still a vital political force, even if rather difficult to codify. At this moment it has a key role to play in Europe. Of course, in the Soviet bloc, all states proclaim that they are Socialist, not yet Communist. But East is East and West is West—even after Helsinki.

Letters

Berlin Air Corridor

I have read with great interest the accounts of the linkup in space of the space vehicles of the Soviet Union and the United States, and their now famous "handshake in space." I have no conception of the amount of effort, planning, negotiations, and preparation that made this event possible. Neither do I have any understanding of the effect this will have on future mankind other than to demonstrate that such cooperation between countries is possible.

Without meaning to detract from this magnificent feat I would like to ask a question: Why is it not possible to take these same teams of negotiators and apply their talents and experience to the real world of here and now by getting the ceilings of the air corridors to and from Berlin raised to a practical level. I have flown these air corridors as a pilot for Pan Am for over 17 years, carrying thousands of passengers through the rough bumpy low levels of the Berlin tunnels (base 3,500 feet, ceiling 10,000 feet, and 20 miles wide) whose limits were established at the Potsdam Agreement when there were only unpressurized prop-driven aircraft flying.

In these days of jet aircraft, detente and space link-up, I think it's time the diplomats and State Departments of the countries involved tried negotiating in the real world for something that will improve mankind's lot at present.

In addition to the increased comfort of smooth, high-level flight for the public, it has the added attraction of saving thousands of gallons of jet fuel a month to contribute to energy conservation, which concerns us all. With determination and negotiation it could be done.

LESLIE C. BRISSETTE.
Berlin.

Good U.S.-Japanese Ties

Hiroshima Plus Thirty

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—There has been so little good news around here lately that it almost slips by when it occurs. The visit of the Japanese Premier, Takeo Miki, to Washington and New York illustrates the point.

He is a serious, almost solemn, man who speaks about the menacing economic problems of the world in the gentlest way, but there is good news in his whispered wisdom. He talks not only about the special problems of Japan, not merely about the energy nightmares of the trilateral world of Japan, North America, and industrial Europe, but about the common problems and pity of the human family.

It is easy to miss the significance of this. Miki is not a dramatic world figure. Like President Ford, Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany, and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France, he is almost an accident of world politics, but he has come to this country with a philosophy, almost a yearning for understanding and cooperation and this is both a change and an opportunity.

Never Mentioned

By accident he was here on the 30th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima. That tragic human event was never mentioned. Nothing was said, either, about Nixon's sudden diplomatic opening to China, or his startling economic decisions, which were not discussed in advance with the Tokyo government, and created a crisis in U.S.-Japanese relations. The past was ignored; the future was the agenda.

President Ford committed the United States to defend Japan against nuclear or conventional military attack, and Premier Miki committed Japan to cooperate in a new economic and political order in the world, and Assistant Secretary of State Philip C. Habib said at the end of the conference that "United States-Japanese relations have never been better."

This could be misleading. Japan's economy depends on the import of oil. It gets its fuel primarily from the Middle East, and they say the tankers move out of the Persian Gulf and into the Indian Ocean to Japan 50 miles apart every hour, 24 hours a day to keep their industrial engines moving. So the politics of the Middle East, and particularly Washington's efforts to mediate the differences between Israel and the Arab states, could quickly change all this, if Secretary Kissinger's efforts fail.

Even so, whatever happens about oil, the composure of U.S.-Japanese relations after Pearl Harbor—from the MacArthur peace to the present visit of Premier Miki—must be one of the most spectacular reconciliations between warring nations in world history.

Sometimes one has to be personal to be specific. In the critical days before Pearl Harbor, when the Japanese delegation was here on Massachusetts Avenue at its embassy, discussing war or peace, the Japanese ambassador, Adm. Nomura, said to me: "We must have peace, for if we have war, it will only be the first of a series of wars. Whoever loses will not give up: The wars will go on, even if it takes a century."

When he was a very old man, I looked him up in Tokyo and reminded him of this apocalyptic prophecy. "I was wrong," he said, "I could not imagine a peace of reconciliation, but it has happened." Premier Miki in Washington and New York in these recent days was a symbol of this reconciliation.

Miki was not sentimental about this, and in his quiet way, not very articulate, but he stuck to the facts. Japan's oil import bill has gone up from $8 billion to $23 billion a year. If oil prices went up another 10 per cent, the economic recovery of Japan would be in trouble. Somehow, this trend of higher prices had to be arrested, and it was obviously an international and not a national problem.

Maybe, then, in a slow and ambiguous way, the good news is that the industrial nations are gradually beginning to agree that they cannot resolve their problems by themselves.

Common Action

The importance of Miki's visit here was that he seemed to be willing to get down to the realities of these energy and economic problems, and to have accepted the principle that they could be resolved only by common action on common problems.

He had no specific proposals, at least in public in Washington or in his private talks in New York, about how this could be done, but he had some thoughts and insights about how to reconcile the differences between the United States and Japan, and how to bring the industrial nations into discussion with Moscow, Peking, and the poor and hungry nations. Also some practical suggestions about Korea.

Nothing was resolved here in this visit of the Japanese Premier, but everything was discussed, and the fact that this could be done in Washington, on the anniversary of Hiroshima, is at least hopeful. Miki, in his private conversations, would not mention past controversies. He was thinking about the future and the end of the century, as were President Ford and Mr. Kissinger, and this is good news.

The Economy—Too Much Growth

By Yves Laulan

PARIS.—In the aftermath of the Great 1974-1975 Recession, there is little doubt that the world economy will be entering into a new era. Let us look back for a while. Over the last few years, economic thinking has been running a full circle.

First, in the wake of the world expansion of the 1960s, a line of thinking under the influence of the Club of Rome heralded the Zero Growth theory. Then, the dramatic rise of oil prices seemed to jolt the very foundations of our prosperity.

Current thinking has been focused on the theme of a reduced or moderate growth. Making virtue out of necessity, our philosophers have tried to justify this sad situation in various ways. Indeed, according to their reasoning, low growth would be a remedy against inequality, a means of fighting poverty, of guaranteeing full employment and, last but not least, a way to combat inflation. The motto of this new economic school seems to be "Reduce growth and enjoy a better life." It's a pity that the unemployed should not share such a convenient philosophy.

Too often, there is a confusion between two types of growth, that of production and that of consumption. Yet, these are two very different things. Indeed, it has been accepted generally that, whatever the circumstances, consumption should increase apace with the rate of growth of the economy.

Autocrats

Until now this has been more or less the case under the combined pressures of consumers and of trade unions in those industrialized countries which enjoy a democratic system. But let us remember that the situation has been quite different in autocratic regimes. Thus it is not always realized that it was not until 1952 that the per capita income in the Soviet Union rose again to the level it reached in 1928. Yet, during that period, despite a terrible war, the Soviet GNP had more than doubled. Even so, after 1952, in Khrushchev's years, although the Soviet GNP grew at an average annual rate of between 4 and 5 per cent, private consumption increased at a reduced rate of only 2 per cent. The characteristic of the Soviet consumption model taken to its logical extreme has been to consider consumption as a residual element of the economy, while giving the priority to specific sectors such as heavy industry and, naturally, defense.

By allotating colossal resources to the fulfillment of specific aims, the Soviet Union was able to raise itself in a record span of time to the enviable status of a military and economic power second only to the United States. Of course, this is not to suggest that the Stalinist methods are an example to follow. However, the lesson for us is that it may become necessary to accept that the growth rates of production and consumption may have to diverge quite substantially for quite a while.

The new policy—consume less and save more to invest more—may be quite a challenge when it comes to implementation. It is hardly the first time that in a liberal society politicians have to grapple with the thorny question of how to limit private consumption. There is no doubt that any dictatorship, whatever its ideology, has less difficulty in tackling it.

Of course, there have been cases in the past when our market economies have been subject to severe control in wartime or during the so-called stabilization programs. But today, it is not just a question of pause between two periods of expansion, but rather a new orientation to be given to the economy for possibly quite a long time.

The choice is to encourage saving in the spirit of what one could label the Victorian model or to adopt the Stalinist model, that is to say, to forcibly curb consumption and treat savings as a residual item.

To encourage voluntary savings is to multiply the means to make it more attractive and, first of all, to control inflation. One suggestion which has not been heeded until now is to index savings, or some types of savings—in particular for those with a modest income.

But, above all, to boost saving means to cut back consumption. In this connection it looks as if narrowing the range of incomes may also be a prerequisite.

In addition, new ways might be investigated to curb private spending on durable goods. For instance, apart from the traditional hoarding of gold, one might consider a formula permitting low-income people to purchase coveted properties, antiquities, master paintings, etc., which have been so far restricted to high-income earners.

Conspicuous consumption is another problem. This has been a powerful incentive to spur sophisticated consumption and, therefore, inflation since the war. In this regard, although we are moving over quicksand, it might be advisable to restrict certain outward manifestations of luxury, which, by imitation, have incentive effects on others. To survive, luxury should turn discreet, if not invisible.

Between the Victorian model and the Stalin model, there should be another option, which would combine a voluntary limitation of consumption and a renewed will to save. There is no other way to ensure a balanced growth of the economy in the long run.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman
John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairmen
Katharine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher
Robert T. MacDonald

Editor
Murray M. Weiss

Managing Editor
George W. Bates

Roy Terrer, Assistant Managing Editor

International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 9.200.000 F. R.C. Paris No 72 B 2112. 21 Rue de Berri, 75008 Paris Cedex 08. Tel.: 225-36-95. Telex: 26.350 Herald, Paris. Cables: Herald, Paris. Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
© 1975 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

هكذا من الأصل

THE ART MARKET

A Good, Orderly Retreat

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Aug. 8 (IHT).—The skyrocketing prices at auctions have come to an abrupt end. In general, salesroom specialists are reluctant to dwell on the fact. That is a mistake. A controlled drop in prices is a blessing in disguise. It gives the market a chance to step down from the speculative heights that it had been climbing to for the past five years. Newcomers to private buyers, institutions, investment funds, banks, etc.) who bought works for speculative reasons, often without an inkling of what they were about, were the driving force behind the uncontrolled rise. That they are starting an orderly retreat is all to the good.

What a retreat may also help the market to delay the effects of an incurable disease—the dwindling number of available works.

The brake in prices partly accounts for the sharp drop of the turnover in British auction rooms. Fewer objects are sent in for sale since potential vendors are reluctant to sell at reduced prices.

Sales Totals

Christie's sales total for the season ending July 31 was £41,730,000, a 23-per-cent drop on last year's £43,121,000. Sotheby's worldwide turnover—including New York and Los Angeles—amounted to £75,119,000, down by 3 per cent on last year's figure. Compared with last season, Sotheby Parke Bernet had 146 fewer sales while Christie's number was virtually the same—490 instead of 488. Although no official figures are available for once, it is generally believed that the drop in turnover and sales is roughly equivalent. This is a worldwide phenomenon.

Most significant is the drop in categories that have appealed to investors and speculators. Old Master paintings sold by Sotheby's in London dropped from £4,317,000 to £2,883,000, while Christie's figure fell from £7,751,000 to £4,104,000. Impressionists and early 20th-century masters went down from £9,570,000 to £6,639,000 at Sotheby's of London and from £1,158,000 to £3,800,000 at Christie's.

The apparent differences between the two auctioneering groups concerning old masters and impressionists probably reflect the odds of the auction market. Sotheby's happened to have one or two splendid collections of impressionists and early 20th-century masters for sale this season, such as the Kahn-Sriber collection (IHT, July 6), which was enough to improve the overall figure. The same applies to Christie's in regard to old masters. What is important about the figures is that they show the sharp drop of the turnover for what may be called top-range paintings.

Number of Items

This, according to Sotheby's, reflects a reduction in the number of items sold, not a drop in prices, and both auction rooms emphasize the high prices fetched by several works in the past season. That is in part true. However, the highest prices paid last season were not all that high and, moreover, they were given for very exceptional works.

Taking old masters for example, Sotheby's highest figure was Tiepolo's "The Miracle of the Holy House of Loreto", a sketch for the great ceiling fresco of the Scalzi in Venice which was knocked down last December at £195,000. This is one of Tiepolo's finest sketches, with a superb sense of volume and perspective, fine golden and brown colors and, last but not least, a delightful, unfinished impressionistic touch. The church was destroyed in 1915 by a bomb; this picture is all that remains. It has been shown at three major exhibitions since World War II and has been reproduced a great many times. The picture had not been on the market since 1885 when it was bought by the Earl of Rosebery from whom it passed by descent to the Countess of Rosebery, who was selling it.

The buyer could reasonably persuade himself that he would have to wait a long time before another Tiepolo of this caliber came up for sale.

More Surprising

The second highest price was perhaps more surprising. It was paid for a portrait of St. Ignatius of Loyola by Rubens, much discussed in recent years. At least one authority on Rubens, the late Leo Van Puyvelde, thought it was a copy. But the picture is superbly painted and its history can be traced to 1777 when it was included in a sale of pictures from Jesuit churches held in Brussels.

The third highest price of £125,000 was offered for a superb view of Venice showing the reception of the French ambassador at the Doge's, said in the catalogue to be by Canaletto. Again one author, W.G. Constable, who wrote a monograph on Canaletto, has called it a copy. The compelling splendor of the work makes this statement hardly convincing.

Turning to Christie's, one finds that there, too, the most "expensive" pictures were of an outstanding character. A view by Canaletto, who loomed large on the art scene in the past season, shows "The Old Horse Guards and the Banqueting Hall From St. James's". Academically boring, but finely done, it is an important picture for the history of London architecture as well as the English understanding of the Italian painting of the period. And while the £142,000 paid for a rather dead, stereotyped courtyard scene said to be by Pieter de Hooch seems an enormous price, it must be borne in mind that Pieter de Hooch was one of the great figures of 17th-century Dutch painting and any prestigious gallery would feel the need for such a work which is rarely on the market.

Impressionists

By and large a similar demonstration could be extended to impressionists and early 20th-century paintings: A few top works sold for high, but not crazy, prices.

On the other hand, there were a great many works sold at comparatively low prices this year about which nothing is said in the end-of-season press releases. A very good landscape by Aelbert Cuyp was very reasonable at £16,800 at Christie's June 27 sale where Canaletto's banqueting hall made £105,000 and a very nice landscape by Jan Griffier, inscribed with the inventory number of the Royal Saxon Gallery, could be called cheap at £7,875 at the same sale. Quite a few pictures were bought in at nearly every sale in Paris and London, sometimes because their would-be vendors had set their target too high, sometimes because there was not enough money around. In the sale where Sotheby's recently scored some remarkable prices (IHT, July 12), some very nice pictures failed to stir enthusiasm, such as a pretty Canaletto, "A View of Dolo on the Brenta."

Low Profile

That the market is going through a cooling-off period with a badly needed readjustment of prices reverting to a realistic level rather than through a crisis, is demonstrated by the successful year of a smaller firm, Phillips, of London.

It announced a turnover of £10,675,000 compared to £10,436,000 in the previous year. This small gain, contrasting with the loss of the major companies, is probably largely due to the fact that major pictures and pieces of furniture that have been the subject of past speculation are virtually not represented in their sales. They have no impressionists or 20th-century masters and very few high-caliber old masters—with the exception of such pieces as the 17th-century painting by Gerrit Berckheyde which sold for £30,000 in July—the highest-priced picture in the firm's history. Even though the firm was delighted to have a sale of fine paintings in July, its low profile, I suspect, is at the bottom of their prosperity.



Tiepolo's "The Miracle of the Holy House of Loreto," which was sold in London by Sotheby's for £195,000.

SALZBURG FESTIVAL

Fischer-Dieskau and a Romantic

By David Stevens

SALZBURG, Aug. 8 (IHT).—The Grosses Festspielhaus having been preempted for operatic rehearsals, the focus at the Salzburg Festival has been thrown for a few days on the older concert sites, which seem somehow closer to Salzburg's traditions, and on some interesting programming.

Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau can and does fill the big theater on his own, but it was pleasing—and pleasing—and perhaps beneficial—to hear him in the more intimate precints of the Kleines Festspielhaus. The baritone, never at a loss for imposing unity on a program, devoted himself to settings by various composers of texts by the German romantic poet Joseph von Eichendorff.

In between familiar groups by Schumann (mostly from Opus 39 and Hugo Wolf)—not only in program order but in musical atmosphere as well—came some real rarities: songs of great beauty and musical interest by Hans Pfitzner, a pair of congenial and lively settings by Bruno Walter, and a group by the Berlin composer Reinhard Schwarz-Schilling (born 1904). Except for Wolf, the total impression was less one of chonological development than of an integral unity imposed by a single poet.

Vocally Relaxed

The baritone was in his finest form, more vocally relaxed and less insistent on word stress than on many recent occasions. His collaborator, in the fullest sense, was Wolfgang Sawallisch, flawless, unobtrusive and completely within the context of each song. He was perpetuating a Salzburg tradition that he shares with his predecessor Bruno Walter—the conductor who puts his experience to work at the keyboard.

The still smaller hall of the Mozarteum was just the place for a chamber ensemble of the Vienna Philharmonic to address itself to a group of relatively early Mozart works—all composed in Salzburg—and incidentally show off the unforced virtuosity of some of the orchestra's first-desk players, under the elegant and precise leadership of Riccardo Muti.

It was an evening of musical riches, ranging from the profound inner movements of the Divertimento in D Major (K. 334), to the amiability of the "Serenata Notturna" (K. 239), to the first announcement of the great symphonist to come in the A-Major Symphony (K. 201).

Haydn's Symphony No. 31, the "Horn Signal," with its abundance of virtuose solo and concertante passages, was probably meant to be a showpiece for the London Symphony Orchestra's first-desk men.

But the solo parts were too uncertainly played to make their best effect and the orchestra—in Salzburg for five concerts—only delivered its virtuoso credentials with stunning performances of Ravel's "La Valse" and Tchaikovski's Symphony No. 4 that resonated brilliantly in the stone surroundings of the Felsenreitschule, under Seiji Ozawa's flamboyant direction.

The Mozarteum was also the site of the first performance of a new work by the Salzburg composer Gerhard Wimberger by the Austrian Radio Orchestra under Leif Segerstam. His "Memento Vivere" is a setting of various "songs of death," using contemporary and baroque texts, folk sayings and philosophical remarks on the subject of dying.

Despite this mélange of texts, the tone of the work was set by a group of "funeral sermons" by the Bern pastor and poet Kurt Marti—alternately laconic, compassionate and cynical—delivered in a variety of musical styles that deftly included even rock rhythms and night-club crooning. The work, for mezzosoprano, baritone, three speakers, a mixed chorus and orchestra, generally avoided overloading and delivered the message with admirable clarity.

OPERA IN ITALY

An Englishman's Convent For a Monteverdi Pupil

By William Weaver

BATIGNANO, Italy, Aug. 8 (IHT).—Several years ago the young English designer Adam Pollock, like so many other of his countrymen before and since, bought a house in Tuscany. No ordinary house, actually, but a vast abandoned convent, with a harmonious and spacious cloister.

Being an opera specialist, Pollock naturally looked at his purchase with a professional eye and decided to start a private festival (with some support from the nearby city of Grosseto). Last year, he opened, with a performance of Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas." This year, his miniature festival continues, with performances of Francesco Cavalli's "L'Ormindo," complemented by concerts and recitals.

Although Cavalli has become well known in Britain (thanks largely to Glyndebourne), this 17th-century pupil and successor of Monteverdi is still pretty much neglected in his own country, so Pollock's undertaking was welcome. Unfortunately, although Batignano is easily accessible thanks to the new Siena-Grosseto superhighway, word of its festival seems not to have spread and the audience was less than capacity.

Leppard's Version

Those who did attend heard a creditable execution of the work. The version was Raymond Leppard's (used at Glyndebourne and also recorded) in a scaled-down orchestration by Henry Ward. The more austere string sound was welcome and the little orchestra played with freshness and accuracy. Ward's conducting was restrained to the point of impersonality.

Pollock designed suitably Oriental costumes and Patrick Libby—the director—exploited the convent's resources (for the second of the three acts, performers and audience moved from cloister to a spacious barn).

The only non-British member of the cast was Silvia Baleani, outstanding in the difficult role of Erisbe. Her Italian was beautifully enunciated and the voice is true and warm. In the title role, John Wakefield (also the Glyndebourne Ormindo) sounded now unequal to the part's demands. Amida, his baritone rival, was the young Peter Knapp: a well-trained, but somewhat artificial-sounding voice. The young Welsh soprano Eiddwen Harrhy was a charming, sweet Sicle, and the bass Malcolm King, as the aged and cuckold monarch, produced good, solid singing.

In sum, an enjoyable evening: another flag in the increasingly crammed musical map of Tuscany.

Soviet Pianist Tells Argentina: No Fingerprints

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 8 (AP).—A Soviet pianist left Argentina last night after he refused to be fingerprinted by the police, spokesmen for the Foreign Ministry and the Soviet Embassy said.

The pianist, identified as Evgeney Moguilevsky, departed by plane at the end of a two-week tour as soloist with the Argentine National Symphony Orchestra.

Government sources said Mr. Moguilevsky was asked by the police three days ago to allow himself to be fingerprinted. He refused, saying only criminals are fingerprinted in the Soviet Union. Argentine law requires that citizens of Eastern European Socialist countries be fingerprinted when they visit this country.

After the Russian refused, the police gave him 72 hours to leave.

The embassy spokesman said it had asked violinist Vladimir Spivacov not to enter Argentina to avoid the same incidents. Mr. Spivacov, reportedly in Brazil, was to have started a tour in Argentina Wednesday.

EUROPEAN GALLERIES

London

The Commonwealth Artists, Commonwealth Art Gallery, Kensington High Street, London W. 8., to Aug. 10.

This is a delightful mixed show well-suited to the Commonwealth Institute's fine gallery overlooking Holland Park. The works include pottery by Briton Betty Rendino; angry political paintings by Sri Lankan Kirti de Silva; elegant, small etchings by Nigerian Mallam Sancho; banners by Canadian Shirley Rachel, lately a student of Larry Sievers; and abstract batiks by Singapore Chinese Chua Jeen Lay.

* * *

Peter Bevan, Jordan Gallery, The Camden Lock, Commercial Place, Chalk Farm Road, London N.W.1, to Aug. 26.

Under the title "Polarized Light," Bevan, who is a colorist much influenced by Bonnard, uses moving polarizing filters to create Light Boxes, kinetic abstract sculptures. These control complex color changes and pattern sequences with extreme subtlety; and seem to be making proper use of at least some aspects of modern technology.

* * *

British Paintings and Drawings, 1775-1975, Marjorie Parr Gallery, 285 King's Road, Chelsea, London S.W.3, to Aug. 30.

Spread over the four floors of the gallery, this show reflects the very high quality of art teaching and production in Scotland. Among the early painters are David Wilkie, David Cameron and William Thomson; among the turn of the century and twenties and thirties painters, J.D. Ferguson and S.J. Peploe take pride of place. Among contemporaries, the late Joan Eardley, Robin Philipson, James Cumming, Neal Dallas Brown, and a newcomer, Julie Strachan, are especially well represented.

* * *

Summer Exhibition, Fieldborne Galleries, 63 Queen's Grove, St. John's Wood, London N.W.8, to Aug. 30.

In this show, the gallery artists are represented by a pleasing mixture of older and fresh work. The sculptors are Fred Kormis, working chiefly in bronze, and Sylvers Yoma Sasburgh and Karen Jonzen. Among the painters—Norman Adams is represented both by a large semi-abstract study of wind-driven waters and by all watercolors of the highlands and islands. Ruskin Spear has typical oils of townfolk at the seaside. Robert Buhler, Colin Hayes and Olwyn Bowey by landscapes. Geoffrey Ogden by rural landscapes with children which are strongly worked and avoid sentimentality. And Carel Weight with several of his strange metaphysical pictures. The lower gallery is devoted to a small but perfect homage to the late Lord Methuen.

* * *

Summer, 1975, Mercury Gallery, 26 Cork Street, London W.1, to Sept. 13.

The practice at the Mercury Gallery in its summer show is to produce a large catalogue of more than 200 items, from which a good selection is hung change and change about through the season. My selection, working in alphabetical order, as does the catalogue, would include: Oswell Blakeston, for three small, witty oils; Muirhead Bone, for a drawing of Greece, 1929; a tiny gardenscape in pencil by Bonnard; a clever set of watercolor variations on a theme—"Bulbarrow Hill changes I—VI" by Shirley Cousins; four new marble carvings by Ernst Eisenmayer; a Forain ink drawing "Au Piano"; the Gaudier-Brzeska drawing of a vulture; a number of ballet costume designs by Natalia Gontcharova; two fine oils by Anne Redpath; a typical Egon Schiele chalk drawing, "Stehendes Mädchen in Kamisol"; gouaches by Eddie Strachan; some semi-abstract metal sculptures from the human figure by Philip Turner; and a superb large oil "Ballet Rehearsal 1929" by Christopher Wood.

* *

T'ang Buddhist Painting. Western Asiatic Antiquities, the British Museum, Great Russell Street, London W.C.1, to Oct. 5.

Oriental Gallery II is the locale in the British Museum for a remarkable exhibition of very rare paintings which originated in the sealed library of the Caves of the Thousand Buddhas at Tun-huang in Western China. Executed between AD 618 and AD 906, they were walled up early in the 11th century and remained hidden for the following nine hundred years. Paradises, scenes from the life of the Buddha and votive works are all included in this fine show. Two new rooms have recently been opened in the museum. The Anatolian Room ranges from early Bronze Age objects of 3000 BC to the Phrygian and Lydian kingdoms, represented by the first known coins. The Iranian Room covers Persian history from 3000 BC to AD 642, the year of the Islamic conquest.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

Brussels

From Ensor to Magritte, Palais des Beaux Arts, Rue Ravenstein, to Aug. 31.

The Palais des Beaux Arts, normally closed until mid-September, has mounted a summer show. It illustrates the prolific period of Belgian art during the 50 years after 1900 with a showing of 150 works drawn from national collections. In the Beaux Arts salons, paintings such as Constant Permeke's huge earth-rooted figures and flat golden landscapes, Rik Wouters's luminous, fluid brushwork and his darker, more precise still lifes regain their proper aura.

Wouters, a painter and sculptor deeply and nostalgically admired by Belgians, died in 1916. But his work attained maturity early and he gets well-deserved prominence here. His bronzes include a waist-length portrait of James Ensor looking genial, a rare enough phenomenon.

The early Ensor paintings on view, mostly comfortable interior scenes in low-key colors, are far different from his later ferocity.

A thread of violent fantasy runs through much of Belgian painting, particularly Flemish work. Flemish expressionist Frits Van Den Berghe, working at Laethem St. Martin near Ghent, imbued his near-cubist human figures with subhuman menace. Van de Woestyne painted the most compellingly unpleasant picture in the show: Judas as a smooth villain engulfing a pale and unresisting Christ in a domineering embrace. Fantasist Edgar Tytgat gave uninhibited play to an imagination increasingly tinged with sex and sadism neatly disguised as naively anecdotal paintings.

During the same period, the symbolist group painted in dreamily romantic pre-Raphaelite style. Léon Spilliaert, one of the best-known, came from much the same background as Ensor. His father, like Ensor's mother, owned a shop in Ostende: his paintings, like Ensor's, drew their first inspiration from shop-window images. But their style had nothing in common. To study Spilliaert's "Bather," a woman sitting at the edge of swirling water, or his "Woman on a Breakwater," melancholy and with geometric perspective, and compare them with Ensor's carnival revelers or still life of a huge pallid fish, all painted in Ostende (all in this exhibition), is to absorb again the individual nature of creative imagination.

Abstract constructivism painting by Serruckx, Flouquet, de Bock belongs to the international world of the twenties, was little appreciated in their own country in their own time, but now stands out in sharp relief among all the surrealism and expressionism.

The Delvaux and Magritte paintings are the familiar museum ones but, given plenty of elbow room and shown as a collection instead of in ones and twos, they take on a new perspective.

* * *

A separate exhibition in the Palais des Beaux Arts is contemporary. Starting with Panamarenko's large model airplane topped by huge cover in sculpted billows, it moves through Roobjee's highly colored canvases of massed detail, Arroyo's ambiguous portrait of Britain's Queen on horseback, Mary Baumeister's compulsively fascinating glass boxes inset with bulging magnifying lenses, Etienne Elia's splendid portrait of his father, to Marthe Wery's primly analytical lined canvases. Called JP 1 (from the title of the sponsor group, Jeune Peinture), it's supposedly international modern art, groups various works drawn from today's mass of movements and trends, has no special significance but is relaxing and fun to view. It is also on view until Aug. 31.

RONA DOBSON.



Magritte's "Empire of Life" in Brussels show.

Bicentennial Sculptures Puzzle, Anger Nebraskans

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 8 (NYT).—When John Warner, administrator of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, visited here last spring, he observed that one of the characteristics of the bicentennial is that "It brings communities and diverse factions together."

He could not have been more right, in a manner of speaking.

Many Nebraskans are united these days in reaction against a bicentennial sculpture mural. They could hardly be more upset if Oklahoma had spirited away a prime halfback candidate from Nebraska.

The source of the statewide protests are 10 large, abstract sculptures scheduled for permanent placement in rest stops on 455 miles of Interstate 80 next spring. The project was expected by its sponsors to raise "geysers of controversy." They may have understated the case.

Protest Letters

Newspapers have been deluged with protesting letters. Some editors joined the wave of negative public opinion and local radio talk shows were provided with a new topic of conversation.

The criticisms generally include: The works, as depicted by scale models, either do not represent Nebraska or do so poorly; public funds are being squandered; none of the artists are Nebraskans; and the puzzling abstractions will give drivers a false impression of Nebraska.

The controversy has put those connected with the sculpture project on the defensive.

Supporters Noted

Art Thompson, the project director, pointed out that there are supporters in each of the 10 towns where a sculpture will be erected. He also thinks attitudes will change as the artists go to live and sculpt in the towns.

Thomas Yates, a Lincoln insurance executive, was one of those who helped inspire the sculpture project as a major Nebraska bicentennial activity and is helping to raise $525,000, the estimated cost. Mr. Thompson reported "more than half" of the sum already in the bank.

Mr. Yates said the 10 works fitted the original criteria of being "artistically free. We are not celebrating the past, but the present and the future through the medium of sculpture."

No state-tax money is involved. Gov. J. J. Exon, a Democrat, vetoed a $150,000 state-tax contribution.

Broadway Shows Keep Press Out

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP).—Reversing show-business tradition, two Broadway musicals suddenly do not want publicity.

Liza Minnelli goes into "Chicago" tonight in place of Gwen Verdon, who is recuperating from a minor throat operation. Management announced that there would be no room for critics or other newsmen during the five-week substitution.

The other production, "A Chorus Line," moved up a few nights ago to a Times Square playhouse from Off-Broadway, where it got strong reviews. The critics, however, are not going to be invited to reinspect the transfer until Sept. 28.

France, Peru Resume Diplomatic Relations

PARIS, Aug. 8 (UPI).—France and Peru have re-established diplomatic relations after a two-year lapse because of a dispute over French atomic testing, the Foreign Ministry announced today.

The two countries will exchange ambassadors for the first time since July 23, 1973, when Peru cut off diplomatic relations to protest France's series of nuclear tests at Mururoa Atoll in the Pacific.

European Satellite Delay

PARIS, Aug. 8 (UPI).—The launching of a European satellite has been rescheduled for tomorrow because of problems with the launch rocket, the European Space Agency announced. The launching originally was set for yesterday.

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Leading book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcomed. Send for free booklet: H-3 VANTAGE Press 516 W 34 St., New York, N.Y. 10001, U.S.A.

AMSTERDAM THEATER

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK
ALL AMERICAN CAST
The sensational musical
LET MY PEOPLE COME
FRASCATI, Nes 59 Tel: 232904

ART EXHIBITIONS

PARIS
WALLY FINDLAY
Galleries International
new york - chicago - palm beach
beverly hills - paris
EXHIBITION
festival of art
EUROPEAN MASTERS
impressionists, post-impressionists, moderns and contemporaries
JULY-AUGUST
PARIS
2, avenue matignon
Tél. 225.70.74
Mon. thru Sat. 10 a.m.-7 p.m.
and
Hôtel George V
31, avenue George V
Tél. 723.54.00
daily - 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.
sunday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.
MONTE CARLO
23, bd des Moulins
in collaboration with
Galerie des Arts Contemporains
Mon. thru Sat. - Tél. 30-69-59
10 - 12.30 a.m. — 15.30 - 19 p.m.

GALERIE LA LICORNE
71 Bld. Raspail (6e). 222-15-76.
D'ANTY, BRIGGS, HARBURGER and exclusively: GRUNBERG

PARIS
GALERIE ANDRE WATTEAU
182 Fbg. St.-Honoré, 8e. 359-82-59.
Fine XIXth Century Paintings
Open August daily
10 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Closed Sunday & Monday.

ZURICH
GALERIE BISCHOFBERGER
Paintings of 19th and 20th-Century masters.
Claridenstr 41, 8002 Zurich.
Tel.: 01-35 23 25
July 4 to Sept. 13, Tues.-Fri 10-6 p.m.; Sat. 10-4 p.m.

VENICE
GALLERIA RAVAGNAN
Piazza S. Marco 50A. — 703 021.
RECENT ACQUISITIONS
ALECHINSKY, APPEL, BARGONI, DORAZIO, L. DE LUIGI, GOIA, G. TURCATO, VASARELY
SCULPTURES BY ZENNARO C.

ROME
Galleria OBELISCO, Via Sistina 146. Edwina SANDYS one man show.

VIENNA — COLOGNE — NEW YORK
GALERIE ARIADNE
Vienna 1, Baeckerstrasse 6. T.: 63-251.
Cologne 5, Hahnenstrasse 2. 0231-210368.
New York 410 W. Broadway (212) 925.66.12.
Rainer, Hundertwasser, Brauer, Fuchs, Schiele, Korab, Castillo, Kubin, Klimt.
Paintings — Drawings — Graphics.
Catalogues on request.

MADRID
GALERIA JUANA MORDO. Villanueva, 7. Tel.: 2231173. Spanish Modern Art. FEITO - MILLARES - SAURA.

LONDON
ALWEN GALLERY
London's Leading Sculpture Gallery
9-11 GRAFTON ST. LONDON, W.1.
(OFF NEW BOND STREET)
TEL.: 01-499-0314.

LEFEVRE GALLERY
CONTEMPORARY PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS
Mon.-Fri., 10-5.
30 Bruton Street, London, W.1.
493 1572/3.

DRIAN GALLERIES
5-7 Porchester Pl., London, W.2.
SELECTION OF CONTEMPORARY MASTERS
10.30-5. Sat. 10.30-1.

DM GALLERY, 72 Fulham Road, London, SW3. RICHARD SMITH, STEVEN WORHOL, etc.

TRIBUNE READERS ARE UP ON THE WORLD OF ARTS AND ANTIQUES

To reach Tribune readers with an advertisement in "Art Exhibitions" or "Auction Sales," please contact:

Miss Françoise CLEMENT,
21 Rue de Berri, Paris (8e).
Tel.: 225-28-30. Telex: 28509.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
82⅝	46½	AbbLab 1.44	15	71	71	68¾	68¼	−2
41⅞	35⅜	AbbtLab wi		6	35¾	35⅞	35⅞	−⅛
47¼	33¼	ACF In 2.60	8	25	42	41½	41½	−½
10⅞	7	AcmeClv .50	5	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
4¼	1¾	AdmDg .04e	3	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
11	7¼	AdmEx .77e		77	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	−⅛
6¼	2⅛	Adms Millis		15	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
9⅛	3¾	Addressog	65	51	6⅝	6¼	6½	+¼
10	7¼	AdvInv .28e		13	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
23⅝	20	AetnaLf 1.08	14	79	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	
7	4¾	Aguirre Co	7	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
12	6⅛	Ahmans .20	6	7	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	−⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Aileen Inc	8	21	3½	3	3⅜	
79⅞	44¾	AirPrd .20b	18	85	70⅜	69⅜	67⅝	−⅛
13⅞	4⅞	AirbnFrt .50	9	40	11	11	11	+ ⅛
23⅞	18½	Aircolnc .90	6	58	19¾	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
3⅞	1	AJ Industris	6	13	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	−⅛
17¼	10½	Akzona 1.20	40	29	16⅛	15¾	16	
14⅞	7⅞	Ala Gas 1.28	6	9	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ¼
84½	67½	AlaP pf8.28		z130	80½	80	80½	+ 1½
17⅞	9	Alaska Intrs	9	51	13⅛	12⅞	13	−⅛
19⅝	13⅞	Albanyln .60	8	3	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼
8⅜	3⅞	AlbertoC .16	17	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
20⅜	12¼	Albertsn .60	9	20	18⅞	18	18⅞	+ ⅛
25⅞	18⅞	AlcanAlu .80		10 434	23¾	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
13¼	7⅞	AlcoStd .56	4	17	12	11½	11¾	+ ¼
29	15¼	AlconLb .24	21	67	21⅞	21¼	21¼	−¼
6⅝	2½	Alexdrs .16e	11	21	5⅛	5½	5⅝	
6⅞	3	AlisnMt .45e	20	70	4⅞	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
11⅜	6⅞	AllegCp .45e	8	12	8	7⅞	8	
26⅞	20⅜	AllgLud 1.80	4	31	24⅛	23⅝	23⅞	
36⅞	31⅜	AllgLud pf 3		2	34½	34½	34½	−⅛
18⅞	12⅞	AllgPw 1.52	9	45	16⅞	16½	16⅝	
11⅛	4⅛	AllenGrp .40	10	22	9⅛	8⅞	9	−⅛
42	27	AlldCh 1.60	8	83	36	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	AlldMnt .60	7	21	11¾	11⅛	11½	+ ¼
15⅞	12⅞	AlldProd 1	8	11	12	12	12	−⅛
40¾	15⅞	AlldStr 1.60	8	37	36⅞	36½	36⅝	−⅛
56	54½	AlldStr pf 4		z200	56	55⅝	56	
4	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		13	2¾	2½	2½	
12¾	6⅛	AllisChal .26	6	68	10⅞	10	10¼	+ ⅛
8	5⅛	AllrtAut .56	7	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	−⅛
10½	7⅛	AlphaP .36p	4	12	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
50¼	27⅞	Alcoa 1.34	13	161	47¼	45¼	47⅛	+ ⅞
46⅞	26⅝	AmalgSug 3	2	71	35½	35	35¼	+ ½
56¾	23¾	Amax 1.75	10	51	52¼	52	52	−½
135½	77	Amax pf5.25		2	126¼	126¼	126¼	−½
15	6	AMBAC .60	6	27	12½	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
5⅛	3	Amcord .26	6	8	5	5	5	
19¾	13¼	Amerce 1.20	5	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	−⅛
23⅞	15⅛	A Hess .30b	4	147	18½	17⅝	17⅞	−⅞
57¾	42	A Hes pf3.50		21	48⅜	47	47	−2
22	7⅞	AAirFlt .44	10	119	16	15½	16	+ ½
10⅛	5⅛	Am Airlin		92	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜	
14⅞	3¼	A Baker .40	30	9	11½	11¼	11½	−⅛
43⅝	30½	A Brnds 2.63	7	36	36⅞	36½	36¾	+ ⅛
27⅞	13⅞	AmBdcst .80	7	62	19⅞	19⅞	19½	
12⅝	5	AmBldM .36	8	16	11½	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
34½	28	A Can 2.20a	6	63	28⅞	28⅝	28½	+ ⅛
23¼	18⅞	A Can pf1.75		3	21⅞	21¼	21⅜	
3⅞	1½	AmCen Mtg		9	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
19¼	13⅞	A Chain 1.20	6	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
30⅞	20⅝	A Cyan 1.50	7	186	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
13	7⅞	AmDist .12p	67	3	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
29⅛	16⅞	A DisTel .52	71	22	22⅝	22	22½	+ ½
4⅞	2¾	AmDualVt		14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
13	11	ADul pf.84a		3	12½	12½	12½	
21	14¾	AmElPw 2	9	549	19⅛	18¾	19	+ ⅛
12¼	3⅝	AFamily .24	7	10	9⅝	9¼	9½	
6	2⅛	AmFin .20	16	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
24⅞	20⅞	AGIBd 1.96e		27	22¼	22	22	−¼
17¼	14⅝	AGenCv 1.32		15	16	15¾	16	+ ¼
13⅝	9	A Gnlns .50	5	17	13½	10⅞	11⅝	+ ¼
22½	17⅞	A Gln pf1.80		5	20¼	20	20	−¼
16½	8⅝	AmHoist .70	5	86	13	12½	12⅞	
43¼	27¾	A Home .92	23	429	34	33⅞	33⅝	+
38½	25⅞	AmHosp .30	23	158	30⅞	30⅛	30½	+ ⅜
5	1⅞	Am Invest		11	4	3⅞	3⅞	
7⅛	3⅛	A Medicl .12	7	45	5½	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
7¼	1¾	A Medicorp	6	162	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅛	3⅜	Am Motors		148	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	−⅛
38¼	30⅝	ANatG 2.54b	6	47	31½	30⅞	31	−⅛
9⅞	3⅞	Am Seating	8	24	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	5⅜	AmShip .66b	544	24	11	10⅜	10⅞	+ ½
15½	8⅞	AmStand .80	6	51	14¾	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
55	41⅞	A Sid pf4.75		21	53	52½	52½	−¼
9⅞	6	AmSterll .30	12	17	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
29	24⅞	AmStrs 1.60	6	37	26½	25⅞	25⅞	−⅛
52	42¾	AmT&T 3.40	9	572	45⅞	45¼	45⅝	
56⅞	49	AmT&T pf 4		102	53⅛	52¾	52¾	−⅛
45⅞	40½	ATT pfB3.74		24	43⅝	43¼	43⅛	+ ⅛
45	39¾	ATT pfA3.64		16	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	−⅛
10½	8⅞	AWatWk .64	5	2	9½	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
20⅝	8½	Ameron 1	5	43	17½	17½	17½	−⅛
5⅞	2⅝	AmesD .10e	5	4	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	−⅛
19⅝	10⅞	Ametek 1	6	63	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	−⅛
22	9⅝	AMF n 1.24	12	155	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
22	15⅝	Amfac nc 1	3	70	17	16¾	17	
40⅞	23¾	AMP nc .37	34	150	32½	32⅜	32¼	−⅛
7⅞	2⅝	Ampex Corp	5	51	5½	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
4⅜	1¾	Amrep Corp		1	2½	2½	2½	
31⅛	25½	Amstar 2.40	9	20	29¾	29⅜	29⅝	−¼
70⅛	35¾	Amsted 3.60	5	27	61⅛	60¼	60¼	−⅞
8¼	5⅝	Amtel .32	4	75	6½	6½	6½	
20¾	10½	Anacond .60	6	2295	18⅝	17⅛	18⅛	+ 3
22½	14	AnchrH 1.20	9	20	21¼	21	21¼	
34⅞	20⅝	AnderClay 1	7	2	29¾	27⅞	29½	−½
8⅛	4⅛	Angelica .12	7	4	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
22⅛	10¾	AnsulCo .62t	3	30	14⅞	14½	14½	+ ⅛
15	9⅛	Apache .50	9	32	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜	+ ¼
22⅞	9⅛	ApcoOil .49t	10	38	21¾	21⅜	21⅝	−⅛
4⅞	11-16	Apeco Corp		23	3⅛	3	3	−⅛
15	9⅛	APL Cp .60	5	69	10⅛	9½	9½	−⅜
4	1⅛	Applid Mag		41	3½	3⅜	3½	
56⅞	41¼	ARA Svc	15	14	45	47½	47½	−½
11⅛	6⅞	ArcataN .36	7	13	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
35¼	16½	ArchrD .25b	15	350	31½	30⅞	31¼	−1¼
4⅛	1⅞	Arctic Entr		4	3½	3½	3½	
4⅛	2¼	Arlslar		8	3⅛	3	3⅛	
16⅝	11⅞	AriPSv 1.36	7	116	14⅞	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	20⅝	ArkLGs 1.70	6	29	25⅝	25¼	25¼	−¼
4	1⅞	Arlen RltyD		45	3	2⅞	3	
34	23	Armco 1.60a	5	145	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	+ ⅛
30¼	23⅞	Arm pf 2.10		9	29	27⅛	27⅛	−⅛
53	43½	Armr pf4.75		z20	43	43	43	+ 1
28	20¼	ArmstCk .80	27	8	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	−⅛
17⅞	10½	Armst Rub	12	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
14	10⅞	AroCorp 1	5	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
8½	5⅝	Arvin .22t	22	10	7⅝	7⅛	7	−⅛
47⅞	35⅞	ASA Ltd .80		210	43⅞	40⅞	41⅝	−1⅞
19¾	13⅞	Asarco .60	6	504	14¾	13⅞	14	+ ¼
24⅞	16⅞	AshlOil 1.50	4	62	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	−⅛

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
31¾	16¼	AsdDrG 1.40	11	65	25½	26	25⅞	−¼
10¼	5⅜	Athlone .40	3	28	8	7¾	7¾	−¼
5⅜	2½	Atico 1.59e		19	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
15½	10⅝	AtlCyEl 1.50	7	25	17⅛	17	17	−⅛
110	75½	AtlRich 2.60	15	474	102¾	101⅞	102⅜	+ 1¼
185¾	129	AtlRch pf 3		1	172	172	172	+ 1
73¼	52	AtlRc pf2.60		62	68¼	67⅞	67¼	+ ⅞
5⅛	1⅞	Atlas Corp		37	3⅞	3¼	3¼	−⅛
9⅛	3⅜	ATO Tnc .20	5	74	8	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
65	27¼	AutDat .20e	27	35	54¾	53¼	53⅝	−¼
6	1¾	Autom Ind	5	62	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
7⅜	2⅞	Avco Corp		129	5¼	5	5	−⅛
1½	⅜	Avco Cp wt		9	1⅜	1	1⅛	
20¼	9¾	AvcoCp pf		22	19½	16	16½	+ ⅜
33⅝	21	AveryPd .30	19	159	27⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅜
9⅞	5⅛	Avis Inc	8	22	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	−⅜
6⅝	4⅛	Avnetlnc .40	4	67	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
51¼	27⅞	AvonPd 1.48	20	332	41	39¾	39⅞	−1⅜
24½	12½	AztecOG .20	16	32	18¾	18½	18¾	

B

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
27⅝	13½	BabckW .80	7	124	22⅝	22	22⅛	−⅛
7⅞	3	Bache .20e	11	35	5⅝	5½	5½	−⅛
11⅞	4½	Bakerln .20	9	82	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	
55	32	BakerOil .42	16	173	48	47	47¼	−⅝
11⅞	6⅛	BaldDH .60	6	115	9½	9¼	9¼	−⅛
20¼	11⅞	Ball Cp .70	7	14	18½	17¾	18	−⅛
22¾	16⅞	BalGE 1.96	6	127	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
54	45¾	Balt pf84.50		z90	43½	43½	43½	−½
18⅞	11½	BanCal 1.34	6	16	16¾	15¾	16¼	−½
41½	25⅞	Bandag Inc	22	45	32⅜	32	32⅜	−¼
6	2⅝	Bangr Punt		68	4½	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
17	9	BangP pf2		10	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅝
11⅞	7⅞	BanP pf1.25		2	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
24	24½	BkofNY 2.50	5	15	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
13¾	9½	Bk of Va .88	5	21	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
42	31¼	BankTr 3	5	39	35⅝	35¾	35	−½
33⅞	19½	BarbOll 1.60		13	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	−⅛
19⅞	11½	BardCR .20	14	26	14⅛	13½	14	
11¼	6⅝	Basiclnc .60	3	52	9¼	8¾	8⅞	−½
31⅞	14½	BatesMf .20	2	91	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
39½	21⅞	BauschL .60	14	207	31⅞	30⅞	31⅝	−⅛
51⅞	31½	BaxtLab .19	2	488	33⅞	35⅛	37¼	−1½
18	14½	BayStG 1.80	7	5	16½	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
24⅞	14⅞	Bearing .40	8	29	18⅝	18	18	−¼
24⅞	14⅞	BeatFds .72	11	142	18¾	18½	18⅝	
39⅞	17⅞	Beckmn .59	13	25	29¼	28⅞	29	−¼
37⅞	28	BectDick .40	19	125	33⅞	33½	33¼	+ ⅛
14⅞	6⅞	BeechA .70	3	44	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
31	15	Beker .23	3	229	21⅞	20½	20⅞	
22	11¼	BelcoP .80e	3	33	17¾	17⅜	17¾	+ ¼
17	11¼	Belden 1.20	5	3	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
8⅞	5⅛	BeldHe .30b	9	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
22¾	10⅞	Bell How .84	7	x55	13	17⅞	17⅛	−⅛
18	13⅞	BemisCo 1b	7	38	14⅞	14	14	−⅛
44½	27¾	Bendix 1.81	8	47	33⅞	38	38¼	+ ⅛
65⅞	36	Bendix pf 3		2	56⅜	56⅝	56⅜	+ ⅛
21⅞	14⅞	BentlCp 1.25	5	99	17⅛	15⅞	16⅞	−⅛
51⅞	28	Benef pf4.30		2	50½	50⅛	50½	−⅞
25½	21½	Bnfl Spf 2.50		2450	26	25	25	−⅞
7⅞	3	BenfStd Mtg		1	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	
3⅞	2⅛	BengtB .07e	5	31	2⅞	2½	2¼	
5	2⅛	Berkey Pho		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅞	2⅝	Best Prod	12	73	8¾	8¼	8¼	−⅝
40¼	24¾	BethSH 2a	4	231	35⅞	34⅞	34⅞	
63¾	35⅜	BigThre .48	21	16	54¾	54⅝	54⅝	+ ¼
35¾	20⅞	BlackDr .40	23	559	29	28¾	27	−⅝
6⅛	3⅛	BlairJhn .32	24	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
15¼	10¼	BlisLau 1.10	5	7	14⅛	14	14	−⅛
16½	10⅝	BlockHR .80	9	36	14⅝	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
33¾	12½	BlueBell .80	8	43	27¼	27	29¼	−⅛
4	1⅝	Bobbie Brks		38	3	3	3	
31⅞	15⅛	Boeing .80	7	x157	25⅞	25¼	25¼	−⅛
27¼	10½	BoiseCac .65	6	408	21¼	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
22	15⅞	BkMont 1.50	7	1	20	20	20	
25⅝	20½	Borden 1.30	8	257	23¼	22⅝	22⅞	−⅛
19⅞	13⅛	BorWar 1.35	9	43	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅛
3⅞	1¼	Bormans	5	23	2¼	2¼	2¼	
24¼	15½	BosEd 2.44	8	41	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	−¼
90	70	BosE pf8.88		z130	80¾	80	80¾	−¼
10⅞	9⅞	BosE pf1.17		23	10⅜	10⅛	10	−⅛
8⅜	5	Braniff .60e	5	234	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
50¼	35⅛	BriggsS 1.60	14	41	45	44⅞	45	+ ¼
69	46½	BristMy 1.60	14	67	53⅞	57¾	57¾	−1⅛
46	33	BristM pf 2		2	40½	40¼	40¼	−⅛
12¼	4½	BritPet .40e	4	21	10⅛	10	10¼	+ ⅛
23¼	12¼	Brkwy Gls 1	7	102	19	18⅜	18¾	−⅛
17	11⅞	BklyUG 1.72	6	9	15¾	15½	15½	−⅛
11¾	9½	Brown Co	2	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
19⅜	13½	BwnGp 1.20	7	19	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	−⅜
8⅞	4⅞	BwnShrp .20	6	7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
9½	5	BrwnFer .20	3	31	7	6¾	6⅞	−⅛
15⅛	9	Brunswk .40	8	209	11¾	11½	11⅝	−⅛
16	9¼	BrushW .40	6	109	12	12	12	
7	3½	BT Mtg .90e		29	3½	3¼	3¼	−¼
51¾	28	BucyErie 1	19	112	44½	43⅞	44	
10¼	7⅛	BuddCo .60	11	8	8½	8⅜	8⅜	−⅛
4½	2¾	Budget Ind		4	3	3	3	
27¼	12	BuffFor 1.20	18	4	22¼	22½	22¼	−¼
9⅞	6⅝	BulovaW .20	5	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
22⅛	15½	BunkHll 1.66		4	19¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
8	3⅛	BunkrR .20b		29	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15⅞	9⅞	Bunkr pf1.50		5	12⅞	12½	12½	
28¼	14⅞	BurlInd 1.20	16	57	25⅞	25	25⅜	+ ⅞
42⅞	29¾	BurlNo .85p	9	82	30½	29⅞	29⅞	−⅛
7½	6⅝	BurlNo pf.55		12	7	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
32	11¼	Burndy .82	11	4	30¾	30¾	30¾	
110¼	61⅞	Burrghs .60	24	146	92⅛	90⅞	90⅞	−⅞

C

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5½	2⅞	CabCab For		1	3	3	3	−⅛
23¾	15¾	Cabot Cp .92	125	32	29¾	20	20	
3⅞	1⅝	Cadence Ind		4	2⅞	2½	2½	−⅛
6¼	2⅞	Caesars Wrl	7	13	4⅜	4¼	4¼	−⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Cal Finanl		16	3	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
15¼	13⅝	CalP Ut 1.52	7	3	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
19¼	7½	Callahn .33r	14	164	17⅞	15⅞	15⅞	−1¼
3⅞	1⅜	Camrn Brn		12	2	2	2	
35¼	25¼	CamRL .60a	17	73	28⅞	26⅞	27¼	−⅞
34	27⅝	CamSp 1.24	11	24	27½	27¼	27⅛	−⅞
17½	13¼	CdnPac .66e	6	22	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	−⅛
13⅞	7⅞	CanalR 1.10	6	4	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
42½	22	CapCit Com	12	43	36	35	36	−¼
29⅝	21½	Cap Hold .34	13	117	22½	22	22	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅞	Capit Mtg		8	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
47¾	28¼	Carbor 1.70	6	31	40	39¼	39¼	−⅛
6	2	Carling Oke		9	2⅝	2½	2½	+ ⅛
14⅝	10¼	Carlisle .83	6	5	11¼	11	11⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	CaroFrg .20	75	11	6⅛	6	6	−⅛
18⅝	11	CaroPw 1.60	7	251	16⅛	16⅛	15¾	−⅛
26⅞	24½	CarP pf2.67		4	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅛

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
24¾	15⅞	CarTec 1.60	4	15	23½	23¼	23½	−¼
13½	6⅞	CarrCo .52	37	197	9⅞	9½	9½	−¼
13¼	10⅞	CarrGn .70e		2	10¾	10¾	10¾	
25	13¾	Cart Hwl .80	12	172	23½	23½	21	−⅛
42½	24¾	CarlHw pf 2		1	33⅞	33½	33½	+ ⅛
10½	6⅛	CartWall .40	8	25	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
9⅛	6⅛	CaseNGs .92	67	17	8⅛	3	8	
17⅞	12¼	CastlCk .30b	5	22	15¾	15½	15½	−⅛
70¼	48	CaterTr 1.30	13	146	69⅛	66⅛	68¼	+ ¼
54	23⅞	CBS 1.46	11	158	47½	46⅞	45⅞	−⅞
2⅝	⅞	CCI Corp		48	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
18¼	11¾	Ceco Cp 1.15	5	10	15½	15½	15½	−½
33½	25⅞	Celanse 2.80	8	106	38⅜	33	38¼	+ ¼
51¼	41	Celn pfA4.50		2	50½	50⅛	50½	+ ⅛
11½	5	Centex .17	23	20	9	5⅞	8⅞	−⅛
18½	12½	CenHud 1.72	7	1	17	17	17	−⅛
17⅛	11¼	CenllLt 1.40	8	53	14½	16	16	−⅛
29½	25¼	CnlLt pf2.87		z120	28	27⅞	27⅞	−⅛
13½	9⅞	CenllPS 1.20	8	112	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
20⅞	14⅞	ConLaE 1.28	7	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
15	10⅞	CeMPw 1.34	10	15	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
15⅞	13⅝	CenSoW 1.16	8	178	14⅞	14⅛	14¼	
16	10	CenSoya .60	10	32	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	−¼
23⅞	16½	CenTel 1.20	8	138	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	−⅛
25	6½	Centrn Data	10	76	17½	16¾	17	−½
17½	11⅜	Cerro 1.20	7	45	15¼	15	15	−½
13½	6⅞	Cert-teed .60		35	11⅝	11	11	
20¼	11⅞	CessnaAir 1	6	7	16⅞	15⅝	16⅝	−⅛
18¼	10½	Champlnt 1	6	107	16½	16¼	16¼	−⅛
62	46	Chml pf5.50		z150	60	59	60	
19½	12⅞	Chml pf1.20		12	17	17	17	−⅛
14	9	ChamSp .60	9	134	11	10⅞	10⅞	
6½	4⅞	Chrtr Co	3	77	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ¼
27½	18¾	Chartr NY 2	5	16	24⅛	23½	24	+ ⅛
9⅞	7	ChaseFd .60		8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
38¼	26⅛	ChaseM 2.20	4	137	33¼	33½	33⅛	−⅛
6⅞	3⅛	ChasT 1.73e		67	3⅜	3¼	3¼	−⅛
7	5½	Chelsea .40a	9	3	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	22⅛	Chemin 1.10	4	104	27⅛	25⅞	25⅞	−1
43½	29⅞	ChmNY 2.28	5	78	39½	38¼	38¼	−1½
32	23	CheVa 1.60a	5	2	34	34	34	+ ⅛
67	37⅞	Chesbg 1.36	21	28	58⅞	57¼	55½	+ 1
37⅞	26	Chessie 2.10	6	55	32½	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
16⅞	10¼	ChiEasll .65	4	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
11¼	5⅝	ChiMilw Cp		21	6	5⅞	6	
31½	23¼	ChlPneuT 2	7	25	26½	25⅞	26½	+ ½
4⅞	2⅛	ChkFull .19t		9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
6	2⅛	Chris Craft		121	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
13½	5⅞	ChCft cvpf		6	11¼	10½	10½	−¼
9	5	ChrsCft pf 1		2	8	8	8	−¼
13	8⅛	Chromal .70	5	65	11⅝	11	11½	−¼
62½	49	Chroma pf 5		1	57½	57½	57½	−1
14½	7⅛	Chrysler		279	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
2⅞	1⅛	Chrysler wt		35	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
5⅛	1	CI Mt Gp	9	31	1⅛	1	1	+ 1
3⅛	1	CI Mtg Gp		31	1⅛	1½	1½	+ ⅛
4⅞	2½	CI Rlt Inv		12	2⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
21⅛	13⅝	CinBell 1.60	7	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
18½	14⅛	CinnGE 1.64	8	275	16½	16⅝	16¼	−⅛
103½	97½	CinG pf9.28		z150	99⅛	99	99	−½
48½	40¼	CinGE pf 4		z20	45	45	45	+ 1
25½	16⅞	CinMila 1.40	7	37	18	17¼	17½	−⅛
37½	30⅞	CIT Fin 2.20	8	44	32⅞	32½	32⅞	−⅛
39	29⅞	Citicorp .88	12	1265	33⅞	33	33⅛	−⅞
50½	36¼	CitiesSv 2.40	8	50	44½	44⅜	44½	+ ⅜
6	2½	CitzSR 1.17e		16	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
9¼	4¾	Cityinvst .66	17	150	7¼	7	7	−⅛
1¼	7-16	City Inv wt		10	1⅛	1	1⅛	
34¼	22⅞	ClarkE 1.60	7	25	29	28½	28½	−½
14½	7⅞	ClarkOil .50		12	11¼	11½	11⅛	−⅛
7	2⅛	CLC Am .24	5	13	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
103½	66⅛	ClvClf 2.60a	11	16	99⅞	99½	99⅞	+ ⅞
28⅞	23⅞	ClvElll 2.48	7	48	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ¼
83	70	ClElll pf7.56		z20	78	78	78	−¼
16	13½	viClev Pitt		z300	14¾	13	13	−1¼
13½	6⅛	CloroxCo .52	11	566	10⅝	9⅝	9⅞	−⅞
8	3½	CluetPea .30		80	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
11⅞	7⅞	CluettP pf 1		35	10½	10⅛	10⅛	−⅝
13⅞	6⅞	CMIInv Co		29	5	9	9	
7⅞	2¾	CNA Finl		102	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	−¼
13¼	6¼	CNA pfA1.10		12	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
12	9½	CNA I 1.06a		34	11½	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
11⅞	6¼	CNAL pf2.10		2	7½	7¼	7¼	
11⅝	5⅝	ConsISt Gas	3	563	8¼	7⅝	7¾	−¼
20¼	15⅞	CslSG pf1.83		3	18⅛	18½	19½	−⅛
17½	11½	CslSG pf1.19		7	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
93½	53¼	CocaCol 2.30	23	159	78½	77½	77½	−⅞
9⅞	4½	CocaBtlg .40	16	152	6⅝	6½	6½	−⅛
14	6½	ColdwBk .36	8	11	10⅞	10¼	10¼	
4⅞	1½	Coleco Ind		25	3⅛	3	3	−⅛
34⅞	22	ColgPal .63	15	442	28⅞	27⅞	27⅝	
51½	43	ColgP pf3.50		z10	46	45	46	−½
10⅛	4½	CollinAik .40	41	164	9½	9	9	−⅛
5¼	2⅛	Collins Fd	90	17	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
41¾	24⅞	ColPenn .40	13	12	31¾	31½	31½	−⅛
22⅞	15½	ColonlSt 1.25	7	6	20⅝	20¼	20¼	−⅛
35⅞	23¼	ColtInd 2	2	157	29	28⅞	28⅝	−⅝
54⅞	41½	Colt pf4.25		13	47¾	46¼	47¼	
28¼	22⅞	ColGas 2.06	7	55	24	23¾	23¾	−⅛
56¼	49¼	ColGs pf5.62		23	55⅝	55	55⅝	−½
54⅞	54	ColGs pf5.48		1	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	+ ⅞
9⅝	2⅛	Colum Pict	17	69	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
22¼	12⅝	ColuSOh 2	6	102	19⅞	19½	19½	+ ¼
5	1¾	Colwel Mtg		7	3	2⅞	2¾	−⅛
16⅞	5	Combd Com	6	56	9⅝	9¼	9½	−⅜
57⅝	25⅝	CombE 1.90	13	72	49⅞	48	48	−⅞
51	25¾	CmE pf1.70		20	43¼	43¼	43¼	−1¼
29⅝	22⅞	ComwE 2.30	9	64	26⅜	25⅝	26⅛	+ ¼
90	78	ComE pf8.40		1	87¼	87¾	87¾	
30⅛	25⅞	ComE pf2.87		14	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	
23¼	19	ComwE pf 2		9	21½	21¼	21½	+ ½
22⅛	17⅝	ComE pf1.90		17	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅞
19⅞	16½	ComE pf1.42		4	17¼	17¼	17¼	
12⅞	5½	ComwO .22t		104	10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
27⅞	9⅛	Compugrp	7	56	21⅞	20⅛	20⅞	−1⅛
6⅞	1⅝	Comput Sci	14	76	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	−⅛
46½	28⅜	Comsat 1	6	159	36⅞	36	36¼	+ ⅞
9¼	3¼	ConAgra		7	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
25	15⅞	ConoM 1.20a	5	14	25	24⅞	24⅞	
13⅞	4½	Console .20e		48	11½	10⅞	10⅞	−⅛
16⅞	10⅞	ConnM 1.60	10	7	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
22⅞	10⅞	Conrac .60	7	17	18	17⅝	17⅝	−⅝
14½	7½	ConEd 1.10e	4	223	12½	12¼	12⅞	
60½	41½	ConEd pf 6		2	54½	54½	54½	
46⅞	36½	ConEd pf 5		7	43¾	43⅛	43⅛	−⅞
18¼	12⅞	ConFds 1.35	55	309	17	16⅞	16½	+ ⅛
17¼	9⅞	ConFrst .70	12	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
27	21⅞	ConNGs 2.18	6	36	23⅞	23¾	23¼	
19½	9⅞	ConsuPow 2	9	123	17	16½	16⅝	−¾
69⅝	55	CnPw pf7.76		z200	69	69	69	
72	52	CnPw pf7.72		z200	68	68	68	
76	49	ConPow pf 6		2	68	67¼	67¼	−¾
59½	55	CnPw pf5.50		16	54⅝	52¾	52¾	−2¼
42¼	31½	CnPw pf4.50		240	41¼	41	41	−½
6⅞	3½	Cont Air Lin	25	55	5½	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
25⅞	23	ConCan 1.80	7	40	23⅞	23⅝	23½	−⅛
9½	7⅛	ContCop .50	2	233	7½	7	7	−⅝
13	11½	CtCop pf1.25		y100	11½	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
43	32⅞	ContCp 2.60	10	87	37	36⅞	36½	−¼
47	38⅞	CtIC pfA2.50		1	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ 1
45⅝	35⅞	CtIC pfB2.50		1	39¾	39¾	39¾	−1⅛
45⅛	26⅛	ContlCp 2.20	7	40	42⅞	42	42	
10½	6⅛	ContlP 1.31e		78	8⅞	8½	8¼	−½
3⅝	1⅛	Contl Rlty		24	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	
75	43⅛	ContOil 2	9	298	65⅞	65¼	65½	+ ¼
96½	56	ContOil pf 2		2	88	88	88	
14⅞	10	ContTele 1	8	94	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
23½	10⅞	Control Dat		137	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	−⅞
29	19⅞	Conwood 2	8	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
4⅞	1¾	CookUn .13r		4	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
58½	23⅞	Coopind 1.44	10	75	52⅛	51¼	51⅛	−⅛
9⅞	4⅝	Cooper Lab		60	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
8⅛	5⅛	CoopTR .60		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
12¼	10	CopT pf1.25		2	12	11¾	11⅞	−⅛
11½	7½	Copelnd .60	11	3	10⅛	10	10	−⅛
37⅞	17⅞	CoppRg .50a		169	37	35½	35½	−1⅞
30¼	19¼	CopwCp 1.80	4	13	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ⅝
55⅝	28⅞	CornG 1.12a	24	68	45½	44⅞	45½	+ ⅛
9	4⅝	CowlesC .30	6	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
26⅞	10¾	CoxBdct .40	8	4	18½	18½	18½	−¼
50¼	22⅞	CPC Int 2.14	10	178	42⅞	41	41⅛	−¼
52½	26½	Crane 1.60 s	4	57	47	45½	46⅞	−½
6	3¼	CreollF .21	13	31	4	3⅞	3⅞	
26⅞	14⅞	CrockN 1.66	7	105	22⅛	22½	22⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	7	CrompK .80	7	4	10½	10⅜	10⅞	−⅛
22¼	12½	CrouHin .70	7	2	19	18⅞	19	
23⅛	14⅞	Crown Cork	9	83	20⅞	19½	20⅞	−⅜
39¾	24⅝	CrwZel 1.80	4	134	37⅜	36¾	37	+ ⅛
19¾	7⅞	CTS Cp .50	9	18	15⅝	15¾	15⅝	−⅛
10⅞	5⅛	Culligan .40	8	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
25½	15¾	CumEng 1a	8	9	19¼	19½	19½	
90	75	Cum pf7.50		z100	83	83	83	−1
12	9¼	Curlnc 1.08e		28	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
15½	5½	CurtisWr .40	8	123	11⅞	11	11⅛	−⅝
33½	18	CutlerH 1.60	6	32	26½	26	26½	+ ½
24⅞	17⅞	Cyclop 1.40a	6	22	17½	17¼	17⅜	
31⅞	22	Cyprus 1.40	6	45	24⅝	24	24	−¼

D

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
17½	9⅜	Damon .20	15	225	12⅝	12	12⅛	
7⅜	4¼	DanRiv .10p		21	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
29¼	15½	DanaCp 1.36	7	59	29	28½	29	+ 1
29⅞	12½	DartInd .60b	8	92	24⅛	24	24	
32	20½	DartInd pf 2		5	29¼	29	29¼	+ ¼
38⅝	8½	Data Genl	20	80	29⅜	28⅜	29⅛	+ ⅝
20½	6½	DaytHud .72	11	112	18⅝	18⅛	18¾	
17⅝	12	DaytPL 1.65	7	91	15⅞	15½	15⅞	
111	102	DPL pf 12.50		z2560	106½	106½	106½	−½
13⅝	5½	DeanWll .50	7	21	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	−⅛
47⅝	34⅞	Deere 1.80	6	168	40½	40	40¼	
12⅞	9	DelmaP 1.20	6	59	11	10⅞	10⅞	
27⅜	23⅞	DelMon 1.30	6	27	25⅛	24¾	24¾	−1
41⅞	25⅞	DeltaAir .60	13	27	35¾	33⅞	35¼	−⅞
5⅝	1⅞	Deltec Intl		13	4	4	4	+ ⅛
8	3½	Deltona Crp		31	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
19⅞	12⅞	DennMfg 1	5	6	16⅝	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
15½	13	DennMfg pf 1		2	14	14	14	−¼
19⅞	6⅝	Dennys .20	11	76	15¾	15¼	15¼	−⅛
39¼	23	Dentsply .80	15	18	27⅝	27½	27⅛	−⅛
16⅞	3⅞	Deseret .25	16	45	11¾	11¼	11¼	−⅝
10	5⅞	DeSoto .40		3	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	−¼
13⅞	8⅞	DetEdis 1.45	8	110	12¾	12½	12⅝	−⅛
71	53	Det E pf7.68		z50	66¼	65¾	66¼	−½
67¼	50⅛	Det E pf7.45		z20	64¾	64¼	64⅞	+ ⅝
55¼	42⅞	Det E pf5.50		7	53½	53½	53½	
15⅞	7⅞	Dexter .35	9	5	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅝
11⅞	6⅝	Dial Finl .60	6	5	8¾	8⅛	8¾	
34¼	24⅞	DiamInt 2	7	45	30⅞	30¼	30¼	−½
57⅞	21¼	DiamSh 1.60	7	187	47½	45⅛	45⅛	−¼
60½	37	Dia Sh pfC 2		3	54	54	54	
25¼	14	Dia pf D1.20		15	22½	22	22	−¼
10¼	6½	DickAB .40	10	4	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
11¾	7½	Dictaphn .60	8	35	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	−⅛
17⅞	11⅜	Diebold .40b	9	17	12⅜	12	12	−⅜
5⅞	3⅝	DiGiorg .03p		39	4⅝	4⅛	4⅜	−⅛
122¾	45⅝	Digital Eqpt	29	171	110	103½	108⅞	
8¼	4½	Dillingm .40	6	x23	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
23½	24	Dillon 1.20b	14	5	37¼	37	37¼	
55¾	21¼	Disney .12b	21	577	42⅞	40⅞	41	−1⅞
8⅞	5¼	Disston .72	6	13	6½	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Diversfd In	13	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
3¼	1⅛	DivMtg .82e		30	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
15½	7	DrPepr .30	20	77	10	9¾	10	
56½	41⅞	DomeM .80a	13	50	45¼	44	44¼	−1
4⅞	2⅜	DonLuf Jen		5	3	3	3	
24⅞	17¼	Donnelly .60	13	65	19⅝	19½	17⅝	+ ¼
16¼	6¼	DorOliv .10e	7	12	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
6⅞	3⅞	Dorsey .10	9	10	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
43½	25⅞	Dover 1.40	8	13	40¼	40	40	−½
94	53¾	DowCh 1.40	13	721	90½	88⅞	89⅞	
4⅜	3	DPF Inc		97	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
44⅛	26⅞	Dravo 1.80	9	2	42	42	42	−½
69½	35⅞	Dresser 1.40	9	125	62⅞	61⅞	62⅛	−⅜
17⅞	14⅛	DrexBd 1.44		23	15½	15¼	15¼	−¼
8⅞	3⅞	Dreyfus .40e	7	42	6⅞	6⅜	6⅝	−⅛
17	10⅞	Duk Pw 1.40	13	184	16	15¾	15⅞	
89	74	Duke pf8.70		z180	85	84	84	−1½
83	68	Duke pf8.20		z10	79½	79½	79½	+ ¼
72	57⅞	Duke pf6.75		5	69⅞	65⅞	69⅞	−1⅛
25½	24	Duke pf2.67		5	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	
30¼	18¾	DunBrad 1	17	161	26⅞	25¼	25½	+ ¼
4	1½	Duplan Cp		3	3	3	3	
103½	87½	duPont 5.25e	31	530	125	122½	123¼	−1½
62½	57	duPont pf4.50		1	58¾	58¼	58¾	−¼
50	44	duPont pf3.50		2	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	−½
17⅞	12⅞	DuqLt 1.72	7	115	17	16¾	16¾	
24	20	DuqLt 4pf 2		z570	22	21	21	−1
20	19	DuqLt 2.7pf1.87		z160	20½	20½	20½	
28½	24	DuqL pf2.75		z120	26⅞	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
10⅞	5⅞	Dymo n .40	5	16	9⅞	9	9	−⅛

E

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
35	8½	E Syst .80a	9	28	25⅞	25	25	
26¼	14⅞	EagIP 1.04b	6	405	24¼	23⅞	24½	+ ⅛
13	7¼	EascoCp .50	4	8	10½	9⅞	9⅞	−¼
6⅞	3½	EastAir Lin	24	28	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
33	24½	EastGsF .80	7	120	25½	25½	25¼	+ ¼
15	8⅝	EastUtil 1.50	7	2	14½	14½	14½	−⅛
110	63	EasKd 1.56a	24	439	92⅞	90⅞	91	−¼
29½	19⅞	Eaton 1.60	7	33	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	−⅛
30	18⅝	Echlin .48	13	26	20⅞	20	20	−⅞
25½	14⅝	EckrdJk .30	19	31	23⅝	23	23	
16⅞	6⅝	Eckd NC						
41⅞	17⅞	EdisBro 1.48	3	4	36	36	36	
19⅞	10	EG&G .12	14	59	15	14¾	14¾	−¼
3⅞	1⅛	Elect Assoc		16	2¾	2¾	2¾	
29	10¼	EDS 2.32e	15	14	18⅛	17¾	17¾	−¼
2⅞	1⅜	El Mem Mg	18	27	2⅛	2	2	
7⅞	4⅝	ElMg pf.50k		15	6⅞	6¼	6⅜	+ ¼
19¾	7⅞	Elgin Natl	25	22	16⅞	15⅞	16⅞	+ ½
		LIXIR Ind	8	53	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	−¼
13¾	10¾	ElPaso 1.10	6	67	12	11⅞	11⅞	
67	19⅝	ElraCp 1.60	7	18	33⅛	32	32	−⅛
40¼	23½	EmerEl .75	21	497	35⅝	34⅞	35	+ ⅜
52	26⅝	EmeryA .96	25	38	39⅞	39	39⅝	−¾
24⅞	15⅞	Emhart 1.30	7	43	20½	19⅞	19⅞	−⅜
4⅞	1⅜	EMI Lt .19e	9	2	3½	3½	3½	
14⅞	10⅞	EmpDE 1.23	9	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ¼
14⅝	9	EmpGas .70	4	12	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	−⅛
24	14¼	EnglhdM .80	5	60	21½	21	21⅛	−⅛
7	4⅞	EnnisB .32a	4	29	5⅞	5½	5½	−⅛
28⅞	14½	Enlex 1.20b	7	4	22½	22½	22½	−⅛
27½	8¼	Envirotech	12	10	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
12	8⅞	Equimrk .88	5	3	10½	10½	10½	−⅛
31⅝	21⅜	EqultGs 2.60	5	16	27	25⅞	25⅞	−⅞
22⅝	8	EqutLf 1.94e	9	26	17¼	17	17	
33	24¼	Esmark 1.40	5	21	32	31⅜	31¾	+ ¼
5⅞	2⅜	Esquire .20	8	1	4½	4½	4½	
8¼	5⅛	Esterline .32	10	24	6⅞	6¼	6¼	−⅛
37½	24⅛	Ethyl 1.20	4	11	32	32⅛	31⅞	−⅛
42⅞	30⅛	Ethyl pf2.40		2	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	−⅝
7⅞	2⅝	Evans Prod		333	5⅞	5	5	−⅛
17	10	ExCellO 1	6	15	14	13¾	13⅞	−⅛
20¼	15	Excisr 1.68a		19	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	−⅛
92½	65	Exxon 5.20e	7	288	85¾	86	86	−⅛

F

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7⅞	4⅝	Fabrge .40	11	33	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
62¼	17	FairCam .80	15	325	47⅞	46⅞	46⅞	−1½
9½	4⅝	FairInd .30	6	19	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	−⅛
12¾	7	Fairmll .68	8	25	11¼	11¼	11¼	−⅛
16½	6⅝	Fansteel .40	3	5	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅛	FarWst Fnl		1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
9⅞	5⅛	Farah Mfg		23	7¾	7	7¼	+ ¼
6⅞	2⅞	Fedders Cp		49	4⅝	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
17⅞	9¼	FedrlCn 1.40	6	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	−¼
19⅞	13⅞	FedMogul 1	12	33	15¼	14¼	15	
19⅞	11⅞	FedNMt .60	7	250	14	12¼	13⅞	−⅜
27⅞	13⅝	FedPap 1.50	4	5	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
18	12⅞	FPap pf1.20		1	16¼	15¼	15½	
11	5¼	FedSign .20	5	8	9⅝	9	9⅛	−⅛
52	25⅞	FedDSt 1.24	17	100	45⅞	45½	45	−⅜
27¼	15¼	FerroCp 1	6	72	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	−¼
14½	10⅛	Fibrbrd .40		19	11	10⅞	10⅞	−¼
5⅛	2⅞	FidFin .32e	6	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
32¼	23¼	FidelUn 2.40	6	4	30½	30½	30½	−¼
14	7⅞	FldcrMll 1	121	21	12⅞	12½	12½	−¼
12	4¾	FiltrolCp .60	5	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
13⅞	5¼	FinSanB .20	5	13	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	7½	FirstFed .52t	4	35	9⅝	9⅜	9½	−⅛
20¼	16⅝	Firestn 1.10	7	150	19	18⅞	18⅞	−⅛
16⅝	5½	FstChar .27t	7	58	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
27¼	16⅝	FstChic .66	8	14	23⅛	22⅞	22½	
45⅞	25¼	FstlnBn 1.10	12	24	41⅛	40¼	40⅝	−⅝
19⅞	13¾	FstMiss .35	3	79	18¼	13⅞	18	−⅛
22¼	21⅛	FstNBo 1.88	6	62	25⅞	25⅞	25⅛	+ 1
23⅞	10⅛	FstNSIBn 2	6	5	21¼	21⅛	21¼	−⅛
21	13¼	FstPa 1.32	6	29	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
5⅛	2⅝	FPaMtg 1.47e		27	3⅛	3	3	
10⅞	6⅞	FstUnR .96b	10	13	10	10	10	+ ⅛
6	4⅞	FstVaB .45e	8	5	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	
20⅞	11⅞	FWisCp 1.76	4	16	18⅛	17½	17½	−½
29	19¼	FischM 1.10	7	12	25¾	24½	24⅞	−⅜
16⅞	9⅞	FishFds .40	7	15	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
14½	10¾	Fleming .80	8	1	13½	13½	13½	
13½	7⅞	FlexiVan .20	6	117	8¾	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
57½	41½	Flin pfA4.50		z50	57	57	57	+ ½
23¼	16½	FlaE Coast	6	11	20⅛	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅜
15¼	8½	FlaGas .90	5	75	15	14⅞	14⅞	−⅛
26⅝	19½	FlaPow 1.95	7	238	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	−⅛
25½	16½	FlaPwL 1.45	7	103	22	21½	22	
49	15	FluorCp .40	18	553	37⅞	34⅞	37⅛	
18⅞	10⅞	FMC .92	6	104	16½	16	16½	+ ⅛
6¼	4¼	Fd Fair .20	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
9¼	6	FooteCB .30	8	23	8⅛	8¼	8⅞	+ ⅛
42½	32½	FordM 2.40	27	235	38⅞	38⅛	38¼	
14½	10⅞	ForMcK .92	5	44	13⅛	13	13	−⅛
25	15⅞	FMK pf1.33		3	22¼	22	22	−⅛
34	13⅞	FtDea 1.24a		7	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	−⅛
34⅝	17⅞	FtHowP .48	12	251	25¾	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅝
34	15½	FostWh 1.10	6	23	23⅞	23¼	23¼	−¼
41⅞	21	Foxboro .60	9	59	33½	32⅞	33⅛	+ ¼
27⅞	17¼	FrnklnM .50	13	121	22⅛	22⅝	22⅞	−¼
31⅞	22⅞	FreeoM 1.50	5	67	25⅞	24⅞	24⅞	−⅜
20⅞	14	Frucht 1.20	9	65	16½	16¼	16¼	
7¼	2⅞	Fuqua Ind	6	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛

G

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8⅞	2½	Gable Ind	5	25	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	
2½	15-16	GAC Corp		570	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	−½
13¼	7⅞	GAF Co .52	5	80	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
16⅞	13	GAF pf 1.50		7	14¾	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅜
35⅞	24½	GATX 1.80	7	50	32	31½	32	+ ⅛
46	36½	GATX pf2.50		2	41	41	41	−⅞
25¼	16¼	GamSk 1.40	5	13	22¾	22½	22½	−⅛
22	17½	Gams pf1.60		1	20¼	20¼	20¼	−⅛
35⅞	23	Gannett .52	20	20	33	33	33	−⅛
29⅞	17¼	GardDen .75	15	767	23⅛	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	6⅝	GartInkl .96	7	6	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	+ ¼
26½	17½	Gerlock .48	6	12	20½	20½	20½	−⅛
13⅞	8½	Gas Svc 1.20	6	6	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	
8⅞	2⅞	GCA Corp	6	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
12⅞	3⅞	Gemini Cap		4	9¼	9¼	9¼	
13⅞	11	Geminiln 1.3		5	12½	12½	12½	−⅛
11½	7⅞	GnAInv .24e		19	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
43⅞	24½	GnAOil .60b	8	2	34⅛	34	34	+ ⅛
16½	7½	GnCable .72	5	100	10¼	10	10¼	
16½	10½	GenCig 1.20	6	3	14	14	14	+ ⅛
24	7½	G Cinma .24	9	13	16¼	13½	13¾	
4½	2⅞	Gen Devel	4	19	4⅞	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
50¼	25	Gen Dynam	6	163	47¼	47¼	45¼	−⅛
52⅞	32½	GenEl 1.60	13	565	45⅛	44⅞	44⅞	−⅞
27½	13⅞	GnFood 1.40	11	179	23	22¼	22¾	+ ⅜
18⅞	12½	GnGth 1.18e	16	20	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ½
13⅞	4⅞	GenHost .60	5	10	10½	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
14¼	5	Gen Instru	7	66	10¼	9¾	10	−⅛
20	6⅛	GenMed .20	10	10	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
57½	40⅝	GenMill 1.20	17	39	53⅞	52¾	53⅛	+ ⅛
53⅞	31¼	GnMot 2.65e	15	x893	47⅝	47⅛	47½	+ ⅛
65⅞	59	GnMot 5pf 5		2	63	63	63	
51¼	45½	GMot pf3.75		13	49	48½	47	+ ½
8⅞	4⅞	GnPort .20p		17	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	
17½	10⅜	PubUt 1.48	6	217	15⅛	15	15	
11⅛	5⅞	G Rofr .20e	3	3	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	−⅛
42⅞	23⅝	GnSignal .76	13	25	37⅞	37	37	−¼
5⅞	2⅛	Gen Steel	4	12	3¾	3¾	3¾	−⅛
25	16⅛	G-TelEl 1.30	11	500	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	−½
15	12½	GTFl pf1.25		z50	13½	13½	13½	
16	13	GTFl pf1.30		z830	14¾	14	14	−1
17⅞	10⅞	G Tire 1.10b	5	52	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
6¼	2⅞	Genesco Inc		79	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	
42½	23¼	GenuPts .64	23	33	35¾	35⅝	35	+ ½
48	25⅞	GaPac .20b	15	751	41⅝	40⅝	40⅞	−⅞
69¼	53	GaPw pf7.80		z560	63½	63½	63½	
21¼	12½	Gerber 1.05	10	7	20⅞	20½	20⅞	
198½	127½	GettyOil .2e	14	23	165	163½	125	+ 3
18	15⅞	GettO pf1.20		3	17	16⅝	17	+ ¼
5⅞	4⅝	GF Bus .52a	5	5	5	4⅞	5	
12½	7½	GibrFin .43t	5	22	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
7⅞	3	GiddLw .30es	3	83	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
13⅝	8	GiffdHill .52	6	1	11	11	11	+ ¼
35⅝	21¼	Gillette 1.50	9	161	26¼	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅜
10⅝	4¾	Ginos Inc	10	25	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	−¼
10¼	4⅜	Gleason Wk		3	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
17⅜	m9¼	Global Mar	10	35	13½	13¼	13½	
17¼	12⅞	GlobeUn 1	6	233	15¼	15	15	
14⅞	9⅛	GoldWt Fin	6	25	11¾	11½	11½	
21¼	13¾	Goodrh 1.12	5	25	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞	−⅝
20⅞	12¼	Goodyr 1.10	9	135	18⅞	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	8½	GorJwlA .32	6	5	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
29⅝	16	Gouldln 1.20	6	17	24⅞	24½	24⅞	
22⅞	13⅞	Gould pf1.35		6	13	17⅞	17⅞	−¼
29⅝	22⅛	Grace 1.60	5	272	26¾	25⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
29⅞	17¼	Grainger .30	21	14	23¾	23⅛	23⅛	−⅛
15⅞	7¾	GrandUn .80	10	17	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
25	13¼	Granitv 1.50	5	18	19¾	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	1⅞	Grant WT		94	4⅛	3⅞	4	−⅛
13	6½	GrayDrg .50	5	17	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
13⅞	7½	GtAtlPac		30	11⅞	11⅛	11⅝	
17½	10⅝	GrLkDr 1.20	20	6	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+ ⅜
15⅞	10⅞	GtNoir 1.10e	15	21	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
40¼	28⅞	GtNorN 1.80		29	38	37⅝	38	
22	18⅞	GtNN pf1.60		2	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅜
19	12⅞	GtWnFin .44	6	153	13⅞	13⅝	13½	−½
46⅝	20¼	GrtWU 2.92e	2	43	39⅝	39⅞	37	−⅞
17⅞	13⅞	GrGiant 1.08	9	3	18¾	16½	18½	
15⅞	10⅛	Greyhd 1.04	10	192	13⅞	13	13⅛	−⅛
3	1⅞	Greyhnd wt		109	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
3¼	1	Grolier Inc		28	2⅞	2¼	2¼	
20	10	Grumm .60	5	29	15	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
12	6½	Guarin .10e	11	2	10	9⅞	10	
4⅞	1⅞	Guard Mtg		22	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
9⅝	6¼	GlfLfHld .50	6	34	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+ ⅛
4	1⅞	GulfMtg Rlt		2	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
23½	17⅞	GulfOil 1.70	5	374	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	−⅛
25⅝	11⅞	GlfRes .73e	3	180	18⅞	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅝
31½	15⅞	GlfR pfB1.30		8	23	22⅞	22⅛	−1
14⅞	10⅝	GlfStUt 1.12	7	163	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	−⅛
44	23½	GlfWln 1.10a	5	168	40	39½	37¼	−1
21⅞	20⅞	GlfWind wi		1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	−⅛
4⅞	4	GlfWn wt wi		469	4⅛	4	4	−⅛
76⅝	45	GlfW pf 3.87		9	70	69¼	70	−1½
69⅞	55¼	GlfW pf5.75		1	69½	69½	69½	
6⅜	1⅝	Gulton Ind	14	27	4⅛	4	4	−⅛

H

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
19⅝	10½	HallFB .50	13	12	16¾	16⅝	16¾	
17⅞	11	HallPrt .60a	6	1	14	14	14	−⅛
189	115	Hallibtn 1.32	20	102	166	164¾	164¾	−1¾
17½	12⅛	HamrlP 1.20	4	26	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	−¼
5½	2⅞	Hammond	7	1	4½	4½	4½	
7⅛	3⅛	Handlmn .40	7	34	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
30¼	20⅛	HandH .60a	5	1	29½	29⅛	29½	−⅛
12¾	6¼	HanesCp .68		80	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
47¾	24½	Hanna 1.35	10	24	39⅜	39⅛	39⅛	−¼
29¾	14⅞	HarBrJ 1.20	28	12	24¼	23¾	23¼	−¼
8	3	Hardees	14	44	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	
22¾	23⅞	Harnisf 1.20	5	96	25⅞	25⅞	25¼	
19⅞	8	Harrah .25a	11	13	16⅞	16	16⅞	−⅛
23⅛	14½	Harris 1.20		23	23½	23	23	−½
15⅞	10	Harsco 1.10	4	6	14⅝	14⅝	14¾	
10⅛	5⅛	HartSMx .60	6	20	8¾	8½	8½	−⅛
19⅞	6⅛	HarteHk .20	11	10	15½	15½	16⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	14¾	HatlSe 1.44a		4	16½	15¼	16½	+ ⅛
25⅞	16½	HawliEl 1.68	7	17	21⅞	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	7½	HayesAlb 1	7	16	11⅛	11	11	−⅛
5⅞	2¼	Hazeltine		4	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	5½	Hecks .12	9	15	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	−½
23⅞	13½	HeclaM .37t	19	153	22¼	20½	20¼	−1⅝
13⅝	6⅝	Heilem .43a	9	6	12	12	12	
57	38½	HeinzH 1.28	11	193	45½	45	45	−½
8	2¼	Helene Curt	6	21	6	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
31½	23	Hellerlnt .84	11	7	27½	27⅛	27¼	
44⅝	26	HelmrhP .30	10	4	38	37¾	37¾	
34¾	21½	Hercules .80	29	176	30⅛	29¾	29¾	−¼
20⅞	10⅛	HershFd .80	8	22	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	
27⅞	20⅝	Hesston .60	5	21	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	
39⅞	25⅜	Hestn pf1.60		2	28	28	28	+ ¼
50½	20½	Heubln 1.10	14	49	41¼	40⅛	41⅛	+ 1⅛
120⅛	56⅛	HewltPk .30	31	115	103⅝	102	102⅝	−⅛
8⅞	3½	High Voltg	11	10	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
25	12¼	Hillenbd .68	8	16	20¼	20	20	−¼
29	11⅞	Hilton Htl 1	12	14	24	23⅞	24	+ ½
4⅞	2⅛	HMW Ind	5	11	4	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
26½	11½	Hobart .80	15	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
15⅝	8½	HoernW .72	6	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
8⅜	2⅝	Hoff Elctrn		11	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	5⅞	Holiday .35	9	395	10⅞	10½	10⅝	−⅛
23	11⅞	HlldyA 1.70t		1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	−⅞
33¾	22½	HollySug 3a	2	30	32	31⅞	31⅞	−⅝
55½	34½	Homestk 1a	16	405	48¾	45	45⅞	−2⅝
40½	20⅞	Honywll 1.40	10	615	30	28⅝	28⅞	−⅜
23½	12⅞	HoovBll 1.36	5	21	21⅛	20½	20½	−⅞
4½	1⅞	Horizon Cp	6	6	2⅞	2¾	2¾	+ ¼
18	7⅞	HospAff .60t	9	14	13¾	13½	13½	−¼
26¾	6⅞	HospCpA .20	10	36	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	−⅛
10⅞	5⅞	HostInti .36		77	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
10⅝	7¼	Houdaill .80a	5	8	9⅜	9⅝	9⅝	−½
14	6	Hougis .60	7	66	12½	12¼	12¼	−⅛
11⅞	3⅞	HouFab .20e	11	214	8⅞	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
18½	11⅞	HouseFin 1	6	110	14⅞	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
34	25⅞	HouF pf2.50		4	30½	30	30½	−½
42	25¾	HouF pf2.37		5	31½	31½	31½	−⅛
26½	20⅝	HousLP 1.56	8	91	21	20½	20½	−½
60⅞	29⅛	HousNGas 1	14	138	50⅞	50	50¼	−⅝
15	4½	HowJohn .24	10	239	11¾	11	11⅛	−⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Hubbrd 1.60	8	2	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅜
21	13⅞	HudsA 1.60	5	50	19	18⅞	19	−⅛
5	3	HughHat .40	27	2	4	4	4	
104⅝	61⅞	Hughs Tl .80	16	75	94⅞	93	94⅝	+ 2⅝
48⅝	46	HughesTl wi		18	47¾	47¼	47½	+ ½
14¼	4⅝	Humana		8	48	11½	11¼	
17¾	11¼	HuntCh .24	17	44	13	13	13	
18¾	6⅝	HuttnEF .52	4	35	15⅜	14⅞	15	−¼
19⅝	12⅞	Huyck .40	4	44	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ½
9⅛	4½	Hydromt .24	5	13	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	

I

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
16⅞	10¾	ICInds 1.30	6	33	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
76¼	62	ICInds pf 6		1	67½	67½	67½	−1
36⅞	27¼	ICInd pf3.50		8	33¾	33¼	33¼	−¼
6⅛	1⅝	ICN Pharm		30	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
29	23½	IdahoP 2.06	8	12	26¾	23	26⅝	+ ¼
18⅞	11¼	IdealBasic 1	7	83	16	15⅝	15⅞	−⅛
7	2⅝	IdeaToy .10t	6	24	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
5½	3⅞	IDS Rlf .71p		22	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	−⅛
17¼	12⅞	IllPowr 2.20	9	33	24⅞	23¾	23¾	−⅝
26½	17½	IlPow pf2.10		z100	24	24	24	
24	21¼	ITW .50	17	17	27	26⅞	26⅞	
26¼	17	ImptwlpA .20	5	40	8⅞	8½	8½	−⅛
11⅞	7½	INA Cp 2.10	11	91	34	33⅞	34	+ ½
40⅞	28⅞	INA Inv 1.59		20	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	
18¾	14⅞	Income Cap		15	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	−⅛
5¾	2¼	IndlenGas 2	8	6	19⅞	19¼	19¼	−⅛
20⅞	14¼	IndpIPL 1.62	10	63	20⅝	19¾	20	+ ⅛
22	13	IndlNat 1.20	21	18	14¼	14	14	−¼
17⅛	10	Inexco Oil		50	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5½	2⅞	IngerR 2.48	12	99	74½	73⅞	73⅞	−⅞
84⅞	61⅞	IngR pf2.35		4	47	47	47	
52½	38	IndStl 2.40a	5	48	39⅞	38½	39¼	+ ⅛
44¼	32½	Inmont .40	6	29	7	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
9¾	5¼	Insilco .70	6	14	8¾	8⅛	8⅜	
9⅞	5⅛	Insll pfA1.25		12	12	11¾	12	
13⅞	10½	InspCop 1.20	41	20	28¾	28	28	
40½	27½	Insllt InvTr		1	2⅛	2⅛	2½	
5⅛	1¼	Integon .28	7	1	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
7⅞	4⅛	Interco 1.46	8	22	34½	34	34	−½
39¼	18¾	Intrcntl Div	5	13	1⅞	1¾	1¾	−⅛
2½	1⅜	Interlake 2a	3	18	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞	+ ¼
35	27	IBM 7	15	700	183¾	179½	180	−3
227¼	157½	IntFlav .20b	32	137	27¼	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
35¼	23⅞	IntHarv 1.70	4	106	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ¼
30½	19⅞	IntHold .68e		13	11⅝	11½	11½	−⅛
12¼	6⅛	IntMinCh 2	4	498	37¾	36½	37	+ ⅞
48½	30⅞	Int Mining	10	42	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
11⅛	6½	IntMulti 1.36	6	8	24	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
26	17¾	IntNick 1.40a	8	75	26⅛	25⅞	26	+ ¼
29½	21½	IntPaper 2	10	417	56⅞	56⅛	56⅝	
56⅝	34⅝	IntRect .12e	9	37	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
8⅞	3½	IntTT 1.52	6	385	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	−⅛
25⅛	14⅞	IntTT pfE4		z30	66	66	66	−¼
76⅞	45	IntTT pfH4		1	46	46	46	
49½	32¾	ITT pfJ4.50		4	48	47¾	48	−¼
51	34½	IntTT pfK4		3	41¾	41½	41½	−½
44⅞	32½	ITT pfN2.25		23	26¾	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
30⅞	21	IntTT pfO5		1	51	51	51	
53	37⅞	Intrpce 1.20	6	22	19⅝	19⅝	19½	−⅛
24	11⅞	IntrpubGp 1	5	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
19	8⅞	IntrBrd .10e	6	10	14⅛	14	14	−¼
15	5	IntrsPw 1.40	8	83	15	15	15	
16⅛	11¾	IntrstUn .24	4	24	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	
5¾	3	Iowa Beef	3	142	25⅞	24¼	24½	−1⅛
34⅛	12¼	Iowa El 1.20	164	18	11⅝	11½	11½	
13⅞	8⅛	IowaIlG 1.55	6	21	16⅞	16	16	−⅛
18½	10⅞	IowaPw 1.84	7	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
21⅞	16⅞	IowaPS 1.52	6	8	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅛
17¼	14½	Ipco Hosp	8	5	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
6½	2⅞	ITE Imp .72	8	19	19	18½	19	
21⅞	13⅛	Itek Corp		57	9½	9½	9½	−⅛
14¾	5⅛	Itel Corp	5	44	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
9½	3¼	IU Intl .85	4	62	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
12½	8½	IU Intl A		9	28½	28½	28½	−⅞
32	22½							

J

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
13¼	8	JamesF .66	8	11	10½	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
16⅞	9½	Jantzen .70	4	5	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
11½	5½	JapanF .93e		x105	9⅞	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
25⅞	17½	JewelC 1.20	8	47	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	−½
5⅞	3	Jewelcor	213	16	4¼	4¼	4¼	
44	22¾	JimWalter 1	9	191	37¼	36⅞	37	
47¾	28	JimW pf1.60		15	40⅜	39⅞	40⅛	+ ⅛
12	9½	JimWlt pf 1		z20	11	11	11	
17⅞	14	JHans 1.50e		21	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
21⅛	18	JHanI 1.38e		3	19½	19⅜	19⅜	−⅛
24⅞	19⅛	JhnMan 1.20	9	51	23½	22⅞	23	−½
99⅞	72¼	JohnJn .80a	27	125	88⅞	88	88	−½
15½	8	JohnCon .60	9	11	12½	12⅜	12⅜	−⅛
14½	5	JorLogn .40	20	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	−¼
31	24⅛	Jorgen 1.50b	3	1	23½	23½	23½	−¼
28⅞	11½	Jostens 1	8	9	22	22	22	
90	42¾	JoyMfg 1.60	2	295	77	75⅞	75⅞	−⅞
5⅞	2⅞	Justice Mtg		8	3⅛	3	3	

K

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
34⅞	12⅞	KaiserAl 1.20	5	75	30⅝	30	30	−⅛
65	42¾	Kal 59pf4.75		1	58	58	58	−4¼
39⅞	35⅞	Kl 4.75pf2.37		z50	39½	39½	38½	
7⅞	4¼	KaisCem .50	1	64	6½	6⅛	6⅛	−¼
15	11	KaiCe pf1.37		1	13¾	13⅞	13⅞	
13	12	Ka eMill .24	4	27	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
26⅞	18⅞	KCtvPL 2.28	8	45	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
21¼	10⅞	KC Souln 1r	5	1	16½	16½	16½	−⅛
11	9	KC Sou pl 1		z100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
18⅞	11¾	KanGEl 1.60	6	13	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ¼
17½	14½	KanNeb 1.32	7	2	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
19⅞	15⅛	KanPLt 1.52	6	4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	−⅛
5½	2⅞	Katy Ind	5	22	4⅞	4	4½	
15¼	9⅞	Katy pfB 1.46			14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	−¼
10⅛	3	KaufBd .60p		371	7½	7	7	−⅛
17⅜	9¼	Kauf pf1.50		4	15⅞	15	15	−¼
13⅛	8⅝	Kaweckl .46		6	9⅛	9	9	−⅛
15	9⅝	KayserR .40	31	4	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
7½	3½	KeeneCp .10	3	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
8½	4⅞	Keller .20	4	8	6⅞	6	6	
20¾	14	Kellogg .70	17	79	18½	17¼	18	+ ¼
12	6⅞	Kellwood .80	5	x4	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
43⅝	27	Kennmt 1.40	7	7	43	42¾	42⅝	+ ¼
47	31¾	Kennecott 2	11	148	33⅞	32¾	33⅛	+ ¼
18¼	13¾	KyUtil 1.74	10	13	18⅛	18	18	
95⅛	60	KerrMcGe 1	16	249	83¼	81⅜	82	−⅞
20	15	KeystCon 1a	2	1	17	17	17	−⅛
23½	9⅞	Kidde .80	4	57	18⅞	17¾	18	−¼
47	33½	Kidde pfB 4		1	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	
49½	25	Kid pf A2.20		1	41	41	41	
34⅛	24½	KimbCl 1.60	7	34	29	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
9½	5⅛	KingDSt .40	7	34	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
16½	11½	KirschCo .90	8	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+
25⅞	15⅛	KLM Airlin		4	21	21	21	+
33½	14½	KnightRid .54	15	112	29⅛	27⅞	27⅞	
12⅞	8⅞	Koehring	7	47	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
31¼	20	Koph pf2.75		1	29¼	29¼	29¼	
71⅞	25½	Koppers 2.80	6	35	71⅝	70⅞	71⅝	
54	42⅞	Koppr pf 4		z150	50⅝	50	50	
4⅞	3	Koracrp Ind	7	2	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
47	24½	Kraftco 1.92	11	126	40¾	40⅛	40½	+
34⅝	20⅝	KresgeS .24	33	657	29	28¼	28⅞	
24¼	15⅞	Kroger 1.36	6	85	20⅛	19⅞	20	
7⅞	4½	Kysor .20	20	9	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	

L

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
19¾	12⅝	LacGas 1.60	6	9	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
18⅜	12⅞	LamSess 1b	4	4	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
13⅞	8¼	LaneBry .72	8	12	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
8½	3⅞	LearSieg .32	5	152	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
27⅞	17⅞	LearS pf2.25		5	24	23⅞	23⅞	
14⅞	8⅞	LeedsN .50	7	18	11¾	11	11	
13½	7⅞	Leesona .60	3	9	11	10⅝	10⅝	
13½	9	LehPCl .80	7	8	11⅞	11½	11½	+
1⅞	9-16	LehVal Ind	21	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12⅞	8⅛	Lehmn .72e		183	10¼	10	10	
8½	2⅞	Lennar Crp	17	21	5⅜	5	5	
9	4⅛	LevFd Cap		8	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
12⅞	10⅞	LevFln .75a		4	11½	11½	11½	
34⅞	13	LeviStra .48	7	62	28	27	27	
6⅞	1⅞	Levitz Furn	95	242	5	4¾	4¾	
6	2⅛	LFE Cp	7	7	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
22¼	13⅞	LOF .80	8	72	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	
8½	3⅞	LibbMcNL	7	3	7⅝	7½	7½	
13	7⅛	LibrtyCp .40	5	14	10	10	10	
7⅞	4	LibrtyLn pf		2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
34	25⅝	LiggMy 2.50	9	39	29¾	29¾	29¾	
79¾	57½	LillyEli 1.10	25	110	66⅛	65¼	66	+
25	24	LincNat 1.60	7	72	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+
69	49	LincNt pf 3		3	55	54½	54½	
19	13½	LincPl 1.74a		2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+
3⅛	1⅛	Lionel Corp		23	2	1⅞	1⅞	
9⅝	3¼	Littonin .13t		131	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
12	4⅞	Litton pfc pf		4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
17½	10½	Litton pfB 2		8	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
2¼	1½	LMlf Inv		21	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
13⅞	3¾	Lockhd Airc	4	145	9¼	9	9	
26½	14⅞	Loews 1.20	7	53	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	
8¼	4½	LomaFin .40	10	14	7	6¾	6¾	
20½	14½	LomM 2.89e		43	16¾	15½	16½	
10⅝	5¾	Londont .40e	5	2	9	9	9	
19½	9⅝	LoneStInd 1	8	20	16¾	16½	16½	
29⅝	22½	LoneSG 1.60	7	67	26⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
105	97½	LSG pf 10.32		z70	103	103	103	
16½	10⅝	LngIsLt 1.50	7	86	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
83	76	LIL pf 8.30		z50	81	81	81	
116	104	LIL pfN 13		z130	111	110¾	110¾	
75	44	LongDrg .80	26	14	63	62½	62½	
13½	2¼	Loral Corp	8	43	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛	+
32⅞	19⅞	LaLand 1.12	9	101	26⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+
17	8⅝	LaPacif .20	8	x202	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
23¾	17¼	LouisGs 1.84	10	12	22	21¾	21¾	
13¼	8⅞	Lowenst .40		20	10¼	10	10	
19¾	9	LTV Corp	2	211	13⅝	13¼	13¼	+
73¾	43½	LTVCp pf 5		29	43½	43½	43½	
59⅝	35¾	Lubrizol 1	19	168	48¼	47⅝	48¼	+
15⅞	8	LuckStr .64b	12	66	14⅝	14	14	
11⅞	7⅛	Ludlow .72	22	12	8⅝	8¼	8½	+
30	22½	LukenSt 1.60	4	8	24¾	23¾	23⅞	
18⅞	13¼	LykeYng 1e	7	107	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
36¼	25⅝	Lykes pf2.50		15	28⅝	27⅝	28½	+
5⅞	3½	LynCSys .20	6	44	4½	4⅜	4⅜	

M

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8⅞	4¼	MacAF .60b	8	7	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
4½	1¾	MacDonal	4	13	3⅝	3⅛	3½	
5⅛	2⅝	Macke .30	8	18	4⅝	4½	4½	
6¾	3⅞	Macmill .25	5	70	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
14	9	Mcml pf1.20		5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
23¾	12⅝	Macy 1.10	8	15	19⅞	19¾	19¾	
49½	43	Macy pf 4.25		z20	44½	44⅞	44½	
12	7⅛	MadisF8 .60		104	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+
6½	3¼	MadSq Gar	7	13	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅞	3¼	MagicCf .32		52	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
24½	11½	Mallory 1	13	20	20	19⅞	19⅞	
26¼	16½	MalHyd .44b	13	1	22	22	22	
5⅛	2	Manhat Ind		13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14¼	9	Manpwr .83	5	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
39⅝	25¼	MfrHan 1.72	8	53	35	34½	34½	
50½	27¼	MAPCO .70	16	88	43¼	42¼	42¼	
12	5⅝	Maratnn Mf	5	14	9⅞	9½	9½	
53⅞	29⅞	MaraO 1.80a	10	53	48⅞	47⅞	48	
29	13⅞	Marcor 1	7	211	23⅝	22⅞	23¼	
57	28¼	Marcr pf A2		1	45	46	45	+
17⅞	8⅛	Maremt .40	8	125	14½	13⅞	13⅞	
20⅝	14¼	MarMid 1.80	6	53	18½	18⅞	18⅞	
27⅝	16¼	MarlonL .52	11	89	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	
39⅞	13⅞	Marley .60	12	4	31	30⅝	30½	+
11⅞	6⅞	Marqit .50e	9	2	9	9	9	
17	6½	Marriot .37t	17	76	12⅛	11⅞	12	
61⅝	41	MrshMc 1.6	20	58	54½	53⅝	53⅝	
25⅝	15⅝	MarshNwl	10	¼	20	20	20	
19¾	13⅛	MartMa 1.30	6	89	17½	16⅞	16⅞	
28	5⅞	MartPr .50e	10	27	21¼	20½	20½	
16⅞	11⅜	MrldCup .54	7	7	14⅞	14½	14½	
55⅝	30	MascoCp .32	20	26	45½	45	45½	
27⅞	16½	Masonite .54	82	513	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	
17⅞	13⅝	MassyFer 1	4	19	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
11⅞	7⅝	MasMt 1.24e	6	11	10⅝	10	10⅝	+
16¼	11¾	MasCp 1.57e		78	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	
12⅞	10⅝	Masln 1.05e		23	11⅛	10	10⅞	
19⅞	16	MatsuE .31e	11	1	17	17	17	+
43½	22⅛	MayDSt 1.60	13	22	40¼	40	40⅛	+
23	14⅞	MayerOs .92	6	11	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	
5⅞	3⅝	MaysJW .28	8	9	4	4	4	
31½	19⅝	Maytg 1.30a	18	7	27⅞	27¼	27¼	
11⅛	5⅝	MBPXL .20e	9	13	9¼	9	9	
82⅞	27¾	MCA Inc 1	9	132	71⅞	70⅞	70½	+
14	7¾	McCord 1	6	7	14	13⅞	13⅞	
4½	2⅛	McCrory Cp		7	3	2⅞	3	+
56¼	45⅝	McDermot	10	181	46⅝	45¾	46⅝	+
60½	26¾	McDonalds	25	476	47¾	46¼	46¼	
18	8⅛	McDonD .40	7	45	14	14	14	
21¾	16⅞	McGEd 1.20	14	36	17½	17¼	17½	+
13⅝	6	McGlwH .56	8	35	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
22½	13	M GH pf1.20		1	17	17	17	
51	29⅝	McIntyre	9	280	46½	46	46	+
31	10⅝	McKeeCo 1a	6	24	22⅝	21½	21½	
31⅛	16	McLean .72	9	89	31¼	30⅝	31¼	+
19½	13¼	McLout 1.60	5	28	17⅝	17	17	
11⅞	7½	McNeil .80	6	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+
17½	13⅛	MeadCp 1.20	4	149	15¾	15½	16⅛	
35¾	29½	Mea pfA2.80		6	34¼	34	34⅛	+
20	13	Medusa 1.40	10	8	16¾	16¼	16¼	
3⅞	1¾	MEI Cp	8	4	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜	
17¼	6⅝	MelvltSh .48	12	84	14¾	13¾	13⅞	
18¼	2½	Menasc .12t	8	13	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	
60	28½	MercStr .80	14	1	47	47	47	
85⅝	57½	Merck 1.40	23	302	70½	69⅝	70	
13⅞	8⅝	Meredith .70	4	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	
23⅞	10⅝	MerrLyn .60	5	561	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞	
29	18⅞	MesaPet pf1.05	16	193	23	24⅞	24⅞	
32⅞	23	MesP pf1.80		32	28	27⅜	27⅜	
11⅞	7	Msabi 1.14e	18	60	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
18¾	11¾	MGM .1	6	92	15⅞	15	15	
15¼	5½	Metrom .50	8	63	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	
70	56	MetE pf7.68		z20	67½	67¼	67¼	+
19½	8⅛	MGIC In .18		125	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
14	9⅛	MichGs 1.10	7	20	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	
29	14⅛	MhTube 1.28	5	6	25¾	25½	25½	
15⅝	8⅞	Microdot .68	4	60	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
26⅝	9⅞	Micrdw .79t	8	15	17	16⅝	16⅝	
16	10⅝	MidCTI 1.08	5	26	13	12⅞	13	
16⅞	12½	MidSUt 1.26	7	101	14⅛	14	14	+
3⅞	2	Midind Mtg		25	2¼	2	2	
20	13¾	MidldRoss 1	5	20	17⅝	17	17	
31⅞	17½	MilesLb 1.20	9	24	27	26⅝	26⅝	+
13⅞	8	MiltBrd .36a	13	59	10⅛	10	10	
68	43	MinMM 1.35	22	221	56⅛	55⅝	55⅝	
21⅞	13⅝	MinnPL 1.56	7	13	17½	17¼	17¼	
13⅞	9¼	MirroAl .96	7	5	12⅝	12	12¼	+
16½	9	MissnEq .28	7	121	12⅛	12	12	
22½	16⅝	MissRiv 1.20	4	25	19	18⅞	18⅞	+
17½	10¾	MoPac pf 1		1	14	14	14	
20	14¾	MoPtCe 1.60	6	3	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	
11½	8	MoPSv .84b	7	4	9¼	9½	9½	
46⅞	34⅞	MobilOl 3.40	5	225	44	42½	42¾	+
5½	1½	Mobile Hom		42	3⅛	3½	3⅝	
15½	8¼	Mohasco .60	42	12	10⅝	13	13	
5½	1⅛	Mohk Data		12	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
16⅝	8⅞	MohkRub 1	14	6	14⅝	14½	14½	
22¼	14¾	Molycrp .60	5	174	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝	+
21	9	Monrch 1.20	5	5	20½	20¼	20¼	
9⅞	5⅛	Mongrm Ind	3	15	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
11⅞	7	MonrEq 2.0	9	216	8	7⅞	7⅞	
74⅞	41	Monsan 2.60	8	164	68½	67⅞	68½	+
82	43	Mons pf2.75		2	76	76	76	+
30	24⅞	MonDU 2.08	8	18	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+
28½	22½	MonPw 1.60	8	241	24	23⅞	24	
23	19⅞	MonSt 1.80a		10	21⅝	21⅞	21⅞	
8⅝	4⅞	MONY .70e	18	15	7	6⅞	7	
95⅞	27⅞	MoorMc 1.40	5	x124	73	70¼	70	
71	51¼	Morgan 1.80	12	160	57⅞	56⅞	56⅞	+
27	13½	MorrsKn .88	5	15	20½	20	20	
4⅞	1½	MorseEl Pd		19	3	2⅞	2⅞	
7⅞	2¼	MorseSh .20	8	3	7⅞	7	7½	+
4⅛	1⅝	MtgeTr Am		18	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅞	11⅞	MorNor .88	9	59	12	12½	12½	
57½	33¾	Motorola .70	27	129	46	45⅝	45⅝	
44⅞	25⅞	MtFuel 1.20	14	37	36⅝	35⅝	36	
20	16¼	MtStTel 1.52	9	6	18½	18⅛	18½	+
8¾	4⅛	Munford .25	5	14	7⅝	7½	7½	
5⅞	3⅞	Muntd pf.40		1	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
15⅞	11	Munsng 1.08	35	9	13½	15⅞	15½	+
17½	10¼	MurphC 1.20	6	7	16	15⅞	15⅞	
23½	15½	MurpOil .40	4	103	21¼	20⅞	21	+
17⅞	12	MurryOh 1	6	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
15⅞	12⅞	MutlOm 1.32		24	14⅞	14½	14½	
9	4½	MyersL .40	9	33	6¼	6	6	

N

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
42½	27¼	Nabisco 2.30	11	24	35⅝	35	35⅝	+
32⅞	17	NalcoCh .60	20	12	28½	28⅛	28½	
15¼	4⅞	NarcoSci .60	12	26	13	13	13	
22⅞	13½	NashuaC .68	10	84	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
15⅞	7¾	NatAirl .50	7	14	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
15⅛	7½	N Avia .47e		11	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	

(Continued on Page 10.)

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	37.70
Albert Heijn	101.30
Algemebank	349.50
Amrobank	77.30
A'dam	138
Fokker	39.20
Heineken	158
H.V.A.	53.50
Holl-Am-H	63
Hoogovens	51.70
K.L.M.	56.50
Pakhoed	152
Philips new	25.80
Robeco	182.10
Rolinco	120
Royal Dutch	93.20
Unilever	104.60
Van Ommer	269.50
VerMach	133.50

Brussels

Arbed	4,005
Brux-Lamb	2,170
Cock Ougree	1,063
Electrobel	6,050
GB-Inno-BM	1,590
Hoboken	3,935
Petrofina	5,310
Ph. Gevaert	1,190
Soc. Générale	2,950
Solvay	2,705
Un Minière	1,370

Frankfurt

AEG	30
BASF	142.10
Bayer	115.50
Commerzbk	212
Cont. Gummi	77.50
Daimler	315.30
Demag	171
DeutBank	316.50
DresdeBk	231
Hoechst	132
Gels Aktier	71
Hoesch	30.90
Karstadt	454.50
Kaufhof	270.50
KHD	157
Lufthansa	61.50
Mannesmann	275
Metallgesell	231
Neckermann	105.20
Rheinstahl	62
RWE new	120.30
Schering	402
Siemens	273.50
Thyssen	87
Veba	103
Volkswagen	113.60

*Ex-dividend.

London

Anglo-Am Cp	4.65
Anglo-Am	£32.5
Barclay Bk	
Beecham Gr	
BICC	
Boots	
Bowater	
Brit-Am Tob	
Brit. Oxyg	
Brit Pet	
BLMC	
Burmah	
Cadbury/Sch	
Chartered	
Courtaulds	
Dagafont	
DeBeer D	
Decca Rec	1.68
Distillers	1.63
Dunlop	0.40
E Musiind	1.62
GEC	1.11
FreeStGed	£30.25
GKN	1.95
Glaxo Gr	3.30
Gold Fields	2.38
GI Un St	1.45
Guinness	1.03
Hawker-Sidd	2.50
Hudson Bay	£12⅛
Imp Chem	2.41
Imps	0.61
Mar&Spen	0.90
MetalBox	2.01
Nichols	0.34
Plessey	0.63
Rand Mines	3.13
Rank Org	1.17
Royal Dutch	£26.00
R.T.Z.	1.73
Shell	3.01
Thorn (A)	1.50
Tube Invest	2.20
Union Carb	5.20
Vickers	1.15
War L3½	£25.50
West Deep	£18.75
West Drief	£44.25
West Hold	£34.50
West Mln	1.52
Woolworth	0.42
ZCI	0.54

Milan

Bastogi	1,311
Erba	1,970
Ercole Marell	500
Fiat	1,091
Finsider	269.50
Generali	64,650
IFI	2,150
Italgas	512.50
Italsider	353
LaRinas	92.25
Montedis	501
Olivetti	1,099
Pirelli	801
Snia Visco	1,525
Terni	38

Paris

Air Liquide	361
Alimentaire	75.20
BSN	452
Carrefour	1,910
Cim Lafarge	178.30
Citroen	42.50
Cie Bancaire	477
CFP	130.40
CGE	290
CCF	143.50
Ferodo	335
Imetal	78.60
L'Oreal	857
Mach Bull	33.45
Michelin	1,150
Moët-Henn	574
Moulinex	372.50
Paribas	175.50
PUK	112.20
Penarroya	57.95
Perrier	114.40
Peugeot	241
Rh Poulenc	116.30
Saclior	77.50
St Gobain	121.50
Sues	235
Télémécan.	356
Thomson	211.50
Usinor	70.50

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,050
Buehrle	1,155
B Bover	1,265
Ciba-Geigy	1,330
Cr Suisse	2,950
Fischer	530
HoffRoch-N	10,100
Nestlé	3,205
Sandoz	4,425
Ste B Suisse	436
Sulzer	2,270
U B. Suisse	3,020

*—Bid.

When in Washington, DC for the Bicentennial Celebration meet me at Blackie's House of Beef

22nd & M Streets, NW

OUR 30th YEAR

Value Line Looks At Stocks Under $5:

Which of these LOW-PRICED STOCKS may become HIGHER-PRICED STOCKS?

Investors aiming for big percentage gains often prefer low-priced stocks — assuming it's easier for, say, a $5 stock to go to $10 than for a $50 stock to go to $100.

There is some evidence to support this.

For instance, of the 1600 stocks presently covered by Value Line, 61 sold below $5 in 1970. The subsequent gains of these 61 stocks — *from their 1970 lows to their 1971-73 highs* — *averaged* over 500%.

STOCKS UNDER $5

Today, many more stocks are under $5 than in 1970. The Value Line Investment Survey (July 25) shows 146 stocks priced below $5.

If these stocks were to recapture their previous highs, many would shoot up 500% to 1000% or more. But that is a huge IF. It could be a bad mistake to jump in on the basis of price alone.

However, a minority of these low-priced stocks — less than 30% — are currently ranked favorably by Value Line for price performance and may be worth looking into. Here's how the ranking system works.

PRICE PERFORMANCE RANKS

Every week, Value Line ranks 1600 stocks — each relative to all the rest — for *Probable Market Performance in the Next 12 Months*, as follows:

- 100 stocks ranked 1 (Highest)
- 300 stocks ranked 2 (Above Average)
- 800 stocks ranked 3 (Average)
- 300 stocks ranked 4 (Below Average)
- 100 stocks ranked 5 (Lowest)

Of course no system can guarantee profits or eliminate possible losses. Not every stock will always perform exactly in accordance with its rank. But such a large majority have over the past 10 years that we believe these ranks can help to sharply improve your overall results.

LOW-PRICED "COMERS"

Of 146 stocks under $5, The Value Line Investment Survey (July 25) ranks 43 of them favorably — 1 (Highest) or 2 (Above Average) — for next-12-months Price Performance.

These 43 favorably ranked stocks (33 NYSE, 6 ASE, 3 NASD and 1 on the Pacific Exchange) in Value Line's judgment currently offer the greatest likelihood among stocks under $5 of becoming substantially higher-priced in the 12 months directly ahead.

As you might expect, most of these stocks have seen *much* better days. Their respective highs of the past average about $44 a share.

But if you're looking for superior safety in your investments, forget about these low-priced stocks. All but two are ranked lower-than-average for Safety. That means they tend to move further and faster — in *either* direction — than most stocks.

UPDATED EVERY WEEK

Every week — for EACH of 1600 stocks — The Value Line Investment Survey presents the up-to-date...

a) Rank for Probable Price Performance in the Next 12 Months — ranging from 1 (Highest) down to 5 (Lowest).

b) Rank for Safety (from 1 down to 5).

c) Estimated Yield in the Next 12 Months — with a "blackball" next to each stock about whose present dividend rate there is some doubt.

d) Estimated Appreciation Potentiality in the Next 3 to 5 Years — showing the percentage price change indicated.

e) Current price and P/E, plus estimated annual earnings and dividends in current 12 months. Also the Beta.

f) Very latest available quarterly earnings results and dividends, together with year-earlier comparisons.

In addition, each of the 1600 stocks is the subject of a comprehensive new *full-page Rating & Report* at least once every three months. About 120 such reports are issued every week in pre-scheduled sequence. The full-page reports include 23 series of vital financial and operating statistics going back 10 years and estimated 3 to 5 years ahead.

HOW TO PARTICIPATE

You can now receive the complete Value Line Investment Survey for the next 10 weeks for only $39 (more than 45% off the regular rate).

PLUS THIS $35 BONUS... Value Line's complete *1800-page Investors Reference Service* (sold separately for $35), with our latest reports on all 1600 stocks under review — fully indexed for your immediate reference.

If you are not completely satisfied with The Value Line Investment Survey, just return the material you have received within 30 days for a full refund of your fee.

To accept this invitation, simply fill in and mail the attached coupon today.

The Value Line Investment Survey

ARNOLD BERNHARD & CO., INC. • 5 EAST 44th STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

☐ Begin my special 10-week trial to The Value Line Survey (limited once to any household every two years) and send me the Investors Reference Service as a bonus. My check or money order for $39 is enclosed.

☐ I prefer one year (52 weeks) of Value Line, plus the bonus Investors Reference Service, for $317. (NY residents add applicable sales tax.)

☐ Payment enclosed ☐ Bill me

GUARANTEE: If dissatisfied for any reason, I may return the material within 30 days for a full refund of the fee I have paid.

213J02

SIGNATURE ____

NAME (please print) ____

ADDRESS ____

CITY ____ COUNTRY ____

(Not assignable without subscriber's consent.)

هكذا صفحة الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
BUSINESS **Herald Tribune** FINANCE
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

** PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, AUGUST 9-10, 1975

IMF Fund Will Help Poor States

Interest Charges Fall From 7.5 Per Cent

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (WP).—A subsidy fund amounting to about $179 million to help poor countries pay the interest costs on borrowings from its special "oil facility" was established yesterday by the International Monetary Fund.

The goal of the subsidy fund is to cut from about 7.5 to 2.5 per cent the interest charged *those nations most seriously affected* by the high price of oil.

But whether that target will be reached depends on how much money is eventually accumulated. An IMF spokesman indicated that the money so far pledged—by 18 countries—is only enough to cut the interest rates to about 4.5 to 5 per cent.

The United States contributes neither to the subsidy account nor the "oil facility" itself. The original U.S. position was to oppose the oil facility, holding that the IMF had ample ordinary resources with which to make loans to countries hit by the oil-price crisis. It later agreed to extension of the oil facility for one year only.

To provide concessional, or subsidized, aid, Washington has proposed instead the sale of a small portion of the IMF's gold, with the profits going into a trust fund for the benefit of poor countries. According to a Treasury source, the United States hopes that the trust fund will be established, and the oil facility and related subsidy account no longer needed, by next year.

The IMF would not specify the countries on the list of willing contributors, but a spokesman said they were about equally divided between oil-consuming and oil-producing countries. In some cases, contributions are subject to legislative approval. In other cases, contributions are conditioned on other countries' participation.

Payments from the subsidy account will be made to those IMF members who have borrowed from the oil facility in 1975, and who are listed as "most seriously affected" developing nations by the UN Secretary-General.

The IMF said yesterday that funds contributed to the oil facility this year by oil-producing and other nations total about $3.441 billion. In addition, there is about $540 million left over from last year. Drawings so far this year have been only $260 million. Thus, the net amount left in the oil facility at the moment is about $3.724 billion.

'Stubborn' Inflation Vexes Experts

By Soma Golden

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (NYT).—The sharp rise in July's wholesale prices reported yesterday has lowered the spirits of many of the nation's leading economists.

Though the rise did not take analysts entirely by surprise, it added to their fears that the economy would *do little in the months ahead to* squeeze out more inflation, despite high rates of unemployment and enormous unused industrial capacity—legacies of the deepest recession to sweep the United States in decades.

"This inflation problem is stubborn, it's vicious and it hasn't evaporated as much as one would have hoped, given the magnitude of the recession," said Norman Robertson, chief economist of Mellon Bank of Pittsburgh. "It's worrying and almost alarming that prices are rising at these rates when we've barely gotten out of the recession," he added in a telephone interview.

Growing Alarm

The rate of rise for wholesale prices in July, according to the Labor Department, was 1.2 per cent—the worst monthly record this year, except for April's 1.5-per-cent rise. Consumer prices, at the last tally in June, were up 0.8 per cent, the worst month so for this year.

Though most analysts think both indexes contain an extra dose of food inflation that could subside later in the year, there is growing alarm that industrial prices may be starting to move ahead at a faster clip. Pending price rises in aluminum and steel—two industries where demand is down but prices seem headed up—are signals, economists say, that the big improvements in the price indexes of 1975 may be ended.

"What steel and aluminum are telling us," said Norma Pace, vice-president of the American Paper Institute, "is that we have built in enormous cost pressures throughout industry. Even in a climate like this, with great slack in the system, we are getting price rises."

"It's not greed that's pushing up steel prices," she said, referring to the announcement that two steel firms plan to raise prices an average of 9 *per cent, "it's costs."*

Some analysts are hopeful that actual price increases in steel and aluminum will turn out to be smaller than the list price increases that have captured recent headlines. "I think it's an open question," said David Grove, chief economist for International Business Machines Corp.

Similar doubts were voiced by Prof. F. Gerard Adams of the University of Pennsylvania, an economist who is also with Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates. "I'm told that effective prices on actual transactions won't go up as much as list prices," he said.

Prof. Adams, like most other analysts, is still hanging onto his earlier forecast of roughly 5 to 6 per cent inflation by year-end—measured in consumer prices, wholesale prices or the gross national product deflator. But his forecast is about to undergo a serious rethinking in light of recent price developments.

So far analysts seem confused about the Soviet wheat purchase and its impact on future price levels. Milton Hudson, vice-president of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., thinks current plans to sell 13 million to 15 million tons of U.S. wheat to the Soviet Union should "be all right" and that price pressures in the grain markets "should soon ease."

Other analysts, however, are less sanguine and urge the government to hold back sale to the Soviet Union until U.S. supply conditions and price levels can be better determined.

One fear that torments some analysts is that the government might respond to recent price pressures by trying to weaken the economy further. Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, stirred this fear recently by allowing interest rates to climb during the very early stages of recovery.

"Burns is trying to use inflation as a justification for tightening monetary policy," said George Perry of the Brookings Institution. "But you can't fight food price rises by unemployment and recession. You might fight them by firing Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz."

Problems Dwarf Home-Made Remedies

Bonn Economic Program to Be Modest

By James Furlong

BONN, Aug. 8 (AP-DJ).—The West German government is warning the public against expecting spectacular results from the economic program that the Cabinet plans to announce late this month or early in September.

Economics Minister Hans Friderichs says it will not be a "traditional economic program."

Armin Gruenewald, chief government spokesman for economic matters, expressly refuses to call it an "economic program" at all.

The reason for their caution is their belief that the recession here is too deep and too much influenced by outside factors to be cured quickly by home-made remedies. An international business upswing, it is widely believed here, is needed to revive Germany's export-dependent economy.

A Holding Action

Mr. Gruenewald explained: "We avoid the term 'economic program' because we don't want to create the incorrect impression that we are so conceited as to believe we can compensate with a domestic program for the 30 billion *deutsche marks of exports* (in real terms) that are lacking this year."

Government planners therefore contemplate a holding action—a 4-billion-DM to 5-billion-DM program of spending on public works with the purpose not of stimulating the economy as a whole but of helping the badly depressed construction industry to get through the winter. The program will parallel more ambitious stimulative measures to be announced around the same time in France, Germany's largest export customer nation.

The construction industry itself is not pleased by the scale of the government's planned measures. An industry association has called for a 10-billion-DM economic plan, asserting that "too little is senseless."

Mr. Gruenewald has termed the 10-billion-DM demand "unrealistic," but the final sum has not been fixed yet and it is not excluded that the program could emerge larger than 5 billion DM. The program's emphasis, Mr. Gruenewald said, will be on construction projects that can begin quickly.

No Tax Cuts Planned

The government spokesman has disclaimed knowledge of any plans to cut taxes in order to stimulate declining capital investment. However, the cabinet is likely to weigh at least the idea of a "tax carryback" that would allow businessmen to apply past losses to *current taxes. Such a concept* was considered late last year for inclusion in an economic program then being readied, but it was vetoed by the Finance Ministry as too expensive in terms of lost tax revenues.

All possibilities for economic stimulation are limited by difficulties in obtaining public finance. The federal, state and local governments, together with the federal railroad and post office, are expected to have a combined budget *deficit this year* of 65 billion DM, nearly doubled from 34.3 billion last year. The 1975 forecast excludes the cost of the new program.

The sharp increase in public deficits has placed a strain on West German capital markets, where the Bundesbank is attempting to maintain low interest rates in order to promote an economic upswing. After extremely heavy Bundesbank support buying bonds, banks comprising the capital market committee decided on July 23 to halt all domestic bond issues at least until Aug. 20 and all deutsche mark Eurobond emissions until the end of August.

Upturn Seen

A consensus appears to have developed among economists recently that business appears likely to head gently upward, regardless of the size of the program, sometime later this year, as world *economic activity* picks up under the lead of the expected U.S. and Japanese recoveries. Nonetheless, most forecasters expect the gross national product to post a large decline for 1975 as a whole, following a 0.4-per-cent rise in 1974.

Otmar Emminger, vice-president of the Bundesbank, says the economy has bottomed out and a slow second-half recovery can be expected. Exports, which account for nearly a quarter of GNP, were down 13 per cent in the first half in real terms but are now likely to stabilize at a low level or even rise, he says.

The construction industry apparently has been chosen for help because it has the most urgent need and because it can benefit only indirectly from any upturn in foreign demand, its activities being largely confined to the domestic market.

In other industries:

• Steel production in the first seven months was 24.9 million tons, down 19.5 per cent from the like year-earlier period. Industry sources see no signs of an upturn and foresee full-year production dropping to 45 million tons from a record high 53.2 million in 1974. About 71,000 persons, or 21 per cent of the steel industry work force, are on short time.

• Machine builders had a 15%-per-cent gain in domestic orders in *June as businessmen rushed* to cash in on a 7.5-per-cent capital investment incentive that was part of last December's economic stimulation program. The incentive ran out June 30.

• Total auto industry production in January to June was down 11.1 per cent from a year earlier, with exports down 27.8 per cent but home output up 18.1 per cent. Total output had declined 21.5 per cent in 1974. Volkswagenwerk expects another big loss this year following the 807-million-DM deficit of 1974.

• Demand for chemicals is down sharply, with the exception of agricultural and pharmaceutical compounds, industry sources say. Approximately 10 per cent of the total workforce of 530,000 is on short-time.

German Costs Stable in July

BONN, Aug. 8 (UPI).—West Germany's cost of living index held constant throught July at 6.2 per cent above the figure for a year earlier, the federal statistical office said today.

The 6.2 per-cent annual rate of increase is Western Europ's lowest. While some items—notably rents and the cost of services and repairs—rose fractionally during July—drops in the cost of foodstuffs cancelled them out, the office reported.

Italy Plans Economy Package

ROME, Aug. 8.—The Italian cabinet formally approved an anti-recession package today to inject between 3,500 billion and 4,000 billion lire (between $5.2 billion and $6 billion) over two years into export credits, agriculture, transport, energy and other priority depressed sectors, Treasury Minister Emilio Colombo announced.

The package will be presented to parliament after the summer recess, he said after today's cabinet meeting.

$960 Million Aid For N.Y. City Is Set for August

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—The Municipal Assistance Corp. for the City of New York announced today a public offering of $775 million in bonds maturing from Feb 1, 1980, through 1993.

The bonds are expected to be formally offered on Aug. 14.

The offering is part of a complex financial package totaling $960 million designed to permit the city to pay its operating expenses and maturing obligations through the month of August.

In addition to the public offering, the principle components of the total package include:

• $350 million in private placement of MAC bonds with New York City banks.

• $215 million private placement of MAC obligations with city and state pension funds.

• $120 million state advance of monies to the city.

Aliens Buy Kao Soap

TOKYO, Aug. 8 (AP-DJ).—Japanese securities firms were instructed yesterday to cease accepting buy orders from foreign investors for the common stock of Kao Soap Co. because foreign ownership in the firm has reached 25 per cent. Foreigners reportedly owned only 7.4 per cent of Kao's shares as of the end of March. Most of the recent rush is believed to have come from unidentified Hong Kong interests.

Prices Mixed In Dull Trade On Big Board

Conflicting Signals A Source of Confusion

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (IHT).—Prices closed mixed on the New York Stock Exchange today with trading extremely slow.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 1.98 to 817.74. But the number of issues declining broadly outran the gainers.

Volume totaled 11.66 million shares compared with a revised 12.39 million yesterday.

Analysts said some short-covering and bargain-buying was induced by the report late yesterday of a second successive decline in the money supply in the latest weekly reporting period. They said the news raised hopes that the Federal Reserve would not tighten its money policy further to combat inflation.

However, brokers added that the market was held back by Citibank's unexpected prime-rate increase.

Anaconda Gains

Anaconda, the best performer on the most active list, gained 3 to 18 1/8. Crane Co., off 1/2 at 46 3/4, has announced plans to acquire five million shares of Anaconda's outstanding stock.

Standard Oil of Ohio fell 2 5/8 to 78 1/8. It plans to sell 2 million shares of its common stock, of which 920,000 shares will be offered publicly. The rest will be taken up by British Petroleum.

IBM fell 3 to 130, Texas Instruments was off 2 to 95, and Polaroid was down 2 1/2 to 33 1/2.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.48 to 85.86.

The most active issue was U.S. Filter, down 1/2 to 10 1/2. Nolex Corp. was up 1/8 to 13 5/8 and National Patent was unchanged at 10 1/2.

Bonds Finish on Upbeat

Bonds, battered through most of the week, ended on an upbeat today, buoyed by news that outstanding business loans at the major New York City banks continued to decline and that the money supply fell.

The hopes that these would set the stage for a lessening of recent pressures on interest rates set off a technical rally which even Citibank's prime-rate boost was unable to shake.

Although the recovery was largely technical, and actual buyers were scarce, both corporates and governments managed to recoup 1/2 to 3/4 point of earlier losses which ranged as far as two full points.

Farm Futures Fall

In Chicago, farm commodity futures collapsed under widespread selling.

Several soybean contracts touched the limit of 20 cents a bushel under the previous close. Wheat futures lost 10 cents, corn and oats around 5 cents. Soybean oil was down 75 points, while meal declined $5 a ton.

A number of factors influenced lower prices for grain futures. A longshoremen's union said it would not load ships with grain *bought recently by Russia. There* also was a report that rain was expected this weekend over Iowa, where some sections reported drought-like conditions recently.

There also was some profit-taking involved after two sessions of limit and near-limit gains.

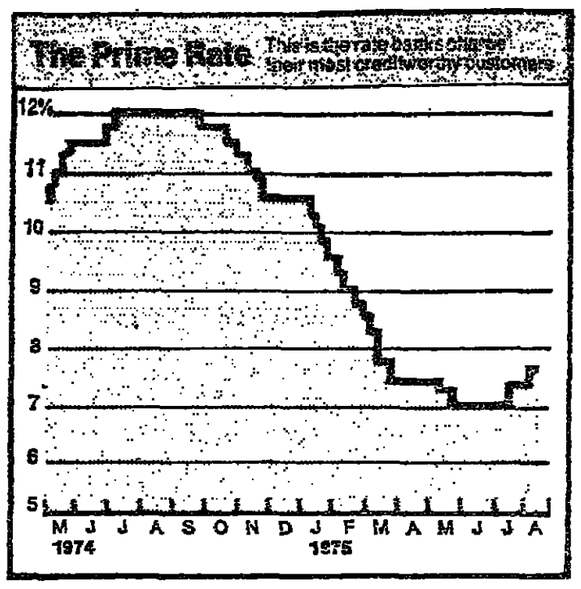
Another selling factor was expressed in disappointment that a crop report by Conrad Leslie, a widely respected private forecaster, failed to show crop losses the last month attributable to a lack of precipitation. The trade had expected Mr. Leslie would make even lower estimates for this year's corn, soybean, and winter wheat production than he did.

He estimated the 1975 corn crop at a record 5.672 billion bushels.

His forecast is 174 million bushels under the Department of Agriculture's July forecast but well above the 4.65 billion harvested last year.

He estimated the soybean crop at 1.452 billion bushels compared with 1.233 billion last year.

The Agriculture Department will release its revised crop forecasts on Monday.



Citibank Lifts Prime to 7¾% Despite Cut in Money Supply

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (IHT).—First National City Bank of New York raised its prime rate today to 7 3/4 from 7 1/2 per cent because of a recent surge in the interest rates which the bank uses to set its prime.

Most other major banks are trailing a quarter of a percentage point behind Citibank at 7 1/2 per cent, but rates are generally considered on the rise.

The prime rate, the minimum commercial borrowing fee banks charge their best business customers, has been moving up during the past 30 days along with most other short-term interest rates as the Federal Reserve moved to keep the nation's money *supply growth within its 5 to* 7 1/2-per-cent target. Earlier this year, the money supply was growing at an annualized rate of 18 per cent.

The Citibank move came somewhat of a surprise to money market analysts. They said that on a strict formula basis such a move was justified. But statistics released by the New York Federal Reserve Bank late yesterday indicated some of the recent pressures surrounding interest rates slackened in the statement week ended Aug. 6.

The latest Fed data showed that money supply—currency in circulation plus demand deposits at the commercial banks—fell $1.5 billion to a seasonal $293.4 billion in the week ended July 30.

For the month of July as a whole, a slight tightening in monetary policy resulted in just about zero growth in the most widely followed monetary indicator, after it had threatened to get out of hand in June.

However, analysts said the Fed has not yet "won the war, just a battle," pointing out that in *the last 13 weeks the money* supply has grown at a 10.5-per-cent annual rate, far above the Fed's stated target.

The data also showed that the Treasury has been borrowing heavily from the Fed as heavy cash outflows have technically left the Treasury without any funds. It had to borrow $965.1 million from the Fed on Aug. 6, to enable the government to pay its bills.

Heavy government spending, aimed at promoting an economic recovery, has been a severe drain on the Treasury's operating cash balances—composed mainly of tax receipts and proceeds from sales of bills and other securities—but usually the Treasury has been able to scrape through.

However, heavy redemptions of non-marketable U.S. government securities by foreign governments recently proved too much of a strain on the Treasury's checking account.

This acute shortage of cash was the main reason for the mid-week surprise announcement by the Treasury that it was selling $6 billion of bills and notes in the next week or so.

The question of just which country, or countries, have been cashing in their non-marketables is now starting to puzzle analysts.

It was generally assumed that West Germany had been redeeming them—but the Bundesbank has denied this.

However, some analysts pointed out that the Treasury only publishes data about notes and bonds—and not non-marketable short-term certificates. So it is possible that OPEC nations which have bought the short-term paper are now cashing them in to offset the decline in oil revenues stemming from the drop in oil consumption.

U.K. Bank Rate Unchanged

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP-DJ).—The Bank of England said today that its minimum lending rate was unchanged at 11 per cent.

There had been speculation that the Bank of England might raise the minimum lending rate in an effort to improve sterling's performance on foreign exchange markets.

Big Steel Ups Prices by 3.8% On Average

Armco Delays Its Plan For a 9% Increase

From Wire Dispatches

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 8.—U.S. Steel Corp., the nation's largest steel producer, announced a series of price changes today—both increases and decreases—which it said will result in an overall increase of 3.8 per cent in its steel mill products.

The move was widely anticipated following price increases announced earlier this week by Armco Steel and Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.

However, Big Steel's increases on flat rolled products—the key element in auto production as well as many consumer products such as refrigerators—appear to *undercut the 9-per-cent rise set* by Armco and Wheeling.

U.S. Steel's new price, effective Oct. 1, for cold rolled sheet is $270 a ton, compared with $235 for Armco and Wheeling. Hot rolled sheet and strip at U.S. Steel will rise to $234 a ton, compared with $240 at the other two producers.

Armco, the nation's fifth-largest steel firm, responded to this price schedule by announcing that its *price increases have been post*poned indefinitely. They were to have taken effect on Sunday.

Several hours later, Wheeling followed Armco's lead and delayed "until further notice" its price increases.

U.S. Steel said it is reducing prices on many portions of its product line "particularly affected by imported steel."

Imports in the first half of 1975 ran about one million tons *ahead of the 1974 period*, U.S. Steel said, which "no doubt reflects a return by foreign mills to the unfair practice of dumping steel in the American market."

U.S. Steel said the products on which prices were reduced are generally used in light construction.

Included are reductions of $20 per ton on reinforcing bars and an average of $20 per ton on wire *fabric, $25 per ton on merchant* bar angles and $10 on standard quality rods, the company said. Works bars, structural and tie plates are being reduced $10 to $30 per ton.

Big Steel said recent cost increases "have created strong pressures for immediate price increases in order that our modernization, expansion and environmental programs can continue as planned."

The company said it has delayed the effective dates of the increases "in order to encourage the economic recovery currently under way." Some prices will be increased as of tomorrow, and others will not be lifted until Oct. 1.

In Washington, officials of the government's Council on Wage and Price Stability did not have any immediate comment on today's announcement.

U.S. Opens Probe on Auto Dumping

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (IHT).—The Treasury Department, although expressing substantial doubts that the investigation will result in compensatory duties, said today it is formally launching a probe into whether foreign cars are being sold on the U.S. market at less than fair value.

The investigation involves $7.5 billion a year worth of imports from eight nations and constitutes the largest such so-called dumping investigation ever undertaken by the government.

The auto-exporting countries targeted in the investigation are: West Germany, Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Sweden, Japan and Canada.

The Common Market countries had warned earlier in the week that U.S. action could lead to retaliatory trade measures by other countries.

In announcing the move, Assistant Treasury Secretary David MacDonald stressed that the filing of a valid complaint ... import dumping leaves the government with no alternative but to investigate the complaint.

The move should not be interpreted as evidence that the United States intends to adopt a protectionist attitude, Mr MacDonald said.

Mr. MacDonald said there is "substantial doubt" that a link between the allegedly dumped imports and the depressed U.S. auto industry exists.

The reflection of substantial doubt by the Treasury that compensating duties will eventually *have to be levied was the con*current immediate request that the U.S. International Trade Commission stage a preliminary investigation of whether any domestic auto maker has been hurt by imports sold at less than fair value.

Normally, dumping investigations are a two-step affair, with first the investigation of whether dumping has taken place and then an investigation to determine whether domestic industry has been hurt. Both findings must be affirmative before the government can impose a duty to make up the difference between what the imported cars are sold for in their home countries and what they are sold for in the United States.

The Treasury said the investigation may be halted in 30 days if the trade commission finds no indication that the imports are causing economic injury to the domestic industry.

Foreign automakers have captured about 20 per cent of the U.S. market so far this year, up from around 15 per cent last year.

MODERN MEXICO
12.50 o/o to 14.20 o/o GROSS
ON SOUND MEXICAN BANK
TIME DEPOSIT CONTRACTS
(Certificates of Deposit)
INTEREST PAYABLE MONTHLY
• No Bank defaults on this class of security for approximately 45 years.
• Rate of Interest depends upon amount invested.
• Minimum contract period: 1 year.
• For complete information please write to Mr. Ricardo O'Rourke M, Executive Vice President.
ALLEN W. LLOYD Y ASOCIADOS, S. A.
Casa de Bolsa — Investment Brokers
(Established 1958.)
Presciliano Sanchez 220 Guadalajara, Jal. México.
Tel. 14-97-60 Telex 0068793 Cable AWLASA
200 million dollars under direct administration on behalf of individual clients in 63 countries.

Let us be your advisor
ELLIS AG
Weinplatz 6,
CH-8001 Zurich.
Portfolio managers,
Brokers for Stocks, Bonds,
Deposits, Gold, etc.
Phone: 01.27.41.47.
Telex: 53641.

How to gain the advantages of investment management for a $5,000 to $50,000 portfolio
If the capital you have today is to grow in the future toward more income, or for education, travel, leisure, retirement, it must be kept working continually to achieve your goals.
Yet you may find that you are losing ground due to inflation, taxes or perhaps a lack of time for investment decisions.
To help solve this problem, clients in 64 countries have turned to The Danforth Associates Investment Management. It has, we believe, proved especially efficient in providing continuing investment supervision for portfolios starting with $5,000 or more — though, as with any selection of common stocks, losses do and will occur.
For a complimentary copy of a 42-page report describing this tested plan, its complete 19-year "performance record," and how it may help you now, simply write Dept. D-89.
THE DANFORTH ASSOCIATES
WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS., U.S.A. 02181
Investment Management • Incorporated 1936

MEXICO Offers You
• TOP YIELDS
(IN U.S. DOLLARS & MEXICAN PESOS)
• SAFETY OF CAPITAL
• INVESTMENT DIVERSIFICATION
• CAPITAL GROWTH
PLEASE SEND INVESTMENT INFORMATION TO:
PROCORSA, S.A. HAMBURGO 190 / MEXICO 6, D.F. / TEL: 533-52-53
NAME:
ADDRESS:
CITY: COUNTRY:
PROCORSA, S.A.
HAMBURGO 190 / MEXICO 6, D.F.
TELEX: 0177-2-614
INVESTMENT BROKERS
Making up part of one of Mexico's Major Financial Groups headed by: The SOCIEDAD MEXICANA DE CREDITO INDUSTRIAL, S.A. (SOMEX) and The BANCO MEXICANO, S.A.

EEC Estimates '75 Grain Crop

BRUSSELS, Aug. 8 (AP-DJ).—The total EEC grain crop is currently estimated at 101 million to 102 million metric tons, down from 108 million tons in 1974, marking the first decline since 1970, the EEC statistics office said today.

The 5-to-6-per-cent decline in the expected grain crop was ascribed by the office to a reduction of about 3 per cent in the cultivated acreage and to poor sowing in the fall and late sowing in the spring.

The crop forecast is based on information at the end of July. On Aug. 1, EEC Agriculture Commissioner Pierre Lardinois said the market's 1975 grain crop would be below that of last year.

While he predicted a decline in the wheat production of 10 to 14 per cent, the statistics office indicated a decline of between 9.5 to 11.5 per cent from the record 45.2 million tons in 1974.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. commercial banks to their foreign branches fell $365 million to $377 million in the week ending June 30, the Federal Reserve Board said yesterday. This was $937 million lower than the level of Eurodollar borrowings in the year-ago week.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from Page 8.)

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
41	35	NYSE pf3.75		270	38¼	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅞	NiaMP 1.24	7	302	12¼	12	12⅛	
97½	87	NiM pf 10.60		z700	95⅝	95	95	— ½
13	11	NiaShr 1.13e		7	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
17¾	11¾	NL Ind 1	6	89	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝	
18½	13½	NLT Cp .60	6	104	14¾	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅜
71	57⅝	NorflkWn 5	9	30	63½	62⅞	63¼	+ ⅛
15¾	12⅝	Norlin 1.25	4	11	14⅝	14½	14½	
22⅛	10⅞	Norris 1.20	6	4	18½	18⅜	18½	
44⅝	24¼	NoACoal .88	12	8	38½	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
18⅝	5⅞	NoAMt 1.35e	5	11	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
24¼	12¾	NoAPhl 1.20	8	13	19	18½	19⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅜	NoCAir .10e	6	56	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
1⅜	¾	NoCeAir wt		10	13-16	13-16	13-16	
10	6⅞	NoestUt 1.02	6	180	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	
24⅝	17⅜	NorillGas 2	7	27	22	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
24½	17½	NoIlG pf1.90		9	22⅝	22	22	— ⅛
19½	13¾	NIndPS 1.36	9	48	16½	16¼	16⅜	
70	51½	NNGs 3.10a	5	28	61	59¾	61	+ 1¼
26⅝	19½	NoSlPw 1.34	8	63	24⅛	23¾	23¾	— ½
110	100	NSP pf 10.36		z50	109	109	109	
44	37	NSPw pf3.60		z100	40	40	40	+ ½
4⅞	2⅞	Northgt .50e	15	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
33⅞	22¼	Northrp 1.60	5	13	26⅝	26½	26½	+ ⅛
22⅛	11⅜	NwstAirl .45	9	64	20	19¾	19⅞	
47¾	34	NwtBnc 1.70	9	34	39¼	39	39	+ ¼
30⅛	13¾	NwEn ctl.80	5	31	27¾	27½	27¼	— ⅜
35½	18⅞	NwtInd 1.75	3	34	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅜
78¾	49½	NwtIn pf1.50		4	71	71	71	— ½
12½	7⅛	NwML 1.14e	10	28	11	10½	10½	— ½
46	34	NwtSII 2.40a	8	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
28¾	20½	Norton 1.70	6	14	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
22	10⅞	NortSim .40	10	103	17⅞	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
48	25½	NortS pf1.60		29	38½	38¼	39½	
18¾	10⅞	NucorCp .28	3	34	15	14½	14⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	8⅝	NVF 1.77t	1	72	9½	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛

O

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
11½	5½	Oak Ind .40	7	82	8	7½	7¾	— ⅜
14½	7¼	Oakite P .84	7	2	11½	11½	11½	
22⅛	12⅝	OcciPet .75e	4	620	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	— ½
12½	6⅝	OccidPet wt		161	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
70¾	42	OccidPt pf 4		21	56½	54	54	— 2½
73	40¾	OcciP pf3.60		12	57	55⅛	55½	— 1¾
22⅞	19	OcciP pf2.50		33	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
36	25⅛	OcciP pf2.16		3	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
32¼	23	Ogdn pf1.87		2	28¼	29	28	—
27½	13½	OgdenCp 1	3	70	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
32¼	23	Ogdn pf1.87		2	23¼	28	28	— ½
14⅝	12½	OhioEd 1.66	9	123	15⅛	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
106	99	OhE pf 10.76		z110	101½	101½	101½	
51	44	OhEd pf4.56		z130	45	45	45	
45½	38½	OhEd pf3.90		z250	40	39¼	40	+ ½
117½	101	OhPw pf 14		z101	113½	113	113	— 1¼
12⅞	10⅛	OKC Cp .90	5	23	10⅛	10½	10⅝	
25⅛	17⅛	OklaGE 1.40	11	23	21⅜	21	21⅛	— ⅛
11½	9½	OklGE pf.30		z300	10⅛	10¼	10¼	
25½	17⅛	OklaNG 1.60	9	44	22⅞	22½	23½	— ¼
29¾	14⅜	OlinCp 1.20	5	154	27½	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
26	13¼	OlinKraft 1	7	58	24⅞	23¼	23¾	— 1¼
13½	7⅞	Omark .50	4	16	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
11	7¼	Oneida .75	5	1	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
12¾	10	Opelika 1	9	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
13¼	7½	OrangR 1.20	10	9	11¼	11¼	11¼	
15⅞	2⅞	Orange .12	14	57	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
23	24¼	OtisElv 2.30	5	49	27⅛	28½	28⅛	— ⅛
2[illegible]	11	OutMar 1.20	19	22	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ½
12½	8	OutletCo .75	5	4	13½	13¼	13¼	
21¼	9	OvernitT .80	9	18	18½	18	18¼	+ ¼
15⅛	3½	OverShip .15	5	14	13½	13¼	13½	— ⅛
47⅞	25¼	OwenCn .68	21	72	36½	36	36½	+ ½
45¼	32	OwenIll 1.72	9	71	42¼	42	42	— ½
14¼	7¼	OxfrdInd .60	4	6	12⅝	12½	12½	+ ⅛

P - Q

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
14	11½	PacAS 1.20a		43	12⅞	12½	12½	— ¼
21½	18⅛	PacGas 1.83	7	92	20⅞	20	20¼	
19	14⅞	PacLtg 1.63	6	55	16⅞	15⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
25½	13½	PacPetrl .80	9	18	21	21	21	
21	14⅝	PacPw 1.70	9	77	18⅝	18	18¼	+ ¼
15½	12⅞	PacTT 1.20	9	14	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
75	69	PacTT pf 6		z340	73	73	73	— ½
9⅛	8½	PacTin .80a	5	3	9	2⅞	9	+ ⅛
8¼	2¼	PaineW .15e	3	28	6¾	6⅛	6⅛	
13½	8¾	PaiW pf1.30		9	13	13	13	
5⅛	2⅛	PalmBc .25	5	33	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	3	Pamida .05e	9	2075	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ½
5¾	2	PanAm Air		284	3½	3⅜	3½	
34⅛	27¼	PanEP 2.10	6	14	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞	
11	6⅛	Paprcft .60b	5	24	8⅞	8½	8½	
33⅛	13½	ParHan 1.12	7	37	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅜
19¾	10¼	ParkPen .32	10	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
37⅞	14	Pasco Inc	19	145	35½	35⅛	36½	+ ½
15¼	6½	Paylsnw .25	8	5	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
22	9½	PeabGa .03r	11	20	16⅛	16⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
2¾	1⅛	Penn Cent		22	1⅝	1¾	1¾	
7⅝	2⅞	PennDix .24	4	21	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
62¼	36½	Penney 1.16	26	145	47¾	45⅜	45⅝	— ⅝
20	15⅞	PaPwLt 1.80	7	32	17	16⅝	16⅞	
92	77	PaPL pf8.70		z93	86½	85½	85½	— 1½
93	79	PaPL pf8.60		z350	86	86	86	
89	73	PaPL pf7.40		z770	81½	81	81	+ ½
85	69	PaPL pf8.00		z30	79½	79½	79¼	
57	44½	PaPL pf4.50		z10	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅜
50½	41½	PaPL pf4.40		z150	46½	45¼	45¼	— ¼
20½	17⅜	Pennwlt 1.26	8	25	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
45¼	31	Penwl pf2.50		2	41½	41½	41½	
22	18⅛	Penwl pf1.60		8	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
22½	17	Pennzol 1.20	6	128	21⅛	20⅜	20⅞	
25⅞	22	Pennz pf1.33		1	26½	26½	26½	— 1½
37¼	25¾	PeopGs 2.68	6	41	34¾	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
70	40⅞	PepsiCo 1.40	15	52	61⅛	60½	60½	— ½
30	15	PerkElm .28	24	161	23½	22¾	23¼	+ ⅛
25⅞	16⅝	Pet Inc 1.50	7	30	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ½
15½	11	PetInc pf 1		1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
13⅛	6½	PeterPl .90	25	6	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
20	8⅞	Petrolan .50	6	31	19⅝	18¾	19¼	+ ¼
22¼	16½	Petrlm 2.01e		12	20½	20	20	— ⅛
35⅞	24	Pfizer .76a	14	182	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
40¼	29	PhelpD 2.20	13	54	36⅛	35⅝	35¾	— ½
15⅝	11⅝	PhilaEl 1.64	8	514	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
93	74	PhilE pf9.50		z40	85½	84½	85½	+ 1¼
84	67	PhilE pf8.75		z270	78½	77	78½	+ 1½
76	57½	PhilE pf7.35		z150	63⅛	67½	68½	+ 1½
73½	57	PhilE pf7.75		z110	67½	67	67	— 2
65½	57	PhilaEl pf 7		z290	62⅛	60½	60½	— 1½
42	35	PhilE pf4.40		243	41	40	41	+ 1
12⅞	10¼	PhilaSub .70	8	19	11¾	11½	11⅝	+ ⅜
57¼	40⅛	PhilMorr .90	14	496	47⅞	46⅜	46⅝	— ⅝
6	2	Philips Ind		30	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	5¾	Phil I pf.25a		11	7½	7¼	7½	
60⅛	27	PhilPet 1.60	11	271	52⅛	51⅝	52¼	+ ⅝
8½	3⅞	PhilVnH .40		23	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
12½	7⅞	Pickwk .08e	7	63	12⅛	11¾	12	
14¾	9¼	PiedNG 1.40	5	17	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
6¾	2⅞	Pier I Imprt	16	9	5½	5½	5½	
72¼	36	Pillsbry 1.80	12	195	64	63	63¼	+ ¼
31	19⅛	Pion Cp 1.20	9	38	27¼	25⅞	27¼	+ ½
20⅞	11¼	PitneyB .60	9	165	17	16¼	17	+ ½
23	13½	PittFrg .80b	11	3	21	21	21	
47⅝	34	PittFtW pf		z120	45	45	45	+ 1
31¼	25⅞	Pittston .80a	8	335	70½	63⅛	65⅛	— 1
33½	10¾	Pizza Hut	12	46	27	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
5⅞	1¾	Plan Resrch	8	59	3¾	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	2¼	Playboy .12	12	80	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
13¼	6¾	Plessy 1.39e	5	3	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
7⅛	3¼	PNB M .45e	13	10	5	5	5	
43½	15	Polaroid .32	29	2870	36¾	33⅛	33½	— 2½
12¼	3⅞	Ponderosa	17	143	9⅝	9	9	— ½
18½	8⅞	PopeTa .60b	11	7	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ½
20⅛	13⅛	Portec 1b	4	7	17¾	17	17	— ⅜
65½	63	Portr pf5.50		z20	65	65	65	
17⅜	12⅞	PortGE 1.59	7	40	15¾	15½	15½	— ¼
105½	103	PoG pf 11.50		z50	103	103	103	
45⅞	23⅞	Potlath 1.40	9	55	44⅞	44⅛	44¼	— ⅛
13¼	10	PotmEl 1.16	9	143	10¾	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
54⅛	50	PotEl pf5.46		z830	52	52	52	
45¼	41	PotEl pf4.50		z40	44½	44½	44½	— 1¼
22	24⅛	PPGInd 1.30	8	30	28½	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
12⅝	6	Premier .36	8	18	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
100⅛	78½	ProctGam 2	20	261	83	87	87⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	6	ProdRsh .30	8	5	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
35⅛	19⅞	Prole 1.40	2	30	33⅝	31½	33¼	+ 1¾
6	4	PSA Inc		6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
16⅛	12¾	PSvCol 1.20	7	49	14⅛	13⅞	14	
17⅝	12	PSvEG 1.72	8	207	15¾	15⅛	15⅞	+ ⅛
112	104	PSE pf 12.25		z209	110	110	110	
99	82	PSEG pf9.62		z10	93½	93¾	93¼	
76	61	PSEG pf7.52		z100	72	71	72	+ 1
77	61	PSEG pf7.40		z50	70⅛	70½	70½	
[illegible]	42½	PSEG pf5.05		z100	48½	48½	48½	+ ½
41½	34	PSEG pf4.08		z30	39½	39½	39½	
15¼	12¼	PSEG pf1.40		1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
41	27⅞	PSvInd 2.56	9	37	35⅞	34¼	35	— ⅜
13½	11	PSInd pf1.08		z50	12	12	12	— ⅛
16⅞	11⅝	PSvNH 1.80	7	25	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
21¼	11⅝	PSvNM 1.28	8	20	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
9½	3	Pubickr .19t	6	14	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Puebloin .30	3	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅞	2¼	PR Ce .03p		2	4¾	4¼	4¾	
27⅛	18⅞	PugSdP 2.16	6	15	25⅛	25	25½	+ ⅛
62½	38	Pullmn 1.80	9	16	51	50½	50¾	+ ⅛
14¼	7¾	PurexCp .68	7	56	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
3⅝	1⅛	Purltn Fash		18	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
24¾	17⅛	Purolator 1	11	46	32¼	32½	23⅛	— ⅜
20½	12⅝	QuakOat .60	10	44	15⅞	16½	16⅞	— ⅛
26¼	15	QuakSlO .72	11	87	19⅞	18½	18¾	— 1⅛
7⅞	4	Questor .12r		23	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅜

R

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
45¼	36	RalstonP .90	15	125	42⅛	41⅞	42	+ 1⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Ramada .12	13	153	4	3⅞	3⅞	
10	6½	Rancoln .40	55	7	8¼	8	5¼	+ ¼
8¼	5½	RapAm .37p		105	6	5¾	6	
23	20⅞	RapAm pf 3		1	24	24	24	— ½
27⅞	17¼	Raybest 1.50	4	7	26⅞	26¾	25¼	— ⅛
22⅝	7¼	Raymint .49	7	104	17⅞	16¾	17¼	+ ¼
[illegible]	25¼	Raythn 1	11	177	43½	47⅛	47½	— ⅜
21⅜	10⅝	RCA 1	16	337	18	17⅞	17¾	
55½	[illegible]	RCA cvpf 4		11	50	49½	49½	— ¼
3½	1⅛	viReadg 1pf		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
27	15⅛	RdgBate .25	6	52	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ¼
4½	1⅞	Redman Ind		53	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
14⅛	7⅛	ReeceCp .73	9	15	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
24⅞	16⅝	Reed Tool	11	52	31	30¼	30½	
21⅛	13½	Reeves 1.50	6	2	18⅛	18	18½	— ⅛
15⅞	10¼	ReichCh .66	4	40	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
7	4½	Reliab St .60	7	12	5⅝	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
18½	10¼	RelianEl .90	5	7	16	15¾	15	— ⅛
8½	4½	RelGp .20p		57	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ¼
16⅛	7¼	RcG pfC.65p		5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—
14⅛	8¼	Republic Cp	4	18	9¾	9½	9½	
12	8⅞	RepFinS .80	6	24	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	RepMIp Inv		4	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
35⅞	22¾	RepStl 1.60a	3	74	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	5⅝	ResrvOil .12	8	98	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
37¼	17½	RevcoDS .40	14	80	23¼	23¼	28¼	+ 1¼
14½	6¼	RevCop .25p	4	28	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
81½	47⅝	Revlon 1.20	19	131	71⅞	71¼	71⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅜	Rexham .20	7	21	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼
24⅛	12⅞	Rexnrd 1.20	6	15	22	21⅞	22	
37	22¾	Rexn pf2.36		3	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅜
63⅞	49½	Reylnd 2.88	8	139	54⅜	53⅛	54⅛	+ ¼
24¼	14⅝	ReynMet 1a	5	157	22⅝	22	22½	+ ⅛
59	44½	ReyM pf4.50		1	54¼	54¼	54¼	
10⅜	7	ReynSec .40	6	12	8⅜	8¼	8½	
12¼	9¼	Richardsn 1	6	9	9¼	9¼	9⅛	+ ⅛
24½	13⅞	RichMer .64	10	30	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
14⅞	10¾	Richmnd .80	8	24	12½	12¼	12½	
17⅜	10⅛	RiegelT 1.20	6	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	8	RioGran .60	7	8	17	16⅞	17	
10⅞	7½	RioGr pf.30		16	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ½
15¼	4⅝	Rite Aid .15	13	213	11¼	10¾	10¾	—
24⅛	11½	RivionF .90	10	12	18⅛	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅛
16	9	Robshaw .70	26	8	12¾	12⅞	12¾	+ ⅛
23⅛	13¼	Robrtsn 1.30	5	9	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Robins .24a	10	65	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
17¾	10⅞	RochG 1.28b	6	14	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
13⅞	9⅞	RochTel .76	9	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
11¼	4⅛	Rockawr .52	12	6	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
25½	19⅝	RockwlInt 2	8	84	24¾	24⅛	24⅛	
62	50	RkInt pf4.75		2	60½	60½	60½	+ ¼
22½	17	RkInt pf1.25		8	22	21¾	21¾	
86¾	46½	RohmH 1.28	21	67	73⅛	73	73	— ¼
11	7⅛	RohrInd .40	6	12	8½	8¼	8⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	11¼	Rollins .30	13	23	18⅜	18	18⅛	
8⅛	4⅞	Ronson .14p	17	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
16	9⅛	Roper 1.20		20	15	14⅜	14¼	— ⅛
25⅛	18	RorerA .90	11	48	21½	20¾	21¼	+ ½
29¼	27¾	Rosario .40b	18	107	44⅜	42¼	42¾	— 2
17¼	8⅞	RoyCCol .72	15	84	16	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
39¼	24½	RoylD 3.16e	3	88	35⅝	35	35⅝	+ ⅝
7½	3⅛	RoylInd .45t	9	42	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	RTE Cp .16	31	4	5	5	5	— ⅛
25⅛	14	Rubbrm .40	29	4	21¾	21⅛	21¾	+ ⅛
25⅜	11	Rucker .20	7	135	19⅞	18⅞	19⅛	— ⅛
12	5⅞	RussTog .76	16	29	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
9	3¼	Ryder Sys		233	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅜

S

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
41¾	25	SabineR .56	11	4	36	35	36	
3½	1½	Safegrd Ind	25	22	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
52⅛	34⅛	Safewy 1.90	12	116	47⅛	46⅜	47⅛	+ ½
7⅛	3	Saga Corp	6	10	6	5¾	6	+ ¼
34½	22½	StJoMin 1.20	6	171	31	30⅞	31	
12⅝	6⅞	StJoLtP 1.15	12	4	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
27½	21¼	StLSaF 2.50	7	7	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	
11⅞	9½	StPaulS .96a		19	10⅞	10½	10⅞	— ⅛
29⅛	19½	StRegP 1.40	5	145	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
7¾	3⅞	Salant .24b	6	3	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
13⅞	10¼	SanDGs 1.20	11	48	13¼	11½	11¼	
10⅛	2⅛	Sandrs Asso		58	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
20⅛	24¼	SFeInd 1.80	7	110	25¼	25	25	+ ¼
8⅝	7⅛	SFeInd pf.50		3	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
35⅞	18⅝	SanFeInt .30	10	90	26⅞	26¼	26½	— ⅜
14	5½	SargWel .40	9	27	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
5½	3½	Saul R Est		26	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
8¼	6½	SavanE .48r	4	17	7⅞	7¼	7¼	
3¼	1⅞	Sav A Stop		3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6⅛	3	SavODr .15e	10	52	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
7¾	1½	SavinB Mch	5	33	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
5⅞	2½	Saxon Ind	15	59	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
3⅞	2	SCA Svc	6	50	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
6	2⅞	Schaefer Cp		21	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
67¼	44½	ScheringPl .68	21	320	50⅞	49½	49½	— 1½
33⅛	15½	SchlitzBr .68	21	117	23¾	22⅞	23⅛	— ⅜
90½	62	Schlumb .60	24	245	78⅝	77⅞	78⅛	+ ⅛
14¾	9	SCM Cp .50	3	133	11¾	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	SCOAInd .60	7	20	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
9⅝	7¾	Scot Lad Fd	4	39	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	9⅛	ScottFetz 1	9	45	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
14⅛	8¼	ScottFor .68	6	14	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
19½	12⅛	ScottPap .68	7	182	14¾	14	14	— ½
11½	5	Scotlys .10	12	6	9	8½	9	+ ¼
15	8⅞	ScovillMfg 1	8	134	9⅞	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
35⅝	25½	Scovill pf2.50		12	28	27½	27½	— ½
6⅛	4	ScudDuoVt		32	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
8½	7⅛	Scud pf.82k		13	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
24⅛	10⅞	Sea Cont .30	4	52	17½	16½	16⅞	— 1
31½	19	SeabCL 1.40	5	132	19½	19¼	19¾	+ ⅛
6⅞	2½	SeabWA .14t	6	31	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
37	27	Seagram .80	13	7	30	30	30	
6⅞	3	Seagrave	15	10	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
14⅞	7	SealdPw .60	10	10	13	13	13	— ⅛
25¾	13⅞	SearleG .52	10	353	15½	15⅛	15¼	
74⅛	48⅞	Sears 1.60a	22	217	62	61¾	61⅞	— ⅛
4	1⅛	Sestroln Lin	87	97	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
25⅞	21½	Sedcolnc .12	9	67	21½	20½	30½	— ½
7⅛	3¼	SvcCrInt .10	5	32	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
11¾	5½	Servomt .60	6	12	9¼	9	9¼	
7⅛	3¼	Shakspre .28	9	2	6	6	6	
14	5½	Shapell .20	8	22	10⅛	9⅞	9½	— ⅛
57¾	37¼	ShellOil 2.60	6	14	53	53	53	
31⅛	11⅛	ShellT 1.70e	4	1	25	25	25	+ 1⅛
10⅛	4⅛	ShellrGl .56	4	27	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
17¾	10⅞	ShllGl pf1.35		2	15	15	15	— ½
48¼	24¼	SherwW 2.20	6	29	37¾	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
10⅞	8⅛	SierrPac .92	6	7	10	9⅞	10	
19⅞	14⅝	SignaCo .90	5	26	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
17¾	14	Signal pf 1		2	15¾	15½	15½	— ½
41½	25½	SignodeCp 1	12	11	35	34¾	35	
9⅝	2½	SimPrec .12	11	32	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
24	12	Simm .88a	12	38	20⅝	19⅞	20⅛	— ¼
19⅝	8¼	SimpPat .40	20	91	13⅛	12½	12½	— ¼
17½	9½	SingerCo .10		165	13	12⅞	13	
39	27⅞	Singr pf3.50		5	33½	33	33½	+ ¼
29⅞	10¼	SkaggCo .6	12	9	25	24¾	24¾	
64⅝	53½	Skelly 1.20a	6	1	59½	59½	59½	— 1½
26	14⅛	Skyline .24	64	98	16¼	15⅝	15⅞	— ½
11	7¼	SmithAO .60	60	8	9	8½	9	+ ½
36⅛	15⅛	SmithInt .36	12	171	29	27⅞	29	+ 1½
57¼	43¼	Smithkline 2	12	10	47⅛	46⅜	46⅝	— ⅜
13¾	7⅛	SmithTr .45	8	5	11⅛	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
16	10½	Smucker .30	8	13	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
12⅛	7¼	SolaBas .60	4	38	9¼	8¾	9	— ¼
4⅛	1⅞	Sonesta Int	1	15	2¾	2⅞	2¾	
13¼	5	SonyCp .04e	29	246	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
36	28¾	SooLin 3.15e	7	17	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
9	4½	SOS Con .34	5	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
16⅞	9¾	SCarEG 1.48	8	161	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
16¼	9½	SoJerIn 1.56	8	2	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	8	Southdown	2	268	8½	8⅜	8½	
24⅛	16½	Sdwn pf1.80		52	19	19	19	+ ½
16	9½	SoestBkg .80	8	22	13¼	12⅞	13	— ⅛
8½	5½	SoeatPS .64r	5	7	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ¼
21½	16¾	SoCalE 1.68	5	79	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	— ⅛
12⅞	8¾	SouthCo 1.40	7	493	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
20⅞	23⅝	SoInGE 2.28	7	7	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—
59½	41	SoNRes 1.65	8	27	50⅞	50½	50¼	— ½
34	28⅞	SoNETl 2.24	10	11	32⅞	32½	32⅝	— ⅛
31⅛	23¾	Sou Pac 2.24	10	64	27⅝	27¼	27¼	—
56¾	40	Sou Ry 2.12	10	65	48	47⅝	47⅞	—
6⅛	5⅞	Sou Ry pf.50		13	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
72¼	52½	StBrand 2.28	15	111	67⅞	66⅛	67⅞	+ 1⅛
32	19¼	SouUGs 1.60	7	16	28½	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
29½	15⅛	Southld .40b	14	26	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	—
8¼	4¼	SwstFor .20	6	20	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	—
19	12¾	SwtFl pf1.50		7	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	—
11½	9⅞	SwstPSv .99	8	177	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
9⅞	5	Sparton .24a	4	10	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
13¼	6⅞	SperryHut 1	12	4	12½	12½	12½	
34	27½	Sperry H pf 3		3	31	31	31	
48⅞	25¾	SperryR .76	11	263	41	40½	40½	— ¼
12⅞	5⅝	Sprague El	7	28	8	7¾	7¾	
10⅞	8⅝	Spring M .75	16	4	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
20⅞	14¾	SquarD 1.10	12	76	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	—
41½	24⅝	Squibb .84	15	235	31½	30¼	30⅞	+ ⅜
65	34½	Staley Mfg	6	65	55⅞	54½	55	+ ⅜
23⅝	19⅞	StPoor 1.92a		31	22	22	22	— ⅛
50⅞	23¼	StBPaint .32	26	37	42¾	42	42¼	— ⅛
33	22⅛	StdOilCal 2	5	615	30⅝	30¼	30¼	—
53½	36	StdOilInd 2	8	512	45⅝	45	45⅜	+ ⅜
85¼	44½	StOilOh 1.26	23	344	80¾	78	78⅛	— 2⅛
11⅛	6⅞	StdPress .40	6	25	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	—
8⅛	6⅝	StdPrud .66	9	9	7½	7⅜	7⅜	—
10⅞	7⅜	Standex .56	4	1	10	10	10	
21⅞	12⅜	StanWks .96	8	38	18⅞	18	18⅜	
8⅞	6	Stanray .60	7	21	6⅞	6⅜	6¾	—
19	14½	Starrett 1	6	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—
4⅞	1½	StaMut Inv		32	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
12	9¼	StaMS 1.1 e		18	11½	11¼	11⅛	—
84½	40	StaufCh 2.40	9	227	78	77⅛	77⅛	+ 1⅜
87⅛	39⅞	Stau pf1.20a		4	76⅛	75⅛	76⅛	+ [illegible]
25⅛	16½	SterDrug .70	14	169	18½	17¾	18¼	+ ⅛
17	8	Sterndnt .40	8	11	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	12⅞	StevensJ .80	7	29	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
26⅞	17	StewWa 1.92	7	47	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
18⅞	13⅞	StokVC 1.10	5	3	15⅞	15½	15½	—
72½	33⅞	StoneWeb 2	11	17	60	59¾	60	+ 1
17¼	8⅛	StoneCon .60	3	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
20⅛	9⅞	Stop Shop 1	5	10	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	12⅛	Storge Tech	7	70	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
21¼	12⅛	StorerBdg 1	7	6	15	15	15	
21¼	6⅛	StridRite .70	7	16	10	9⅝	9⅝	
42	19	StuWor 1.32	11	4	37½	37	37	
65½	46	StuWr pfB5		3	61	60½	60½	— ⅛
31½	16	StW pfA1.40		5	28	28	28	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅛	Suave Shoe	7	12	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
18½	11¾	SubProGs 1	6	5	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	SuCrest .20		8	8½	8	8½	+ ⅛
14¼	9⅛	Sun Chm .40	8	21	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
37½	29	SunOil 1r	5	28	33¼	33⅛	33¼	
40½	3½	Sun O pf2.25		20	35⅞	35⅜	35⅜	
21¾	11⅛	Sunbeam 1	12	44	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
25½	12⅜	Sundstrd .80	7	44	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
16½	9	SunshMg .36	20	80	15⅛	13¾	14	— 1
26⅞	15	SupVal 1.10	8	5	22⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
249	153	SuprOil 1.80	14	9	219	217	217½	— 1
5¼	3	SupmkG .20	12	7	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
18⅞	9¾	Superscope	4	44	14	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
7	4	Swank .45	6	25	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
23¾	12½	Sybron .84	10	30	19⅞	19¼	19¼	— ½
41¼	28	Sybrn pf2.40		2	39	39	39	— ¼
9⅛	3	Systron Don	25	11	6½	6	6	— ⅛

T

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
26½	11⅝	TaftBrd .80	8	3	22	22	22	— ¼
4⅛	2⅛	Talcott Nat		7	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
8½	5	Talley .40	5	62	7⅛	6⅞	7	
11⅞	7⅛	Talley pfB 1		16	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
16	9½	TampEl 1.04	11	70	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛	
50⅝	11½	Tandy Corp	12	423	41	39⅞	40¼	+ ⅜
7⅞	4	Tappan .20		24	6¼	6⅛	6¼	—
6⅞	4⅝	Technicolr	6	9	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
14¼	5	Technicon	10	32	8⅝	8⅞	8⅛	
41⅛	18⅛	Tektronx .20	11	31	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛	+ ½
6	2⅞	Telecor .25	6	5	4⅞		5	+ ⅛
29¼	9⅛	Teledyn .22t	8	69	20⅝	19½	19⅞	— ⅛
9½	1½	Teleprmpr		277	5¾	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
3½	1⅞	Telex Cp	10	27	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
27⅛	19¼	Tennco 1.76	7	357	25⅞	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Tennco wt A		121	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
100	74	Tennc pf5.50		3	95	94¾	94¾	+ ¾
13⅝	12⅛	TesoroP .40	6	63	16⅛	16¼	16¼	
27½	21⅛	Texaco 2a	6	652	25	24½	24⅞	— ⅜
49	28⅛	TexCom .90	12	12	36⅛	36	36	+ ¼
37⅞	26½	TexETr 1.70	8	25	31⅛	31½	31⅛	— ¼
24	26½	TxET pf2.87		26	26½	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
32½	23½	TexGsT 1.80	6	45	28⅝	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	23⅞	Texsgif 1.20	6	59	32¼	32	32	— ¼
14	5¾	Texaslnd 1b	13	7	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
119½	61	TexInst 1	34	320	97⅛	94¼	95	— 2
10½	6⅛	Texas Intl	6	62	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	
21½	14⅞	TexOGs .01b	7	70	16	15⅞	15⅞	
21⅛	15½	TexPac Ld	15	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
25⅛	18	TexUt 1.24	9	205	18⅞	18	18⅞	
6½	2⅞	Textl Ind		25	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
26	12⅞	Textron 1.10	9	54	22	21¾	21⅞	+ ¼
32½	20½	Textr pf2.08		22	27⅞	27	27⅞	+ ⅞
24½	15	Textr pf1.40		150	20¼	20¾	20⅞	— ½
17½	9½	Thiokol .70	5	65	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
45½	25¼	TyomBet .76	20	30	37¾	37¼	37¼	+ ¼
11	5	Thomln .40b	17	4	8	8	8	— ⅛
9¾	4½	ThomJW .50	9	15	7	6⅞	7	
6⅝	4¼	ThriftDg .40	12	48	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
19½	10⅝	TI Corp 1	19	97	13¾	12½	12⅞	— ⅞
42⅜	20¼	TidwatM .70	6	7	38⅞	38½	38½	— ⅛
15⅛	7½	TigerInt .40	13	91	13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
61	24¾	TimeInc 2	11	22	53⅞	53½	53⅝	+ ¼
17⅝	10¼	TimeMir .50	10	18	16⅛	16½	16½	+ ⅛
40	24⅞	Timkn 2.40a	7	37	36⅜	36	36⅜	+ ⅜
13⅞	9½	Tish Rlty		78	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	4⅛	Todd Shipyd		28	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
22⅛	16⅛	ToledoEd 2	7	24	20⅞	20⅛	20⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	6⅞	TonkaCp .40	12	12	11	10⅞	11	
8⅛	4½	TootRol .40b	6	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ¼
27⅛	13½	TraneCo .96	11	13	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ½
39½	27½	TranUn 1.60	14	32	32½	31⅞	32⅛	+ 1½
13⅛	5⅛	Trans W Air		68	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
13½	7¼	TranWF .16	7	7	10½	10⅜	10½	
10¼	6	Transam .59	12	215	8¾	8½	8¾	
70	54	Trans pf4.50		1	67	67	67	— 1
21½	17⅛	TranInc 1.84		14	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
9⅛	7⅞	Transco .80	10	74	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
8⅛	5⅞	Transcn .45	8	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
7½	4⅛	TranOh .20r	4	3	6	6	6	— ⅛
19½	12⅞	Tranwy 1.40	6	32	16¼	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
26½	19⅞	Travlrs 1.08	10	155	23⅛	22⅞	23	— ⅛
35⅛	22	Travelr pf 2		23	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	TRE Corp		58	6⅞	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
22⅛	16	TriCon 1.25e		71	18⅝	18	18	
34¼	28⅞	TriCn pf2.50		10	31⅛	31	31	— ⅝
16	11¾	Triaind .90a	4	8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
13	5¼	TrianPic .40	73	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
21	9⅞	TrinityInd 1	5	61	25⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
26	13¾	Tropican .20	19	13	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
27	14¼	TRW In 1.20	8	49	22⅛	22½	22½	— ¼
62¼	40¼	TRW pf4.50		4	54⅞	54¾	54⅞	— ¼
66	41⅜	TRW pf4.40		3	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅜	TucsonG .95	7	350	11	10⅞	10⅞	
15½	5⅛	TwerCen .40	6	67	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	8½	TycoLb .10e	9	25	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
24½	13½	TylerCp .60	4	18	19¾	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅜

U - V

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
27½	13⅝	UAL In .40a	11	283	22½	22⅛	22	— ¼
24½	17	Uarco 1.20a	4	3	21¾	21	21¾	+ ¼
14⅜	10⅛	UGI Cp 1.32	6	8	12¾	12¾	12¾	
27	24	UGI pf2.75		z100	26¼	26¼	26¼	
12⅞	8½	UMC Ind 1	7	17	10½	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
3	1	UMET Tr		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
10¼	8⅞	Unarco .50	4	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
15⅛	6½	UnBanc .84b	8	66	9¾	9½	9½	
70	37¼	UnCamp 2	11	148	68⅝	67⅞	68	— ⅝
66½	40¼	UnCarb 2.40	7	263	57⅞	56⅝	57⅝	+ ⅞
12⅞	9	UnCom 1.33	9	16	11	10⅞	11	
8⅛	2½	Union Corp	9	68	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	
13⅞	9⅞	Un Elec 1.28	8	152	12¼	12	12⅛	
37	30⅛	UnEl pf3.50		z70	35¼	34½	35¼	+ 1
26¼	23¼	UnEl pf2.72		8	25	25	25	
4⅛	2	Un Fidelity	10	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
50⅞	32⅛	UnOCal 1.93	6	98	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅜
66	43	UOCa pf2.50		23	60	59⅞	59⅞	— ⅜
82¼	62	UPacCp 2.80	12	139	65½	65⅛	65⅛	— ⅛
3¼	1⅞	Uniona Inc		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
10	6¾	Uniroyal .70	6	117	8	7¾	7⅞	
61¾	66½	Uniryl pf 8		z100	74¾	74¾	74¾	+ ¾
8	3⅛	Unit Brands		6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8⅛	5⅝	UnBrnd pfA		2	7	7	7	— ⅛
8¼	6	UnitCp .70e		22	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	U FinCal .20	5	21	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
12⅞	6⅞	UnGasP .72	10	117	11⅝	11	11¼	— ⅛
12½	8¼	Un Guarntv	16	25	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
23½	17½	U Illum 2.32	5	13	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
12⅞	6½	UnitInd .36b	6	9	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	1⅞	UnitInn .10		9	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
12¼	9¼	UJerBk 1.04	8	31	11⅞	11⅞	11¾	— ⅛
15½	12	UnitMM .80	7	73	12⅞	12	12	— ⅛
20	8	Un Nuclr	194	171	15⅞	15⅜	15½	
2½	1½	UnitPk Min		8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
16	6	UnitRelg .48	4	21	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
36¼	25½	USFidG 2.48	12	59	31	30½	30¾	— ¼
17¼	12¼	USFoS 1.50e		4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—
21¾	14⅛	USGyps 1.60	15	41	16⅞	16⅛	16⅝	
25½	20	USGy pf1.80		3	22¼	22½	22½	— ¼
7⅛	2⅛	US Home		213	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅜
5⅞	2½	US Ind .20r		144	4¼	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
14	9¼	USLease .28	8	39	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
4⅞	2⅛	US RltyInv		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12¼	7⅞	US Shoe .95	6	18	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
65⅛	38⅛	US Stl 2.80	5	964	63⅝	62	63⅝	+ 1⅛
22	13¾	USTobac .90	12	7	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
62⅛	31⅛	Unit Tech 2	8	181	52⅞	52	52	— ⅜
140½	85¼	UnTech pf 8		2	124	124	124	
16	12½	UniTel 1.08	8	154	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
2	7-16	UniTel wt		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20⅛	16⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		75	18¼	18	18¼	
9⅛	3½	Unitrode Cp	8	82	6	5⅞	5⅞	
31	16⅞	Univar 1.40	4	13	27½	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
41½	25½	UnLeaf 2.24	7	2	39	39	39	+ ⅛
18	11¼	UOP .90	6	52	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
53	30	Upjohn .96	15	144	33¾	33⅛	33¼	— ⅛
17⅛	10	USLIFE .30	6	59	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
10⅝	8½	UslifeF .96a	10	18	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
21¾	12	USM stpl.20	4	9	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
27¼	19⅞	USM pf2.10		2	23¼	23¼	23¼	—
74⅛	39½	UtahIntl 1	17	312	63⅛	61½	62¼	— 1½
28⅞	23⅛	UtahPL 2.36	8	34	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	+ ¼
28⅞	27⅝	UtPL pf2.80		42	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
26	17	UV Ind 1b	3	34	20⅝	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
16½	6⅛	Varian .20	12	107	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	22¾	Veeder 1.72	7	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
6¾	2	Venice .20	27	30	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	11	VestSe 1.27e		14	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
39½	21½	Vetco Offsh	14	105	36⅛	35⅛	35½	— ⅜
26¾	13⅞	VF Corp 1	8	7	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—
10	2¼	Viacom Int	9	37	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
7⅛	4½	VicCmp .25p		13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	8¼	VaEPw 1.19	7	181	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	
77	60½	VE 72 pf7.72		z10	71	71	71	— ½
77	59½	VaEP pf7.45		z120	73	72⅝	72⅝	— ⅛
73	56	VaEP pf7.20		z20	68½	68½	68½	
53	41	VaEP pf 5		z20	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ 1
45	37	VaEP pf4.20		z50	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ¼
27⅛	26⅛	VaEP pf2.90		26	27⅛	26⅞	27	+ [illegible]
7¾	3½	Vornado Inc	12	18	5	4⅞	4⅞	— [illegible]
15½	8¼	VSI Corp .60	6	5	13⅛	13¼	13¼	— [illegible]
36¼	23½	VulMat 1.80	6	8	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ [illegible]

W - X - Y - Z

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
25½	12⅛	Wachova .76	9	9	20¾	20½	20½	
4⅝	2½	WachRl .04p		7	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+
13	10	Walgreen 1	10	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+
44	29⅛	WlkrA 1.40a	10	1	31	31	31	—
10⅝	6	WallMur .60	4	27	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	—
26⅞	9½	WalMart .12	24	21	24⅞	24	24	—
16⅞	6⅜	WangL .10	13	27	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	+
11⅛	4⅝	Ward Foods	27	32	9⅞	9¾	9⅛	+
11½	7¼	Warnaco .80	14	5	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+
8½	4⅝	WrnerCo .50	6	16	7½	7½	7½	—
22⅛	8¼	WrnCom .50	7	202	17⅛	16¾	16¾	
44½	17	WrnC pf1.25		1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	—
33½	25	WarnerL .92	15	26	31⅞	31	31	—
22⅞	13⅞	Warn S 1.20	8	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
20¼	12	WashGs 1.88	5	8	18	17¾	17⅞	—
13½	9½	WashNat .80	5	5	11	10⅞	10⅞	
29¼	23½	WasN pf2.50		2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—
15⅞	12¾	WashStl 1a	5	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	—
19⅞	16½	WasWat 1.52	9	13	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	
17⅛	4	Waste Mont	8	131	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	—
38⅞	11⅛	WatknJ .20e	18	9	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+
16⅞	10½	WavG pf1.60		1	13½	13½	13½	—
7⅛	3⅛	Wean Unit	6	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—
16¼	10¼	Wea pf1.89k		2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
7⅛	4½	Weathrd .40	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—
5¼	2⅛	Webb Del E	12	161	4	3⅞	3⅞	—
9½	6¼	WellMcL .60	11	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—
21⅝	15	WeisMkt .60	8	5	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	—
1¾	⅜	Welbilt Corp		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+
20½	12⅞	WellFgo .96	6	15	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+
8⅛	3¼	WellFM .10p		7	7	6⅞	6⅞	—
23	18⅛	WstclTr 1.80	7	12	20½	20	20	—
52	46	WPP pf4.50		z120	50½	50¼	50½	—
39	18⅝	WstPtPep 2	7	59	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	—
9½	5⅞	WnAirL .40a	9	187	7½	7⅞	7⅞	—
27⅞	15⅛	WnBnc 1.40	6	49	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+
19	7⅞	WnNoA .05r	6	19	15⅛	15½	15	—
8½	6	Wn Pac Ind	9	33	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	—
14⅞	8½	WnPubih .80	5	3	11	11	11	—
15¾	9⅛	WUnion 1.40	52	93	14¼	14	14⅛	+
60	42	WnUn pf 6		1	54	54	54	
44½	30	WnUn pf4.60		1	43¼	43¼	43¼	—
20	9¾	WestgEl .97	33	979	16¼	15	15	— 1
31	19⅛	Wstvco 1.40	5	63	25⅛	25⅛	25⅜	—
17	12	Weybrg 1.28	8	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
43¼	27⅝	Weyerhr .80	24	516	37¼	37	37⅛	+
22⅛	10⅛	WhelFry .40	11	93	18½	17⅜	17⅞	—
31⅞	18	WhelP 1.40c	1	15	21⅜	20⅞	21⅛	+
60	51	WhelPit pf 6		z30	57¼	57¼	57¼	—
50⅛	41	WhelPit pf 5		z110	48½	48⅛	48⅛	—
27¼	15⅛	Whirlpol .80	40	186	24⅞	24½	24⅞	—
23⅝	8¾	WhitCon .80	6	69	20	19⅝	19⅞	—
35½	29	WhitC pfC 3		1	35	35	35	
12½	7⅛	WhiteM .10p	9	43	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
4⅞	1⅝	Whittaker	9	180	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	—
15	7⅞	WickesCrp 1	7	28	12¼	12	12	—
4⅛	2⅛	WiebdtSt .28	9	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
37⅞	25⅛	WilmsCo .60	5	416	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	—
54	29¼	WilmsCo wi		3	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	
67	46	Wilms pf.80		3	52⅛	52	52	—
40	27⅞	WinnDx 1.44	13	45	38	37⅞	37⅞	—
6⅞	3⅞	Winnebago		82	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—
28½	22⅛	WiscEl 1.92	10	51	26¼	25⅞	26	—
19⅞	16¼	WisGas 1.70		140	16⅞	15½	15⅞	—
16¾	11⅞	WiscPS 1.33	9	4	16	15⅞	15⅞	+
27½	17⅛	Witco 1.20	7	11	21½	21	21	+
3¼	1⅞	WolvrW .05e	14	4	2⅞	2¾	2¾	—
17¼	6⅞	Wometco .56	8	26	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+
25	7	WoodsCp .48	11	22	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	—
17½	9⅝	Wolwth 1.20	8	50	15⅛	15	15	
29	21	Wolw pf2.20		9	26	26	26	—
6⅞	2⅜	World Airw	5	10	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
65	41⅜	Wrigly 2.40a	10	3	58½	57⅞	57⅞	—
5⅞	3⅜	Wurlitzer		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+
4⅝	1⅝	Wyly Corp		35	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	—
87⅛	50¼	XeroxCp 1	19	701	60¼	58½	58½	— 1
12½	7½	Xtra 2.67t	4	43	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	+
12	4⅞	Yeats Ind	5	11	8	7⅞	7⅞	—
13	9⅝	YngSDr .60a	5	2	10½	10½	10½	
20⅞	9⅝	ZaleCorp .76	8	17	18½	18½	18½	
16	9	Zale pfA .80		1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	—
37⅞	22⅝	Zapata .60	3	21	29⅞	29½	29⅞	—
6⅝	2¾	Zayre Corp		25	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—
28⅞	10	ZenithRad 1	56	131	25½	25⅛	25⅛	—
12⅛	4½	Zurn Ind .32	12	82	10	9⅞	9⅞	—

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

The only advice worth buying is advice that can change your mind—and your decisions. (And advice that improves your business decisions is priceless.)

That's the kind of advice the European Hudson Institute has a reputation for giving: concrete, accurate projections, prepared by economic, political and financial experts. In the past, this esteemed research institute worked exclusively on a contract basis. Now, for the benefit of top decision makers who need to know today what's going to happen tomorrow, Hudson Europe and the International Herald Tribune have joined forces to publish The Hudson Letter.

Designed to keep your thinking one step ahead of your competitor's The Hudson Letter provides information that you cannot get anywhere else. It does not just report facts and figures—you can read these every day in countless publications. Instead it clarifies and illuminates the facts, assessing the short and long-range aspects of national and international developments so that you will be able to make better business decisions.

This concise biweekly newsletter and the special reports that complement it are prepared by a multi-national team of economists, political analysts and trade specialists whose sources are all over the world. Their conclusions are often surprising, but their record of accuracy impressive.

The decline of the dollar and the pound, this year's levelling off of oil prices, the abandonment of the "official" price of gold last December, and the continued debate over British membership in the Common Market are among recent developments that were forecast in advance by Hudson Europe, frequently at a time when public opinion was overwhelmingly to the contrary.

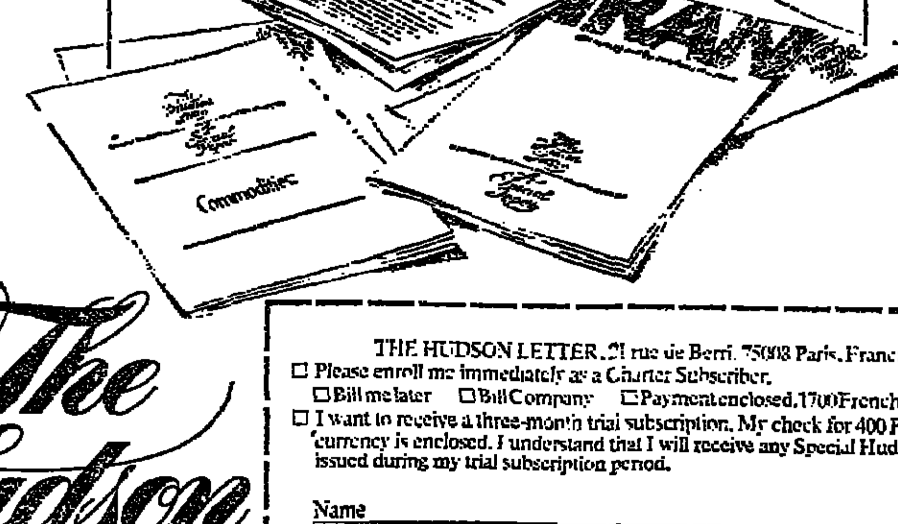
If you are in business, industry, finance or government, and if you are responsible for major decisions that involve long-range planning, then you know how valuable this kind of information can be. You can receive it regularly in the Hudson Letter, for 1700 French francs per year or the equivalent in other currency.

The new report on commodities: the outlook for supplies and prices. A favorable analysis debunking the doomsday forecasts of exhausted supplies before the end of the century. Following the petroleum crisis and its unexpected repercussions in virtually every economic sector, you'll want to read about the outlook for the specific commodities that could affect you the most.

Here's what you get when you subscribe: 22 letters per year twice a month each month, except during holiday periods. Airmailed from Paris all over the world. The mass of statistics, the obscure events analyzed and explained by experts in their fields. 6 special reports, carefully researched, on subjects that merit in-depth study. Plus, to charter subscribers for a limited time only, Hudson Europe's most recent report, "Iran: Oil Money and the Ambitions of a Nation."

Analyses and Projections like these, which appeared in the first four issues of The Hudson Letter:

- Protectionism is the new trend in world trade.
- The American economic outlook is even worse than President Ford's budget predicts.
- Social instability, not oil money, is the most powerful factor in today's Middle East.
- Unemployment will stay high even after the recession ends.
- Investment in Italy makes sense today.
- Britain's new budget won't succeed.
- The U.S. political trend is nationalism, not isolationism.



The Hudson Letter

THE HUDSON LETTER, 21 rue de Berri, 75008 Paris, France.

☐ Please enroll me immediately as a Charter Subscriber.
☐ Bill me later ☐ Bill Company ☐ Payment enclosed, 1700 French francs, or equivalent in other currency.
☐ I want to receive a three-month trial subscription. My check for 400 French francs or equivalent currency is enclosed. I understand that I will receive any Special Hudson Letter Reports which are issued during my trial subscription period.

9-8-75

Name ____________

Company ____________

Address ____________

City ____________ Country ____________

I understand that I can cancel my subscription at any time and get back a refund on the unexpired portion of my subscription.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Fri.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra lb	*.77	*1.06
Coffee 4 Santos lb	Unq	*.65
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd	.30	.34
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	200	190
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	213.92	174.16
Steel scrap No.1 hvy Pitt	58-59	129-130
Lead, spot, lb	19	24.5
Copper elec., lb	63-65	85½-87
Tin (Straits), lb	3.34¼	4.20¼
Zinc, E St L basis, lb	39-39½	36-40
Silver N.Y. oz	517.5	4.47
Gold N.Y. oz	164.6	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	790.2	854.2

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Aug. 8, 1975

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	20.61	20.53	19.90	10.30	18.88
Oct	19.50	19.50	19.30	B19.50	B18.50
Mar	18.90	18.80	18.45	18.80	17.85
May	18.29	18.39	18.73	18.39	17.40
Jul	18.19	18.19	17.80	18.19	17.15
Sep	18.08	18.08	17.75	18.07	B17.05
Oct	18.00	18.00	17.60	17.92	17.00

Sales: 3,405.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)

Oct	146.00	146.00	146.00	B146.00	145.00
Mar	151.00	151.00	151.00	B148.00	148.00
Jul	149.00	149.00	149.00	B148.30	146.00

Sales: 14

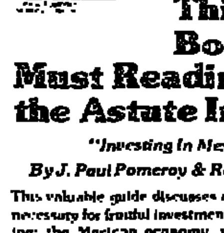
COCOA (30,000 lbs)

Sep	59.00	59.10	58.20	58.31	57.35
Dec	54.09	54.09	53.10	53.31	52.70
Mar	51.75	51.75	50.96	51.13	50.51
May	51.10	51.10	50.30	50.30	49.80
Jul	50.40	50.40	49.80	59.95	59.45
Sep	50.05	50.05	49.30	59.30	59.10

Sales: 964.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Aug	58.10	58.10	57.90	57.90	57.70
Sep	58.50	58.60	57.70	58.20	58.00
Dec	60.30	60.50	59.50	60.00	59.80



Mexico's New Oil Discovery Makes This Book Must Reading for the Astute Investor

"Investing In Mexico"

By J. Paul Pomeroy & Robert H. Nash

This valuable guide discusses all the parameters necessary for fruitful investment in Mexico including: the Mexican economy, which will be reinforced to the tune of $1 billion per year in petroleum exports by 1976; the peso, the mechanics of the market place; the impact of Mexico's 1974 tax law, and much more. Investing for various objectives is covered in depth, and a comprehensive section on the Mexican Stock Market is included.

This great new work, written from the investor's viewpoint, is available for only $4.95 postage paid (Texas residents add 5% sales tax). Send check or money order. If not completely satisfied, return within 10 days for prompt refund.

"Investing in Mexico" Suite 111, 6601 Hillcroft, Houston, Texas 77036.

Please send ... copies of Investing in Mexico @ $4.95 each.

Name

Address

City State Zip

U.S. Commodity Prices

Jan	60.90	61.00	60.30	60.60	60.40
Mar	62.00	62.20	61.50	61.80	61.60
May	63.10	63.20	62.50	62.80	62.60
Jul	64.00	64.20	63.50	63.80	63.60
Sep	65.20	65.30	64.60	64.80	64.60

Sales estimated: 1,925.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Nov	5.98	5.99	5.85	5.90	6.01
Mar	7.14	7.14	6.97	7.30	7.15
Apr	7.96	8.00	7.94	A7.94	8.05
May	9.65	9.73	9.46	9.53	9.73

Sales: 4,052.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Aug	518.00	518.00	503.00	504.50	525.00
Sep	524.50	525.00	508.50	508.50	528.50
Dec	539.00	539.00	522.10	522.10	542.10
Jan	542.50	543.00	526.40	526.40	546.40
Mar	551.00	551.20	535.00	535.00	555.00
May	560.00	560.00	543.20	543.20	563.20
Jul	567.00	568.50	551.30	551.30	571.30
Sep	573.00	573.00	559.30	559.30	579.30
Dec	585.00	585.00	571.30	571.30	491.30

Sales estimated: 11,340.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Sep	58.10	58.10	57.65	57.65	B58.00
Nov	59.75	59.75	59.60	B59.45	B59.70
Jan	61.80	61.80	61.40	61.40	B61.80
Mar	62.55	62.95	62.65	B62.60	B62.85
May	64.10	64.10	64.10	B64.20	64.30
Sep	67.00	67.00	67.00	B66.35	B66.45

Sales: 100.

COTTON, No. 2 (50,000 lbs.)

Oct	49.55	50.05	49.50	49.50	50.38
Dec	49.90	50.24	49.62	49.75	50.55
Mar	50.58	51.00	50.50	50.60	51.35
May	51.70	51.70	51.25	B51.25	B51.90
Jul	52.20	52.21	51.95	B51.85	B52.55
Oct	53.20	53.20	53.10	B52.60	B53.32
Dec	53.45	53.50	52.90	B52.90	B53.60

Sales: 2,350. B—Bid.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Aug	165.60	165.60	160.00	161.80S	166.10
Sep	167.00	167.00	161.50	163.00S	167.30
Oct	167.00	167.00	162.50	164.00S	168.50
Dec	171.00	171.00	165.50	166.60S	171.30
Feb	174.10	174.10	166.20	169.70S	174.50
Apr	176.50	176.50	171.60	172.70S	177.60
Jun	180.50	180.50	174.00	175.70S	170.60
Aug	183.40	183.40	179.00	178.70S	183.60
Oct	186.50	186.50	186.50	181.70S	186.60

Sales estimated: 2,268.
S—Settling.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Sep	3.85	3.92	3.81	3.86	3.94½
Dec	3.99	4.08	3.97	4.02	4.09
Mar	4.14	4.19	4.09	4.13	4.20½
May	4.15	4.21	4.11	4.15	4.23½
Jul	4.01	4.03	3.94	3.98	4.08
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Sep	3.07½	3.13	3.06	3.08	3.13¼
Dec	3.00	3.04	2.97	2.99½	3.04¼
Mar	3.06	3.12	3.04	3.09	3.12½
May	3.10	3.15	3.08¾	3.13	3.16½
Jul	3.08½	3.15	3.09½	3.13½	3.17
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Aug	6.20	6.31	6.09	6.08	6.28
Sep	6.23	6.35	6.10½	6.12	6.29½
Nov	6.23	6.41	6.15	6.15	6.35
Jan	6.42	6.48	6.25	6.25	6.42½
Mar	6.50	6.57½	6.33	6.33	6.51
May	6.51	6.64	6.41½	6.43	[illegible]
Jul	6.59	6.67	6.46	6.47	[illegible]
Aug	6.60	6.64	6.46	6.47	6.57
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Aug	30.45	31.00	29.50	29.70	[illegible]
Sep	29.20	29.90	28.45	28.50	[illegible]
Oct	28.18	28.95	27.45	27.50	[illegible]
Dec	27.10	27.95	26.45	26.50	[illegible]
Jan	26.80	27.60	26.00	26.05	[illegible]
Mar	26.35	27.35	25.65	25.75	[illegible]
May	26.00	27.10	25.45	25.90	[illegible]
Jul	25.90	26.65	25.15	25.20	[illegible]
Aug	25.35	26.00	24.85	24.85	[illegible]
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Aug	135.60	136.00	133.00	134.00	[illegible]
Sep	139.50	140.50	137.00	139.00	141.5
Oct	142.50	143.00	140.00	140.50	[illegible]
Dec	148.00	149.00	145.50	145.50	150.5
Jan	149.00	150.50	148.50	148.50	[illegible]
Mar	155.00	158.00	151.00	152.00	[illegible]
May	157.00	157.00	155.00	155.00	[illegible]
Jul	159.00	160.00	157.00	157.00	[illegible]
Aug	—	—	—	158.00	161.0
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Aug	522.50	522.50	502.00	503.50	[illegible]
Sep	525.00	525.00	506.50	506.50	[illegible]
Oct	530.50	530.50	510.80	510.80	[illegible]
Dec	540.00	540.00	521.00	521.00	[illegible]
Feb	547.00	548.00	530.30	530.30	[illegible]
Apr	557.00	557.00	538.50	538.50	[illegible]
Jun	565.00	565.00	547.00	547.00	[illegible]
Aug	570.00	570.00	555.50	555.50	[illegible]
Oct	581.00	581.00	563.70	563.70	[illegible]
Dec	—	—	—	571.58	[illegible]
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Aug	43.50	46.00	45.25	45.75	[illegible]
Oct	40.30	40.55	39.72	40.10	[illegible]
Dec	40.50	40.85	40.00	40.25	[illegible]
Feb	42.10	42.30	41.55	41.90	[illegible]
Apr	42.50	42.50	41.80	42.20	[illegible]
Jun	43.00	43.20	42.50	b42.55	[illegible]

Sales: Aug 2488; Oct 2940; Dec 1686; Feb 970; April 160; June 81.
Open Interest: Aug 7694; Oct 10578; Dec 7079; Feb 5413; April 1053; June 744.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Aug	55.40	56.10	55.02	55.95	[illegible]
Oct	50.20	50.20	49.45	49.90	[illegible]
Dec	50.40	50.45	49.50	49.65	[illegible]
Feb	50.50	50.50	49.42	49.70	[illegible]
Apr	47.60	47.60	46.55	46.80	[illegible]
Jun	48.25	48.35	47.50	a47.95	[illegible]
Jul	48.50	48.50	47.75	a48.35	[illegible]
Aug	46.70	46.70	46.40	b46.65	[illegible]

Sales: Aug 1272; Oct 1536; Dec [illegible]; Feb 755; April 166; June 58; July 17; Aug 3.
Open interest: Aug 2558; Oct 4087; Dec 6732; Feb 4043; April 1031; June 614; July 359; Aug 26.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Aug	—	—	—	n47.75	[illegible]
Sep	53.05	53.45	52.45	b52.95	[illegible]
Oct	53.40	53.90	53.20	53.80	[illegible]
Nov	56.15	56.90	56.10	56.10	[illegible]
Dec	61.00	61.25	60.45	60.85	[illegible]
Jan	58.00	58.50	57.75	b58.00	[illegible]
Feb	—	—	—	n55.38	[illegible]

Sales: Aug 0; Sep 534; Oct 20; Nov [illegible]; Dec 143; Jan 6; Feb 0.
Open interest: Aug 43; Sep 1775; Oct 223; Nov 439; Dec 976; Jan 129; Aug [illegible].

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Aug	99.10	99.10	99.10	b99.10	[illegible]
Feb	84.60	84.60	83.60	b84.60	[illegible]
Mar	82.90	82.90	81.70	b82.90	[illegible]
May	81.80	81.60	80.45	81.42	[illegible]
Jul	80.05	80.05	78.70	80.00	[illegible]
Aug	77.55	77.55	76.90	b77.55	[illegible]

Sales: Aug 37; Feb 3867; March [illegible]; May 428; July 216; Aug 1.
Open interest: Aug 1536; Feb [illegible]; March 1672; May 2291; July 1151; Aug [illegible].
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Sep	166.80	167.00	160.80	161.70	[illegible]
Dec	171.20	171.30	165.00	165.40	[illegible]
Mar	176.30	176.40	169.00	170.00	[illegible]
Jun	181.30	181.40	174.50	175.10	[illegible]
Sep	185.30	185.30	179.60	179.60	[illegible]
Dec	189.00	187.30	184.50	184.50	[illegible]

Sales: Sep. 4,440; Dec. 2,032; March [illegible]; June 87; Sep. 10; Dec. 1.

Market Summary

Aug. 8, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Polaroid	287,000	33½	—2½
Anaconda	229,600	18⅛	+3
Pamida Inc	209,500	6⅛	— ½
Citicorp	126,500	32½	— ⅜
Westgh El	97,900	15	—1
US Steel	96,400	63⅝	+1⅛
Phila Elec	91,400	13⅞	— ⅛
Gen Motors	88,300	49½	+ ¼
Ga Pacific	75,100	40⅛	— ⅜
Dow Chem	73,100	89⅛	
Xerox Cp	70,100	58½	—1½
IBM	70,000	180	—3
Texaco Inc	68,200	24⅜	— ⅜
Kresge SS	65,100	28⅞	— ⅛
Occiden Pet	62,000	17⅛	— ½

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	11.66	12.29
Advances	477	619
Declines	841	671
Unchanged	460	479
Total Issues	1778	1769
New 1975 highs	6	4
New 1975 lows	14	12

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
US Filter	46,000	10½	— ½
Nolex Cp	35,700	13⅛	+ ⅛
Nat Patent	35,000	10½	
Syntex Corp	34,500	33	+ ½
ImperOil A	32,600	25½	— ¼
Austral Oil	30,700	16⅛	+ ⅛
Champ Ho	23,700	3⅞	
Westates P	19,400	9¾	+ ½
Bred Comp	17,100	6	+ ⅞
Robintech	16,400	31⅞	+2

Approx total stock sales	1,480,000
Stock sales year ago	1,190,350

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
86.37	85.82	85.86	—0.48

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	817.51	826.19	812.66	817.74	+ 1.95
20 Trn	157.24	157.98	156.01	156.63	
15 Util	78.28	79.24	77.97	78.67	+ 0.03
65 Stk	247.14	249.44	245.57	247.09	+ 0.38

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	97.66	96.00	96.56	—0.31
15 Railroads	35.45	35.03	35.08	—0.11
60 Utilities	41.27	40.50	40.82	—0.12
500 Stocks	87.00	85.52	86.02	—0.25

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	46.25	45.92	45.92	—0.18
Industrials	51.17	50.85	50.85	—0.20
Transportation	30.45	30.24	30.24	—0.19
Utilities	31.43	31.34	31.35	—0.05
Finance	47.70	47.39	47.39	—0.23

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Aug. 7	167,283	257,065	5,269
Aug. 6	167,991	215,459	6,914
Aug. 5	177,431	339,651	7,651
Aug. 4	184,450	319,607	5,421
Aug. 1	171,011	273,555	4,529
July 31	184,861	280,745	6,827

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous close
SUGAR				
Oct	223	195	222 -222.25	197.50-198.50
Dec	219	194	218.50-219	194.25-194.50
Mar	215	192	215 -215.50	191.75-191.60
May	212	190	211.25-211.75	188.75-189
Aug	208	193	207.50-208.50	187.50-188
Oct	205	187	203 -205	186 -188
Dec	205	201	200 -205	185 -188

Lots: 5,268.

COCOA				
Sep	632	615	628 -629	610 -612
Dec	599	570	596 -596	580 -580.50
Mar	590	574	587 -589	572 -573
May	582	577	583 -586	572.50-574
Jul	584	580	583 -594	571 -572
Sep	No trade		584 -585	572 -572.50
Dec	No trade		592 -590	576.50-577

Lots: 2,258.

COFFEE				
Sep	779	760	768 -770	764 -765
Nov	775	760	773.50-774	768 -769
Jan	780	765.50	777.50-778.50	771 -772
Mar	780	766.50	778 -779	772 -773
May	782	769	780 -782	773 -774
Jul	782.50	776	780 -782	773 -774
Sep	784		783 -784	776 -777

Lots: 844.

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars: spot	620 - 640	587 - 588
3 months	623 - 627.50	607 - 608
Cathodes: spot	590.50- 591	576.50- 577
3 months	610.50- 611	595.50- 597
Tin: spot	3,240 -3,245	3,242 -3,245
3 months	3,276 -3,277	3,265 -3,267
Lead: spot	183 - 184	179 - 180
3 months	191 - 191.50	186.50- 187
Zinc: spot	342.50- 343.50	344.50- 345
3 months	355 - 355.50	355.50- 356
Silver: spot	245 - 246	248 - 248.50
3 months	253 - 253.50	255.90- 256.10

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
COCOA				
Sep	624	602	605-612	U.C.
Dec	575	560	548-571	+ 3
Mar	566	555	559-561	+ 9
May	—	—	560-570	+10
Jul	—	—	560-570	+10
Sep	—	—	560-579	+10

Lots: 192.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—6

ColGas pfB	McLean Trk	NDist 4.25pf
Int Paper	Mich GasU	NiagM Pow

NEW LOWS—14

BT Mtg Inv	Cyclops Cp	Nt MedCare
Clev Pitt	FedMar Mtg	Un Guarnty
CnPw 5.50pf	GdWind wi	Veeder Ind
ContCopp	Nashua Cp	Wisc Gas
ContCopp pf	Nat Can	

Vacation for Parliament

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP).—Britain's legislators began their summer vacation yesterday. Parliament is to resume its sessions on Oct. 13.

American Stock Exchange Trading

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8⅛	4¾	AAR Cp .20	64	6	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	AAV Cos .28	4	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅛	1⅛	Acme Hami	12	8	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
	⅞	Acme Prec	12	1	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
4	1¾	Action Ind	6	4	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
2½	¾	Adam Russl	3	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
14	6	AdobeO .10e	1	39	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
3¾	2	A&EPlast P	4	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
1⅞	½	Aegis Corp	8	45	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	AeroFlo .15e	13	5	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1¼	Aeronca Inc		2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
2	1½	AHillCap .08t	8	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7-16	⅛	AHil Cap wt		1	¼	¼	¼	—1-16
3½	2	Aflcr Six .10	4	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
5⅛	1½	Aiken Ind	7	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
7⅛	3½	AirpxEl .10e	4	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
49½	15¾	AjaxM 1.07e	9	2	49½	49½	49½	
23	14⅛	AlanWd .25p	3	4	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	+ ⅛
6½	2⅝	Alaska Airl	5	19	5⅝	5½	5½	
11⅞	5½	Alcolc .12e	6	13	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
5½	3⅛	Alleghy Airl		16	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
7¾	3⅜	Alleg Cp wt		12	5⅛	4¾	5⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4½	AlianTr .24e	3	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
2½	1⅛	Allied Art	15	18	2⅛	2	2½	
16⅞	13¼	AlldThr 1.30	7	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Alpha Ind		1	1	1	1	
4⅛	3¾	Altemil Cp	3	7	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
1¼	9-16	Altec Corp	50	32	1⅛	1	1	
6⅛	2¼	Altec Crp pf		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅜
12¼	6½	AlterFds .50	5	15	10½	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
51	42⅝	Alcoa pf3.75		230	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
12¼	3⅜	AMAX wt		27	10⅛	9⅝	10	— ½
4⅝	1⅝	Amco Ind	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅛	1¾	AHessLL wt		77	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
7¾	3⅜	Am Agronics	6	2	4	4	4	
8¼	5	AmBiltrt .50	7	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
11⅝	10	AmBusP .26	11	3	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
5¼	2⅛	Am Fletch		3	3⅞	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
15⅛	9¾	A GarPd .30	5	2	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
7¼	3¾	Am Intl Pict	4	14	6⅛	5¾	5¾	— ⅜
5⅝	3½	A Israel .26r	3	8	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
3½	1⅞	A Kitchn Fd	4	3	2	1⅞	2	
19¾	7⅝	AMaizeA .40	4	6	16	15⅞	15¾	— ⅛
18⅛	8⅛	AMaizeB .40	5	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	
8	1⅞	AmMot Inns		11	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
34½	27½	AmPetrof 2	4	10	31¾	30½	31¼	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Am Plan Cp		24	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	2¼	A Precs .25e	6	4	4¾	4½	4¾	
3⅛	1⅞	Am Rlty Tr		1	2½	2½	2½	
4½	2	A SafEq .11t	21	30	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
3¼	2⅛	A Techin .12	24	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅝	AmUtilS .72		5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	AMIC Co	7	17	7½	7	7	— ⅛
4¾	1⅝	AndreR .20e	10	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
3½	1⅞	Anglo C .12e	7	5	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
13¼	4¼	Anixter .16	4	70	10½	10¼	10½	+ ½
½	1⅛	Anken .03e	7	5	4	4	4	
7⅛	2⅞	Anthony .20t	7	1	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Applid Data	12	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
24½	12⅝	Acuit Ca .30	17	5	20½	20	20½	+ ½
6⅛	5	Ariz CL .10e		3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅞	1⅛	Armac Enl		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
21⅞	6¾	ArminCp .12	5	43	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	2¾	Arrow Elect	3	3	3¾	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
5¼	4¼	Arwood .30e	3	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
12	6⅞	Asamera .25	7	12	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	AshlOil Can	7	11	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	4½	Aspro .48b	5	3	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
1⅞	1	Astrex Inc		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Atalnta .05p	21	33	4	3⅞	4	
1⅞	½	Atco Ind	33	2	1	1	1	
2½	¾	ATI Inc	3	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11⅞	5⅛	Atl Richf wt		31	8¾	8½	8¾	
8⅞	6⅞	Atlas CM B	9	46	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
3	½	Atlas Cp wt		33	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
22¼	12⅞	AugatInc .15	13	7	15⅞	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
16⅞	10⅛	Austral Oil	12	307	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
8	4⅛	Auto Train	26	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Auto Bldg	12	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Autmat Rad		2	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
7½	4¾	AutmSvc .20	8	2	7½	7½	7½	
30⅛	9⅛	AVC Cp .10r	4	14	20⅝	20	20	— ⅝
25¼	16⅞	Avondal 1.20	21	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Aydin Cp	5	17	4¾	4½	4¾	

B

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8¾	4½	BadgrMt .50	8	13	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
9¾	3⅛	BakerM .15t	6	10	6½	6¼	6½	
6	4	BaldwS .44e		1	5½	5½	5½	
14⅞	11⅝	BanFd 1.12e		10	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
15-16	⅝	BangPun wt		10	¾	¾	¾	
10⅞	4⅝	BanstrCll L		68	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Banner .04	4	11	3	3	3	+ ⅛
2¾	1½	Barclay .04e	8	3	2	2	2	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	BarcoCa .1	6	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
5½	2	Barnes Eng		4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅞	Barnwel Ind		3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
5⅛	3⅝	Barry R .24t	5	13	4¼	4¼	4¼	
7½	4½	BarryWr .40	6	23	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
2⅝	⅞	Bartell Med		1	13-16	13-16	13-16	—1-16
3¾	2⅛	Barth Sp .20	10	5	3	3	3	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Bartons Cdy	22	8	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
2¼	1½	Baruch Fost	13	23	1¾	1⅝	1¾	— ⅛
9⅛	4½	BasinPet Cp	8	21	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
2⅞	1⅝	Bell Ind .08	5	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
6¼	3½	Benrus Crp	9	16	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	— ¼
4⅝	1⅞	Berg Enl		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	2⅞	Berg Bruns	13	13	7	7	7	
15⅞	9¾	Brg B pf1.15		5	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
5¾	2½	BervenC .12	44	5	4	4	4	+ ⅛
4¾	1⅞	BethCp .10e	7	31	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅜
2½	1	Beverly Ent		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
14⅞	5¾	Bic Pen .35	10	21	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅜
25	12¾	Big Ber 1.20	4	1	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
14⅛	9¾	BinkMf .60a	5	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
10¾	5⅞	BirnySm .60	10	4	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
5⅛	3½	Blessings	6	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3½	1¾	Bluebird Inc	5	20	3	2½	2⅞	
13	5	SoliBer .20e	8	10	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
14¼	4½	Bowne .20	9	3	11	11	11	
17⅞	9⅞	BowVall .10	25	21	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	7⅞	BradRa .05e	8	7	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
13½	6½	BradfdC .20	15	171	8⅛	7	8	+ ⅛
5½	1⅞	Branch .05e	21	5	3	3	3	+ ⅛
9½	3⅛	BranifAr wt		5	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
14½	10	Brascn A 1b	3	14	12⅛	12	12	
5½	2¼	Breeze Corp		5	3½	3½	3½	
25¼	17½	BrewerC .80	3	53	20⅞	19½	20½	+ ⅞
3½	11-16	BroDart Ind	17	2	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
3⅝	2	BrownCo wt		14	2⅝	2½	2½	
15⅝	8¼	BrnF B .52b	9	12	13	13	13	— ⅛
5⅛	4½	BrwnF pf.40		10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅛	⅞	BPT Rl .30e		4	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
3	1½	BTU Eng	6	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
3⅛	1¾	Buehler Co	6	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
13	7½	Bundy 1.03		10	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
5½	1⅛	Burgess Ind	8	33	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
14¼	5⅛	BurnsInt .20	10	67	11⅞	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
10½	6	Butlerint .35	4	62	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	14¼	Buttes G Oil	4	49	16¾	15½	15⅞	— ⅛

C

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7¾	1¾	Cablcom Gn	65	19	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
5⅛	1¾	Cagles In A		3	4½	4½	4½	
14	6¼	Caldor .15b	8	28	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	2⅝	Calcomp		51	5⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
12½	9	Cal PrtCm 1	11	1	11	11	11	
9⅛	5	Camco Inc	8	5	7⅛	6¾	7	— ⅛
4 9-16	2⅞	CaChbA .25e	4	6	4	4	4	
20¾	9⅞	Campin .40b	4	4	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
3 15-16	1¾	CdnExp GO	14	5	3¾	3 3-16	3 3-16	+7-16
7⅛	4	CdnHydr .25	7	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
4¼	2 13-16	CdnMarc .20	6	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
4¾	1 13-16	Cdn Merrill	55	27	6	4 15-16	6	+ 1¼
13¾	6⅝	CdnOcc .25e	9	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
42	21½	Cdn SuprOil	9	3	35½	35¼	35½	
2⅛	1⅛	Capehart Cp		5	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
2¾	1¾	CapitlFd .16	6	4	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
46⅞	13	Carbnl 1.20	5	56	39½	37¾	39½	+ ¼
6⅞	2¼	Caressa .20	6	16	5	4⅞	5	
83	57	Carnat 1.20b	16	34	70¼	68¾	68¾	— ½
15½	5⅞	CaroPipl 1	8	2	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅜
1¼	⅛	Carr wt		52	⅝	9-16	5-16	—1-16
5¼	1¾	Carrols Dev		9	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
78⅞	10½	Castle AM 1	3	2	76	76	76	— ⅛
15½	11⅝	CastlFd 1.20		1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
1¾	1¼	Castleton In	41	2	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
8	2⅝	Castlwd Inl	6	10	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅜
14½	6¼	Cavitron Cp	12	11	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1	CDI Corp	3	5	2	2	2	
2⅛	⅝	CelluCraft	18	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
35	21½	CenM pf3.50		z70	34	34	34	— ⅛
4¾	3¼	CentSec .30e		31	4⅝	4¼	4½	— ⅛
2¾	1¾	Certified Cp	3	2	2	2	2	
15-16	¾	Certron Cp		30	¾	¾	¾	
2⅞	1	Cetec Corp	9	5	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
4⅝	3	ChadMill .60	7	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
5	2⅝	Champ Hom		237	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
12⅞	8⅛	CHB Fd .51t	3	22	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
5⅛	2⅛	CHC Cp .30t	7	2	3½	3¾	3¾	
8½	1⅞	Chem Exp		32	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅜
3	1⅝	Chicken Unl		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10½	7⅛	Chiefln Dev	133	12	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	2⅞	Child World	9	16	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅜
2⅛	1 9-16	Christian Co	29	17	1¾	1¾	1¾	
5	2⅛	Cinema Fiv	12	21	5¼	5	5	
2⅞	1⅛	Cinerama		2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
9	5⅛	Circle K .30	6	37	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
5½	3½	Citation .40	7	5	5	5	5	
1⅞	⅝	Citiz Finl		15	¾	¾	¾	—1-16
11⅛	4¾	CityGsFl .60	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	CK Petrolm	7	19	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
3⅛	1½	ClarkC .05e	3	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	4	Clark Gr .30	9	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
10	2¼	Clarkson .16	7	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Clausng .59e	4	11	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	CMI Corp	7	3	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
7	2	CMI Inv wt		41	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
17⅝	3	Coachm .10e	10	10	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
6½	4⅛	CoffMat .25t	5	x9	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Cohu In .15r	41	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
9¾	6¼	ColeNat .60	5	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
15	5¼	Coleman .41	25	27	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
5½	2¼	Colon Coml		9	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
5¼	2½	ColwellC .23		140	4¾	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
2½	7	Cmbustn Eq	11	33	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
3⅞	2⅛	Com Grp .14	4	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
13⅞	8¾	ComAlli .30	9	22	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
15⅞	11⅝	ComlMtl .60	2	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
10	4¾	CoPsycC .20	6	26	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
19½	14½	ComSv 1.02b	6	4	17¼	17	17	— ½
1½	⅝	Compac Cp		5	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Compo Ind		3	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
2⅞	9-16	CompuDyn	14	7	1½	1½	1½	
8¼	5¾	Conchem .40	6	4	7	6⅞	7	
4⅝	1⅞	Concrd Fab	7	8	3½	3½	3½	
7⅛	2	Condec Crp	3	17	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
9¾	5¼	Con Oil Gas	9	47	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅞	Cons Ref .50	9	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Consyne Cp	7	21	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
1¼	¼	Cont Mater		4	1⅛	1	1⅛	
8⅝	5⅞	Cook El .40	7	1	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	13	Cook Ind .40	3	17	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
7¾	2⅞	Cordon Intl		35	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
19¼	11¾	Core Labs	8	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅜
2½	1	Colt Corp	16	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7	2	Craig Corp	6	66	6	5¾	6	
5⅛	2⅞	CramrE .11t	11	11	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
11½	5½	Crompton		7	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
21⅞	14½	CwnCPt .60r	3	6	19	18¾	19	— ⅛
11⅞	3	CRS Des .12	8	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	3¾	CrutcR .55e	12	25	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
15⅞	8¼	CrystlO .40e	5	122	12	10	10⅛	— 1⅝
8¾	5⅞	CSE Cp .42a	4	3	6½	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
8½	3¼	Cubic Cp .20		6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅝	6¼	CW Tran .40	7	3	8¾	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛

D

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4	1⅞	Damon Cre	5	5	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Damson Oil	27	35	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
37⅞	20	Daniel .23b	8	42	31¼	29½	30⅞	— 1⅛
43	27¼	Data Dcuml	5	3	34⅞	34	34	— ¼
6½	2½	Dataprod	5	42	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	5⅛	DayMin .10e		25	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1¼	DCL Inc		1	1½	1½	1½	
5¼	2½	DajorA .10e	18	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
9⅝	5	Del Labs .24	5	9	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
1¼	5-16	DeltaCp Am		4	15-16	15-16	15-16	+1-16
14⅛	7¾	DTalEz .20e	6	2	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
6⅞	2⅛	Dev Cp Am		30	4½	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
27⅞	12½	DiamM Dril	5	16	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
3¾	1⅞	Diebold VC		6	3¼	3¼	3½	
9⅝	4⅝	Digicon Inc	6	11	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
15⅛	7½	DillardSt .40	7	5	14½	14½	14½	
3⅞	1½	Disconl Fab	5	14	2	1⅞	2	
33½	12⅝	Diversey .70	10	2	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
11½	5¾	Dixilyn Cor	6	17	9	8½	8½	— ⅛
33¾	17¼	Dome Petrl	10	158	29⅛	27⅞	27½	+ ¼
24	18½	Domtar 1.60	4	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
9½	5¼	DowneyS .20	4	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
17	12	DrexUtl 1.20		3	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
11½	4½	Driver Harr	5	7	8	8	8	— ⅛
11⅞	4½	DrgFair .40	6	13	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
1⅛	½	Dunlop 06r		5	1	1	1	+1-16
25	11⅝	DuplxPd .60	3	11	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
8¾	4⅛	Dur Tst .25b	8	9	7	7	7	— ¼
4⅛	1⅞	Dynicin .05c	9	35	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
9½	2¼	Dynell .14t	25	18	6¾	6½	6¾	

E

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
2⅛	¾	Eagle Cloth	17	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
10	3¼	EriScheb .36	33	6	7¾	7½	7½	
16½	8¾	EarthRes 1	6	34	13¼	13½	13½	— ⅛
26½	18⅞	EasonO .10r	10	13	25¼	24¾	24¾	— ¼
1⅞	⅝	Eckmar Cp	150	8	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
10¾	5½	Ecodyne	10	14	7⅛	7	7	
22½	16½	Edgilon .50r	2	20	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅛
7½	2⅞	Edo Corp	11	2	6½	6¼	6¼	
12¼	4⅛	Edwrds .30a	6	72	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Egan Mc .20	4	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
7½	3½	EnrnhPh .10	6	41	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅜
5⅞	1⅞	Elcor Chm		21	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1¾	ElAudD .21	3	3	2	2	2	— ⅛
11½	8½	Electrog .60	7	7	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
10¾	6⅛	ElecEng .32	5	1	9	9	9	
4	15-16	Elect Resch	18	1	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	9	ElectrnicA 1	7	5	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅝
14	7	ELT .10e	4	24	10½	10	10	— ¼
9	4½	ErnstEC .44	5	5	8	7¾	7¾	
2⅛	⅞	Ero Ind		9	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Esq Rad El	4	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
9¾	2½	EssexCh .30	7	136	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅛	EvanAr .10r	7	6	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
6	2⅝	Execuin .23t		5	4⅛	4½	4½	

F

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5⅝	1⅛	Fab Ind	13	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
15½	4½	FabriCtr .12	8	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
4¾	2½	Fairfld Nob	15	6	3¼	3½	3½	
4⅞	3	Fairmnt Ch	3	5	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
34½	16⅞	FalconS .40	2	40	29¾	28⅝	28⅝	— ¾
5⅝	1½	Fam Dol Str	48	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
9	3⅛	FannyF .42t	18	3	5⅝	5½	5½	— ½
2⅛	1	FDI Inc .01e		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12	11	FedRlty .92e	8	35	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
5	2	Fed Resrces		79	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
22½	16¼	FedMart .60	6	4	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅜
12⅛	8½	Felmnt .12e	9	13	10	9¾	10	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Felsway .32	5	3	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
3½	2	Fibrebrd wt		10	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
11⅞	4	FidlcG 1.35e	7	5	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
2	1-16	FidelcGr wt		2	⅛	⅛	⅛	+1-16
1⅞	⅝	Film Cp Am		1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
6¼	2¾	Filmways	5	5	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
7¾	3⅞	FinGen .36b	10	2	6	6	6⅛	
4¼	2½	FstDenv Ml		6	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ¼
¾	¼	Fst Denv wt		3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
2⅛	1	Fst Hartfrd		2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
1½	⅜	Fst Rlty Inv		2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
9⅝	5⅞	FstSLSh .12	5	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
4⅛	1¾	Fst Va Mtg		6	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
7⅛	3½	Fstmark .24	6	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
14⅝	4⅝	FischrP .49t	9	19	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
1½	⅝	Flock Ind		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
4¾	2⅛	FlaRck .10e	21	31	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
14⅞	8¾	Flowers .52	7	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
25¾	10¼	FlukeJ .72t	8	6	20⅝	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
25	11¼	Fly Dia Oil	5	36	16⅞	16	16	— ⅛
10¼	5	Foote Minl	4	6	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
35	25⅝	Foote pf2.20		1	32	32	32	— ½
5⅝	1⅛	Forest Labs		12	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
9⅞	5	FoxStaP .40	9	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
3½	2	Franklin Rl		13	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8⅝	4	FrankNu .32	6	10	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
34	21⅝	Fresnillo 1b	5	2	27⅛	26	26	— ½
6	4⅛	Friedm .16a	5	3	4½	4½	4½	
13⅞	6⅝	Frigtmp .55t	9	10	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
15½	6⅛	Frigitronic	23	47	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
5½	3⅛	Frontier Air	5	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	

G

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7½	4¼	Gabriel .05e	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
7¼	1½	Galaxy Cpl		1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
4⅝	1½	Garcia Corp	14	6	3½	3½	3½	
39⅝	14¾	Gearhart .40	9	47	31½	30	30½	+ ¾
1⅞	13-16	Gen Builders		10	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
1⅞	7-16	G Housewar		25	1½	1⅜	1½	
2⅝	1¼	Gen Recrat	5	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4¼	1⅛	Gen Resrch		8	4½	4	4½	+ ⅛
1½	1	Gen Resrcs		13	1	1	1	
7½	2⅞	Generics Cp	12	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Genge Inc		7	2½	2½	2½	
2⅛	1	Genisco Tch	8	11	1¼	1¼	1¼	
4⅞	1⅜	Geon Ind		5	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
16⅞	8¼	GiantFd .80	6	x1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
13⅛	9	Giant Y .42a	24	125	9¾	9⅛	9¼	— ⅜
5⅛	2¼	GIT Rlt .96e	4	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Gladding Cp		1	2	2	2	
4⅝	1⅛	Glasrock Pr		20	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
34½	13½	Glatfelter 2	3	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
63⅛	24⅞	Glatfl pf2.50		3	49½	49½	49½	— 3
8¾	2½	Globelnd .40	5	6	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅝	Gloucstr En	4	5	10⅛	10	10⅛	
4⅛	3	Gldblatt .24	47	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
24⅞	13	Golden Cycl	87	6	18⅞	17½	17⅞	— ⅛
1⅜	1½	Gold W Mob		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅞	7-15	GoldFeld Cp		79	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
4⅛	2⅜	Goodrich wt		25	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
17½	10	GormR .45a	8	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅛	Gouldlnc wt		2	4	3⅞	4	
5⅛	3⅝	GouldIT .71e	16	4	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	GrandA .05e	9	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
8½	6	GrandCtl .20	7	16	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
5⅛	7-15	Granite Mgt		12	3¾	3¼	3½	
2⅝	2⅛	Gt Am Ind		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	GIBasin Pet	30	126	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
29⅛	11	Gt Lk Ch .18	12	55	23½	22½	22½	— 1⅛
7	2⅞	GtScorS .10r	6	2	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
1½	⅝	Greenman	7	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
6½	2⅝	GreerHy .12	5	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅝	GREIT .40		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅛	7¼	GRI Cp .40	3	24	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
15⅝	6⅛	Griesdk .90e		5	13½	13½	13½	
1¾	½	Gruen Ind		8	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
1⅝	13-16	GSC En .42c	17	10	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
6¼	4½	Gu ardCh .40	14	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅛	2	Guilford .20	453	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
33½	23¾	Gulf Can .90	8	15	28¼	23⅛	22¾	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	GulfRep Fin	2	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛

H

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
1¼	11-16	Halco Prod	5	1	1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	—3-16
8¾	6¼	HallsMot .46	3	21	7⅜	7	7	— ⅛
13½	7½	Hanovr Petr	13	33	10¾	10½	10½	
8	6⅝	HanvrSh .55	5	3	8	8	8	
6¾	3⅛	HanvSq .53p	3	2	4	4	4	
29¼	19½	Harland .22	15	3	21	21	21	— ¼
20¾	5⅝	Harmn .20b	5	23	14⅛	14¼	14¼	— ½
15	6⅛	HartzMt Cp	17	7	12⅛	12½	12½	
1⅞	⅝	Harvey Grp		15	¾	11-16	¾	
6⅛	5	Hasting .43a	7	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
7¼	2¾	Health Chm	7	8	6½	6¼	6¼	
4	2⅛	HealthM .30	4	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅝	11-16	Heinick Inst	29		1½	1½	1½	
3½	1½	Heitmn .15p		6	2	2	2	
3⅝	1⅞	Hemdale En	4	13	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	5⅝	Her Mar .43	5	1	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
5⅝	2½	HIG Inc .15t	4	12	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
12⅝	7½	HiShea .15h	9	2	10	10	10	+ ⅛
2½	1⅛	Highlnd Cap		1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
21¾	6	Hiptrnic .20	20	12	16⅛	15¼	16¼	— ½
3⅛	1⅞	Hofmn Ind	4	6	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Holly Corp	5	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
30	15⅛	HomeOA .50	11	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
8½	3¼	Horn Hardrl		5	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
7	3⅝	HospM .63e	8	13	6¼	5⅞	6	+ ⅜
7-16	⅛	HospMtg wt		1	5-16	5-16	5-16	
11½	3¼	Hosp Mtr In	16	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	7⅛	Hotell 1.74e	8	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	HousRon .10	6	5	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
29½	13⅞	HoustOil .40	11	69	23⅞	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
4¼	2¼	Howell Ind	5	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
32¾	15⅛	HubellA 1.40	9	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
34	18⅞	HubellB 1.40	9	17	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	— ½
34¼	16¾	HudB O 1.20	8	5	28⅞	28¼	28¼	— ⅝
5¼	4	Huffmn .40c		2	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
20⅛	11⅛	HuskyO .50	5	6	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
6⅞	2	Hycel Inc	35	46	4¼	3⅞	4	— ¼

I

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
12⅛	7⅜	ICM R 1.39e	7	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
29¾	22	ImpOil A .80	14	225	25⅞	25½	25½	— ¼
1⅞	15-16	Inarco		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
12¼	2	Incoterm A	86	38	10¾	10¼	10⅞	— ⅝
1¾	⅞	IndianHd wt		2	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
2⅝	9-16	Intlight Svc	5	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	1½	Inotex Corp		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6⅞	3¼	Instron .20	2	2	5	5	5	— ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Instrum Sys	20	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3⅝	13-16	Intrmeaco	11	20	3	3	3	+ ⅛
1⅞	5-16	Intl Banknot	25	67	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
18¾	6⅝	Int Cour .24	15	1	16¼	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¾	Int Foodsvc		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
4	2¼	Int Prot .05p		13	2¾	2¾	2⅝	— ⅛
4¾	1¼	IntSeawy Tr		9	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
35⅞	18⅞	IntSyCon .25	10	z1850	28½	28	28	+ ¼
18½	8¼	Interpool	6	19	15⅞	14¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	6⅛	Interway Cp	3	105	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
3¾	1	Investm Pla	5	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
22	9½	InDiv A .53p	4	53	11½	10¾	11	— ⅛
5¾	2¼	InDiv B .22p	4	39	3	2⅞	2⅞	
6½	4⅛	InvRIT .20e	34	3	4¾	4½	4½	
19⅞	7	Ionics Inc	21	4	18⅛	18	18	
10	3⅞	IroqBrd .16	9	26	8¾	8⅛	8¾	— ⅛
5⅛	1⅝	Irvin Indust	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	4	ISC Finl .30	10	3	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛

J

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8⅞	3¾	Jaclyn .20a	5	2	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
14¾	5⅛	Jacobs Eng	5	5	10½	10¼	10½	
5	1⅞	Jamswy .11t	8	7	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Jeannet .22r	4	3	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
5	2¼	Juniper Pet	11	2	4½	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛

K

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
11⅞	4⅝	KaisrInd .36	5	105	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
1½	⅞	Kalvex Inc		1	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	KaneMill wt		5	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
27¼	17	KanebSv .90	6	19	24⅞	23¾	24	— ⅝
⅞	5-16	Kavanau		68	11-16	⅝	⅝	
4	2⅝	Kay Corp		2	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
4¾	3	KenwinS .34	6	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
7⅛	2	Ketchm .14t	5	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
19⅞	11⅞	Kewane .48a	5	27	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅝
3	1⅛	Key Co .03		10	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	— ⅛
8¾	4	Kevstind .30	5	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
2¼	¾	Kin Ark Crp	11	69	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	7¼	KingRd .15e	8	3	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
39	25⅞	Kirbylnd .40	5	6	36	36	36	— ¼
4	1¾	Kleinerts		7	3¼	3	3	
9¼	5⅛	Klilklok .60	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
14¾	4⅝	Knicker Toy	6	16	12½	12¼	12¼	
19⅞	7¼	Kolmorg .40	8	5	15⅝	15	15	— ⅝
8⅛	3⅝	KuhnStr .10	5	5	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛

L

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5⅛	2½	LaBarge .04	3	5	3⅝	3½	3½	
6⅛	3⅛	LatRad .06e	3	32	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Lake Shore	9	20	3	2 15-16	2 15-16	
5¼	3⅛	LaMaur .20		20	1	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
5	2½	LaPolnt .20e	5	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
1¼	⅝	LeTour Bck	14	1	1	1	1	
5¼	1⅝	Laneco .04e	5	11	4¼	4¼	4¼	
8¾	4½	LCA Cp .45	17	7	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
1⅞	¾	LCA Cp wt		29	1¼	1¼	1¼	
9⅝	5⅝	LeaRon .24e	7	27	7⅛	7½	7½	
7¾	5½	Leath Co .36	9	5	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
19½	12	Lec Enir .52	10	5	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Lee Natl	46	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
7¾	3½	Lee Pharm	79	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
8⅞	4½	Leigh Pr .40	6	1	8	8	8	
8½	5½	LesFay .33b	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	7⅛	LewisBF .24	3	3	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
5½	2¾	Lightolier	4	3	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
5⅛	2⅞	Willi Ann .22	7	7	4¾	4¾	4¾	
3⅞	1¼	Lincoln Am	11	42	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Lloyds Elec	129	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2½	1	Lodge S .15e	5	10	2	2	2	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	LoewThe wt		83	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
3¼	1⅛	Logistic .12e	5	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10⅛	7¼	LaGenSv .68	9	5	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
22⅞	14½	LouisCe 1.20	5	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
4	1¾	LTVCorp wt		36	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
2⅞	1⅛	Lynch Corp	5	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	

M

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
1⅛	½	Macrod Ind		40	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅞	ManhLte .20	8	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅞	MenstoT .10	32	3	4½	4	4	— ⅛
2½	1½	Marinduq B		32	2 1-16	15-16	1 15-16	—1-16
20	14½	MarkCt .10e	4	19	16⅛	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
7⅛	1½	Marlene Ind	5	3	5	5	5	
7	2¼	Masind Son		3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
23¼	5⅛	Masnelin .20	6	37	22½	21¾	22¼	— ⅛
8¼	3½	MaterRe .20	6	2	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
5⅛	2	MaulBro .10	23	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	McCull Oil	16	72	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
15	5	McDonn .60	4	14	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
6⅛	3¾	McIntsh .32	14	27	5½	5⅜	5½	
11½	8¼	Meens FW	6	5	10¾	10⅛	10¼	
2¼	1⅛	Mesco Jwly	13	3	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	3	Medenco .12	5	9	5⅝	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
23¼	16½	MedlaGn .60	10	2	31½	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Megoin .03n	6	17	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
12	4½	Mem Cp .60	5	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Metrocare	8	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
2	1⅛	Mich Genl		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18⅞	11¾	MichSup .1a	1	41	16⅝	15¼	16½	+ ⅛
6½	2¾	Mid'd Co .10		4	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
8¼	4⅛	MidldGt .15e	5	x15	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
23⅞	7⅝	Migo Elect	6	38	18	17½	17½	— ⅛
43⅞	7⅝	MillerW .60	9	z400	38	37⅛	37⅛	— ¾
16½	8	Mil Poy .29e	11	7	13	12¾	13	
1½	¾	Mission IT		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
17½	11	MoPac 1.20	4	6	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
18⅞	9	Mitchl 1.57t	6	16	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅛
5½	2¼	Mite Cp .16	4	14	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	⅜	MoAmCo Cp		53	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅞	6	Molycrp wt		7	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
11¾	7	Moog .60	5	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅝	2	MsGin .60e		6	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
14½	6⅛	MPB Cp .70	4	10	12	12	12	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅞	MultiAm .29	17	6	4	3⅞	4	
7	5⅛	MWA .40s	5	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	

N

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5¼	1⅞	Napco Ind	5	33	4¼	3¾	4	— ⅛
5¼	2⅝	NardaM .08t	5	15	4¼	4	4⅛	— ⅛
5½	3½	Nat Alfalfa		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
1¾	½	Natind wt		20	1½	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
10½	4⅛	NMedE .16b	4	22	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
8½	2⅞	Nat Paragn	7	14	4	3⅞	4	
16⅞	9¾	Nat Patent	53	250	11	10⅛	10½	
3⅞	2½	Nat Spinng		7	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
1½	⅜	Nat System	19	5	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
17¼	8¼	NatwHo .24	10	44	13¼	12¾	12¾	— 1¼
6¼	4⅞	Nelsner .05p		4	5	5	5	
2⅞	1⅛	Nelly Don		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
16	9¼	Newcor .76	3	2	12⅞	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
35¾	17½	NEtlucir .30	13	5	25⅞	25⅛	25¼	— ⅛
1	7-16	Newidria M	34	20	¾	11-16	11-16	—1-16
20¼	6¼	NMex Ariz	62	4	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
4½	1⅝	Newpark Rs	6	69	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
9½	3½	N Proc .35e	10	42	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
15½	7½	NYTimes .60	8	57	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	8⅛	NewbEn .16		7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
12	5¼	NiagFSv .34	4	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
2¼	1	Nichols SE		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15¾	8⅝	Nolex Co	39	357	14	12⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
4½	1⅝	Nortek Inc	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅛	9-16	NoAmRI wt		10	⅞	⅞	⅞	
11½	5¼	NorAm Rev	13	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
5⅝	2 9-16	NorCdn Oils	13	20	4½	4 9-16	4 9-16	—1-16
52½	42	N IPS pf4.25		z120	45	44½	44½	— 1
5⅞	1⅞	Nuclear Dat	6	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	9	NumacO Gs	21	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	

O

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7⅞	3⅛	Oakwd Hom	4	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	5¾	OEA Inc .15	9	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
25⅛	15½	Offshore Co	6	2	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
33½	15	OhioBrs 1.40	3	3	25⅞	25⅛	25¼	— ⅛
17⅞	4⅛	OnLine Sys	7	6	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
30⅞	12	OnanCo .20e	6	70	23¼	28	28	+ ⅛
67¼	43	OOklep Cop	5	2650	44	42	43½	— ⅛
2½	⅞	Originala		3	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Ormand Ind	4	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6½	4¼	OSullvan .50	7	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2½	Outdr Sport	8	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5¼	OverhDr .46	9	62	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3½	2½	OzarkA .05e	4	19	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	

P

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
1½	⅝	P&F Induls	5	22	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
18½	15	PGEcpf 1.20		12	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
13½	11¾	PGEnd pf1.25		10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
12½	11¾	PG 4.5pf1.12		1	12	12	12	
24⅝	21	PG 8.1pf2.04		2	22	22	22	
25¼	22½	PGE 9pf2.25		3	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
23⅛	20½	PGE 8pf 2		1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
23½	21	PG 8.5pf2.05		2	22	22	22	+ ⅛
27½	25	PG 9.4pf2.37		2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
17¼	11⅛	PNwTel 1.20	9	6	14¼	14½	14¼	
51	11½	PalCo .40	12	25	44	43½	44	
2½	15-16	Palomr Finl		2	1⅛	2	2	— ⅛
12½	6	PanOcean O	213	147	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2	Pantasote	2	13	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	
12⅛	7	PkwDis .10e	7	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
31	11	Parsons .72c	8	7	24¾	24	24	— ⅛
5	2	Patagonia		9	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	4	PatoCG .70e	8	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11⅛	7	PatrkP .51t	6	52	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
10½	7	Pavall .43a	5	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
3¼	1⅞	Pemcor Inc		6	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
9⅛	6½	PennEng .60	5	7	8⅞	8	8⅞	+ ⅛
19½	14	PennTraf .1a	5	4	19¼	19½	19¼	+ ⅛
1½	7-16	Penlron Ind		45	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	4	PerinICp .25	3	13	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
2	¾	Permaner		7	1⅛	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Pertec Corp	7	2	5⅛	5¼	5¼	
7½	2⅛	Phoenix Stl	2	153	4¾	4⅝	4½	+ ⅛
7½	2¼	PicNPay .12	6	15	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
2½	1	Piedind .18e		3	2	2	2	— ⅛
8⅛	2¾	PionPls .10e	21	6	6½	6½	6½	
1¼	11-16	Pioneer Sys		1	1	1	1	
6¼	3¼	PionTy .25e	4	4	5⅛	5⅛	5¾	+ ⅛
27¼	11⅝	PltDeMoln 1	13	15	20½	19⅛	19¾	— ⅛
6½	5	PitWVa .55a	9	2	5⅛	5¾	5⅝	+ ⅛
50	17½	Pitlway 1b	13	78	42⅛	41½	42⅛	+ ½
13¼	2¼	Plant Ind	15	19	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
26½	5	Plantrn .10c	6	6	20	19¾	20	
5¾	1⅝	PlyGem .5t	9	6	3	3	3	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Plym Rub A		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
15	9¼	PneuSca .80	4	z100	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	+ ⅛
13¼	4½	Pneumo .69	5	7	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
2½	⅝	Polcron Pd		8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8⅛	5⅝	Polychr .29t	4	5	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
5½	2⅞	Prairie Oil	17	4	4	4	4	
12½	9½	Pratt Lmb 1	22	2	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
6⅞	2½	Pratt Rd .20	6	5	5⅝	5½	5½	
27¼	17¾	Pretn Hall 1	11	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
5	3½	PresRl B .32		5	4	4	4	— ⅛
4½	1⅜	Presley Cos		11	3	3	3	— ⅛
3½	1⅛	PrimAll .72t	88	5	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
9⅞	5⅜	PrpCT 1.15e	6	6	7¼	7	7¼	
8⅞	7⅛	ProvGas .80	18	5	9¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
3⅞	1⅛	PrudBdg .24	7	39	3	3	3	
2½	1⅛	Prud Fund		4	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
2	1	PSA Inc wt		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
3½	1⅞	Pulte Hmes	40	15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
4⅛	1⅞	PuntaGrd 1s	15	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
17¼	9	Putnam .69a	6	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	

R

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7½	3½	Racon .20a	4	25	5¾	5½	5½	+ ⅛
15½	7½	Ranchrs Ex	7	7	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
20¼	12¼	RangrO Can	47	5	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
1⅞	1	RapdAm wt		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
5⅛	2½	Ratn Pack		5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
14½	9⅝	RaymPr .40	58	2	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
12¼	9	Pit RT 1.77e	7	11	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Refrig Trns		5	3½	3½	3½	
15-15	7-16	Rel Grp wt		11	⅝	⅝	⅝	
10½	7½	Rem Ar .20	7	2	9⅛	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
9-16	2-16	RepiAtIn wt		12	¼	2-16	2-16	—3-16
28¼	17¾	Rep NY .68	5	11	23½	23	23	— ¼
25⅛	4⅞	ResrchCtl .62		159	18	17⅞	17⅞	
17½	5⅝	Resistfix .30	7	2	14	14	14	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	ResrtsIntl A	3	14	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	ResrtsIntl B	3	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
2¼	1⅛	RET Inc Fd		16	1½	1½	1½	
2¼	⅝	Rex Noreco		7	1¼	1¼	1¼	
5¼	3½	RH Med Svc	27	12	3	2⅞	3	
2⅞	1½	Riblet Prod		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	1¾	Richton Int	2	14	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
1½	⅝	Riker Maxs		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
	5-16	Riker Mx pf		3	11-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
17⅝	8½	Riley Co	4	3	15	15	15	— ⅛
33½	19¾	RioAlgm 1	16	1	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
14⅝	4⅝	RisdonM .35	17	39	10	9	9	— 1
4½	2½	RLC Corp		3	4	4	4	
35⅛	19½	Robintech	5	164	32	30⅞	31⅝	+ 2
4	2¼	Roblin Ind	1	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
6⅛	3½	Rocor .05p	10	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	Rogers Corp	9	9	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ½
5½	2⅝	Rossmor Cp	21	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
27⅞	21½	Rowan .14b	5	7	29¾	29¼	29¾	+ ½
20	14⅛	Rowlnd Inc	5	7	20	20	20	
15-16	⅜	RoyBusn Fd		10	¾	¾	¾	
3½	1⅛	RPS Prod		6	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
3⅛	1⅜	RSC Indust	7	1	2	2	2	
5	3⅞	Rudick pf.56		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
2⅝	1	Rusco Ind	20	71	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅛	Russell .63	3	4	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
9¼	4⅞	Rust Cft .40	5	1	7	7	7	
22⅝	11¼	Ryan Ho .20	13	112	19⅞	19¼	19¼	

S

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
20⅛	15¼	StJchnsT .62	15	10	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
17½	3¼	Salem .24t	9	13	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
20¼	7¼	Sambos .10e	13	63	16	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
10½	7	SCarlo 1.35e		13	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
105½	83¼	SDgo pf9.64		250	93	93	93	+ 1
17¼	9⅞	SDie G pf 1		4	10¾	10¾	10¾	
3¼	1¼	Sargent Ind	9	6	2⅛	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
7	3	Saundr L .20	6	9	5½	5½	5½	
7½	5⅛	Schenut .50a	4	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
2⅝	⅞	Schick Inc		7	1¾	1½	1¾	
9⅝	6	SchoolP .43	19	6	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ¼
2¼	1⅛	Sci Mgt .09e		14	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
16⅛	4½	SciAtlan .25t	12	24	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
9	5	Scrivner .40	4	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
⅞	7-16	Seaport Cp		2	11-16	11-16	11-16	
	¼	Sec Mtg Inv		15	⅜	⅜	⅜	
7-16	1-16	SecMt In wt		1	3-16	3-16	3-16	—1-16
8	4½	Selas Cp .30	13	9	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	2¼	Servisco .20	6	6	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
4⅝	1¼	Servo Corp	9	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅝	1	Servetr .10e		8	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
8	4⅛	Seton Co .45	9	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
1½	⅞	SG Son .5%		3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
14½	10	SG Sa pf1.70		10	13	13	13	— ⅛
3½	1⅛	Shaer Shoe	20	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
7⅛	3	ShearH .10e	12	27	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
2½	1-16	ShellRes .05		63	4½	4¼	4½	
35⅛	12½	Shnandh Oil	10	62	24⅞	23½	23	— 1⅛
37½	18½	Shp C pf1.75		3	33	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
12¼	8¼	Shopwel Ind	6	7	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
2½	1½	Snepwell In		47	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	Showbor .60	6	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
3⅞	2	ShuimTr En		10	2⅛	2¼	2½	— ⅛
10¼	2½	Sierrcin .20	7	23	6⅛	5½	5½	— ⅜
3⅛	1¾	SikesCp .02p		3	3	3	3	
4⅝	1½	Silo Inc		3	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
7¼	5¾	SimPins .5	7	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
2½	1⅝	SMD Ind	5	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6	⅞	Solitron .06		29	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
5½	2½	Sorg Pa .10p		9	3⅝	3½	3½	
12⅞	4¾	Soundsn .40	63	57	9	7¾	8½	— ⅜
20	17½	SCEO pf1.63		z250	19¾	19	19⅝	— ⅛
25⅞	22½	SC 8.8pf 2.21		1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
17¼	15½	SC 5.8pf 1.45		12	16½	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
16⅛	13	SC 5.7pf 1.30		12	13	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
61⅞	40	SouRoy .23b	21	45	54⅞	53½	53½	— ⅞
5¼	2⅜	Sparlek .30	5	3	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
8⅛	3	Specily Rest	6	12	5¼	5½	5½	— ⅛
6	4⅝	Spector .0e	5		6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
3⅝	1½	Spectro Ind	6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3½	
2⅞	1⅝	pedOP .11t	7	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅞	¾	Speizmn Ind		2	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Spencr F .32	8	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Splentex .48	5	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
14½	9¾	StdAllianc 1	5	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
5⅞	3⅝	Std Metl .50t	5	11	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
9¾	4⅝	StdMotA .42	7	21	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
27	18¼	StdShrs .30r		57	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
1⅝	15-16	Stardust Inc		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
23⅞	9⅛	StarrtHo .29	12	21	19¾	19⅛	19⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	3½	StatSvL .48b	6	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	7¼	Stedimt .21e	2	4	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
15½	12¼	Stepn Ch .44	6	2	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
2	⅝	Sterl Elecir		4	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	SterlPre .11t	6	12	4½	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
3¼	1⅞	Stevcel.ni	5	3	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
2¾	2⅛	STP Cp .40e	13	13	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	
10¾	5⅝	Struth Wells	16	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
5½	3¼	Sunair .27e	5	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
12	4⅞	Sunshjr .20	10	4	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
4⅛	1½	Supindin .12	9	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
6¼	4⅛	Sup Surg Mf	5	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2½	15-16	Susquhana		22	2½	2½	2½	
7¼	3⅝	Syraboy .41	6	6	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
44⅝	29⅛	Syntex .40	14	345	32¼	32¾	33	— ⅛
4½	15-16	System Erg		10	3½	3	3½	+ ⅛

T

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
17½	9¼	TastyBk .96	7	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅞	Techcl Oper	7	3	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
2⅝	¾	Techcl Tape	5	10	1¼	1¼	1¼	
3⅞	1¾	Technitrol	5	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
3½	1	Tenna Corp	12	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7	3⅛	Tenneco wt		43	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
2	⅞	Tenney Eng	17	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
15	6¾	Teradyn Inc	13	1	12⅛	12¼	12⅛	— ⅛
15½	10¾	TerraC .40e	5	5	11⅛	11½	11⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	5⅛	TescroPt wt		64	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
59¼	43	TxPL pf4.56		z50	47	47	47	+ 1
3	1⅛	TFI Co Inc	4	6	2	2	2	
4½	2¼	Thorol Mkt		3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
12⅛	7⅛	Thrftmy .30e	3	13	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
4½	¾	Tidwell Ind		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
10¾	3⅝	Tiffany .20	8	9	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
2½	1⅛	Tigerintl wt		14	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
4⅞	2½	Timpte Ind	4	3	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	TMC Mtg In	1	6	3	3	3	— ⅛
14⅞	4⅛	Tokheim .40	12	5	9½	9½	9½	
9	4⅛	ToppsGu .20	7	23	7	7	7	— ⅛
15½	7½	Torin Cp .60	6	28	9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
6⅝	3 15-16	TotalPet NA	25	4	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
16	8⅞	Total pl.70		1	13	13	13	
4	1⅝	Town Cntry		7	3	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
7½	1⅞	Tracor Inc	12	50	6¼	5⅝	5	— ⅜
3½	1⅞	Treadw .22t		20	2½	2½	2½	
2⅛	2¼	Tubes Mex	4	2	2 11-16	2 11-16	2 11-16	
8⅛	2⅝	Turbodyne	56	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7¼	3⅛	TwinFair In	9	55	4¾	4½	4½	

U

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4⅛	1⅞	UIP Cp .12	6	27	3½	3½	3½	
6⅛	2⅞	UNA .13a	3	10	3¾	3½	3¾	
4½	2½	Un Invest		15	3⅛	3½	3½	
5½	2¾	Un Asbestos	5	23	5	4 15-16	4 15-16	—1-16
15-15	⅞	UnBrand wt		36	9-16	9-16	9-16	—1-15
14	10½	UnCosF .48b	9	20	14¼	13⅞	14	
2½	⅞	U Dollar St		11	2	2	2	
2⅞	1⅛	Unit Foods	4	135	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	Un Nat wt n		40	3-16	3-16	3-16	
6	2¾	U PDvo .07p		1	4	4	4	
7¼	3¾	UnRIIT .55e	67	3	5⅞	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
5-16	⅛	UnRIIT wt		9	3-16	3-16	3-16	+1-16
9	5½	US Ban Trst	15	5	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
14¼	3½	US Filtr .20	9	460	11	9¾	10½	— ⅛
8½	4⅝	US LsgRl E		5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
¾	7-15	US LsgR wt		3	9-16	9-16	9-15	
5⅞	1⅞	USNat Rsrc	3	4	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	1½	US Radium		6	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
29	11¾	US Red 1.20	3	15	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
13⅞	15½	US Red wt		6	16½	15¼	16¼	— ½
17	7½	Unitek .20	10	15	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
18	5⅝	Unity Buy .5	7	3	12¼	12	12½	
3½	1⅛	Univ Cl .05b	6	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2¼	⅞	Univ Contnr		20	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	UnivRs .05e	9	6	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
4¼	2⅛	URS Corp	6	56	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
18⅞	12½	UtahIdS 1.20	7	3	16	16	16	— ⅛
6½	4	UV Ind wt		23	4¼	4	4¼	— ⅛

V

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
9¼	4	VallesSt .62t	7	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
20½	14½	Vall In 1.40e	4	x41	15¾	14¾	14¾	— ¾
13⅞	6⅝	Valmac .68a	10	25	12⅜	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
3	2⅝	Valspar .22	16	7	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅛	ValuLin .01e		76	2	1⅞	2	
7	4½	VanDorn .56	6	1	5½	5½	5½	
7¼	1⅛	Varo Inc	6	37	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅞	6⅞	Veecolns .20	8	38	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
10¼	5¼	VermtA .40b	6	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
4½	1⅞	Vernitron		7	33	3⅛	3¼	
4⅛	1¾	Vesely Co	22	1	3	3	3	
2½	1½	Viking Genl	14	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2¼	½	Vilpa Inc		13	1	1	1	
3⅛	1⅛	Vintage Ent		13	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
8	4⅛	Vulc Inc .50	4	15	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛

W

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5¼	2¼	WabMo .10a	7	3	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅞	Wackrt .22a	8	54	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
10⅞	5	WagnrEl .28	16	6	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
4½	1½	Wainoco Oil	12	16	2⅝	2 9-16	2 9-16	—1-16
1½	⅝	WardFds wt		2	1½	1½	1½	
5⅝	1⅛	WarC pfC.05		40	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ⅛
30	16⅞	WasPstB .30	10	1	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
4½	2⅛	Watsco .15e	50	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
9	5½	Weld Tu Am	1	5	7	6⅞	7	
3⅝	2½	Welco .10e	7	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
1	¾	Westats Pll	15	164	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
1	⅜	Wesiey Fsh		20	11-16	11-16	11-16	+1-16
6½	2⅛	WstDcal .20	11	11	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ¼
8½	4⅛	Wstn Fin .10	5	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
1½	⅜	WstPac I wt		5	1½	1	1	— ⅛
8	6⅞	Whippny .60	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	8¾	Whiting 1	4	16	14½	13⅝	14⅛	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Whittakr wt		40	9-16	½	½	—1-16
3⅝	1½	Wichlla Ind	8	10	3	3	3	+ ⅛
2⅛	2¼	WillcxG .59r		17	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8¼	5¼	Wmhous .30	4	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
6⅞	4½	WilshrO .05r	8	38	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	2⅛	WilsonBr .30	7	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
3½	1½	WolfHB .05p	10	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
5	2¾	Wood Ind		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	11½	WorcestCl n	6	8	11½	11½	11½	
1 13-16	1	Wright Har	12	46	1 3-16	1 1-16	1⅛	+1-16
2½	2	WTC Air .0	5	20	2⅝	2½	2½	
17½	7¼	WUI Inc .60	6	x3	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	
5⅝	3½	WyieLab .24	5	34	4	4	4	
11⅞	5	Wynnin .05e	4	5	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
11¼	6½	WymBn .50	7	8	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛

X

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
22⅞	12¼	Xonics Inc	23	20	16⅝	16	16	— ⅛

Y

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4½	1⅞	YooHoo .35e	7	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛

Z

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7¼	4½	ZeroMg .24	6	2	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
4½	1¼	Zimmr Hom		4	3⅛	3	3⅛	

zSales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Aug. 8, 1975

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
13450	Abby Glen	410	375	410	+20
2600	Abitibi	$10¾	10⅝	10¾	
725	Acklands	$15½	15¾	16⅛	+ ¼
2050	Agnico E	55⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
7374	Alta Gas A	$12⅞	12¾	12¾	
400	Algo Cent	$13⅝	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
100	Alliance B	445	445	445	—15
1600	Alco A	$21½	21	21	— ¼
755	BP Can	$12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
900	Banister C	$5⅛	8	8	
2750	Bank N S	$45¼	45	45	— ⅛
2155	Bell Canad	$44	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅛
600	Beth Cop A	$12	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
1200	Block Bros	320	325	225	— 5
1900	Bovis Cor	132	132	132	— 5
1700	Bralor Res	220	215	215	—15
533	Bramalea	$5¼	5¼	5¼	
3500	Brameda	82	81	81	— 1
250	Brenda M	415	415	415	— 5
200	BC Forest	$17	17	17	
1630	BC Phone	$15½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
6200	Brunswk	415	400	405	—10
1240	Cad Fry	$11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
2535	Ca Pow A	$25¼	25½	25½	— ⅛
6875	Camflo	$15½	13	13	— ⅛
750	Campeau A	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	
100	Pakrs C	$20¾	20¾	20¾	
225	Can Perm	$18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
3000	C Tung	335	320	320	— 5
200	C Cablesy	$14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
1100	Can Cel	475	490	490	—10
7218	C Imp Bank	$25⅝	25⅛	25¼	— ⅛
2400	C Ind Gas	$7	7	7	
1454	Cdn Tire A	$20½	49¼	50	
450	C Utilies	$9⅛	9½	9½	— ⅛
200	Canbra	315	315	315	—10
530	Candel Oil	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
1375	Cassiar	$6¾	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
1150	Celanese	470	450	470	
750	Chieftan D	$9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
1050	Coch Will	73	73	73	— 5
100	C Holiday I	255	255	255	
500	C Rambler	147	147	147	
2500	Con Distrb	285	275	285	
4110	Cons Gas	$13½	13⅛	13	— ⅛
1600	Conwest	310	310	310	—10
100	Craigmt	420	420	450	+20
700	Crush Intl	$2⅞	8¾	8⅞	
651	Denison	$33¾	58¼	58¼	
3500	Dicknsn	$8¼	7⅞	8	— ⅛
550	Dofasco A	$25½	25½	25⅝	
33462	Dom Store	$17¼	16½	17¼	+ ½
175	Du Pont	$19½	19½	19½	— ¼
35	Dvlex L A	$9⅝	8	8⅝	— ¼
7573	East Mal	315	315	315	—35
100	Electro A	$6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
5950	Emco	$7¾	7½	7⅝	— ¼
5310	Falcon C	$7⅛	7	7	
1375	Falcon	$35	34¾	34⅝	— ⅛
100	Fed Ind A	$5	5	5	
100	Francana	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
25	Fraser A	$13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
2550	G.Braltar	$21	5	5	
250	Gt Ca Sds	$7⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
1010	GL Paper	$23	23	23	— ⅛
100	Gt W Lfe	$57	57	57	
1400	Hambro C	220	215	215	— 5
1409	Hawker S	$7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
715	Heyes D A	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
1460	Houston O	145	143	143	— 2
811	H Bay Co	$17⅛	17½	17½	
200	Huron Erl	$24	24	24	— ⅛
154	IAC	$18¾	18	18¾	
220	Indusmin	$27⅞	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
903	Inl Mogul	320	315	315	—20
3075	Intpr Pipe	$13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
1200	Inv Grp A	$6½	6	6	— 1
317	Jannock	$17¼	15	15¾	— ⅛
2000	Kaiser Pc	$11½	11½	11½	
1525	Kaps Zren	275	275	275	
1525	Kaps Zren	275	275	275	
100	Kelsey H	$7	6	6	+ ¼
3000	Kerr A A	$12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
275	Labatt A	$19	19	19	+ ⅛
100	Lac Min	$20½	20¾	20¾	
100	LOnt Crm	350	330	336	— 5
1050	LL Lac	$15	15	15	
405	Lob Co A	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
6414	MB Ltd	$21¼	21½	21½	— ⅛
2500	Madsen	57	56	56	
1100	A Lt Mills	$25¾	25¼	25¼	
1250	Mattgmi	$16¼	16¼	16¼	
200	Mel Stores	$14	14	14	
5501	Moore	$47¼	47½	47½	— ⅛
500	Murphy	$5⅛	5⅛	5	— ⅛
1200	Nat Trust	$17⅞	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
5935	Noranda A	$36	35⅞	36	+ ⅛
2909	Nor Elect	$30¼	30⅛	30¼	+ ⅛
676	Nowsco N	$20½	19½	19½	— 1
200	OSF Ind	315	315	315	+ 5
300	Orchan	240	235	235	
222	Oshawa A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1900	Pamour	$6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
2543	PanCan P	$15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
125	Pating N V	$12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
228	Petrofina	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
100	Pine Point	$30	30	30	— ⅛
100	Pitts C	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
500	Placer	$19⅝	19¼	19¼	
2150	Que Sturg	320	315	315	
50	Redpath A	$23	23	23	
1050	Reed Ostr A	$6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
4200	Revnu Prp	91	88	87	— 1
50	Rothman	$11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
200	Scotts	$7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
6576	Shell Can	$16⅝	16½	16½	
8765	Sherritt A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
600	Siebens	$12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
400	Sigma	$28	27½	27½	+ ⅛
2772	Simpsons	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
275	Simpson S	$16⅛	16½	16½	— ⅛
535	Slater Stl	$9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
300	Stat W Can	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2125	Southm A	$23	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
709	St Brodest	$9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
109	Stelco A	$30¼	29⅞	30	— ⅛
450	Steep R	133	133	133	+ 3
9605	Sundale O	$6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
403	Teck Cor A	310	305	305	—10
500	Teck Cor B	260	255	255	— 5
500	Texaco	$29¼	29⅛	29⅛	
13900	Thom N A	$12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
6135	TorDm Bk	$43⅝	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
1150	Traders A	$14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
1400	Trans Mt	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
1259	TrCan PL	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
1561	UGas A	$7¼	7	7	+ ⅛
1500	U Keno	$12⅜	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
600	U Siscoe	$6	5⅞	6	
5400	Upp Can	123	116	116	— 4
1200	Van Der	365	365	365	+ 5
2400	Voyager P	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
310	West Mine	209	209	209	— 1
209	Westnhse	$21	21	21	— ⅛
20	Weston	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
525	White Pas	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
1300	Willroy	145	137	140	
700	Woodwd A	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
100	Yk Bear	240	240	240	

Total sales 1,769,469 shares.

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Close	Chg
1107	Bank Mont	$16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
650	Bombard	230	230	230	—10
156	Brinco	505	495	500	—10
2285	Can Cement	$11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
2009	Canron	$18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
5100	Dom Bridge	$25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	
2075	Imasco	$31½	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
17435	Ivaco	$10	10	10	— ⅛
2120	Molson A	$21½	21½	21½	
150	Power Co	$9	9	9	
1071	Price Co	$15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
2509	Royal Bk	$33½	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
1070	Roy Trust A	$23	23	23	— ⅛
284	Steinberg A	$16½	16½	16½	— ⅛

Total sales 409,197 shares.

Tokyo Exchange

Aug. 8, 1975

Stock	Price Yen	Stock	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	227	Matsu E Wks.	551
Canon	165	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	115
Dai Nip. Print	452	Mitsubi Corp.	457
Fuji Bank	330	Mitsui Co	404
Fuji Photo	318	Mitsukoshi	410
Hitachi	151	Nippon Elec.	159
Honda Motor	520	Sharp	250
C. Itoh	372	Shiseido	1,370
Japan Air L.	1,620	Sony Corp.	3,280
Kansai El. P.	675	Sumitomo Bk	247
Kao Soap	419	Taisho Marine	270
Kirin Brewery	283	Takeda Chem	213
Komatsu	400	Teijin	120
Kubota	310	Tokio Marine	499
Matsu Ind.	506	Toray	135
		Toyota Motor	603

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Air France 9½-82	100	101
Asahi 10¼-80	101½	102½
ASEA 8½-86	90	91
Ashland 8-87	88½	89½
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	102	102
Aust-Swiss 8-87	89	90
Bk Tokyo 7½-76	99½	100½
BFCE 9-82	98½	99½
Bergen 8-87	93	94
B.N.P. 9½-81	100¼	101½
Borregaard 8½-86	92	93
Broken Hill 10-90	102	103
Broken Hill 9½-81	100	101
Carlsberg 8¾-86	98	99
Carrier 8-87	89½	90½
CNE 9¼-85	98	99
CN Rhone 10-20/82	101¼	102¼
Cons Food 7½-91	83¾	84¾
Conoco 8-86	95	96
Cont Tel 8½-86	93	94
Copen Coun 7¾-87	82½	84½
Copen Tel 8½-86	96½	97½
Corning 8½-85	100	101
Cut Ham 8-87	90	91
Dana 8-87	93½	89½
Denmark 9-82	101½	102½
Denmark 7¾-90	81½	82½
Dow Cor 8½-86	99	100
Dupont 7¾-78	103¼	101¼
EIB 9½-85	99½	100½
Ericsson 9¼-85	100	101
Esso 7½-78	99½	100½
Esso 8-86 Nov	98¼	99¼
First Chic 7-80	93	94
Gen Cable 8½-87	88	89
Gen Mills 8-86	97¼	98¼
Gen Mot 8¼-76	101	102
Gen Mot 8¼-86	101½	102½
G.H.H. 7¾-88	83	84
GTE 8¼-86	96½	97½
Haas 8-78	100½	101½
Haas 8¾-86	100¼	101¼
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	100	101
Intl Util 8¼-82	93	94
Kimberley 8½-86	99¼	100¼
Marubeni 9¾-82	98½	99½
Michelin 7½-88	82½	83½
Miles 9½-80	101	102
Monsanto 8¾-85	102½	103½
Motorola 8-87	93½	94½
NrgKomBk 7½-87	85	86
Norsk Hyd. 9¼-85	100	101
NorthAMR 7¾-79	97	98
Ontario 8¼-86	97	98
Oslo 8½-86	96½	97½
Otis-Elev 8¼-85	102	103
Owens Corn 9-86	99¼	100¼
Pac.Light 9¼-81	100¼	101¼
Pac.Light 8-88	88½	89½
Papua 9½-82	99	100
Pomex 10¼-82	97½	98½
Pennwalt 8-87	89	90
PhilMorris 8½-86	101½	102½
QuebecHyd 8½-86	100	101
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	98½	99½
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	86½	87½
Queensld 8½-86	91½	92½
Ralston 7½-87	90¼	91¼
Richardson 8¾-85	99½	100½
S.A.S. 8-85	85½	86½
Scanraff 8½-88	95½	96½
Scott 8½-86	99½	100½
Shell 8-86	96¾	97¾
Shell 7½-87	92	93
Singer 11-77	101	102
Skandin. 10¼-81	102½	103½
SNCF 9½-81	100	101
St. Ind. 8½-80	100	101
St. Ind. 8½-89	99	100
Sumitomo 9½-80	100	101
Swed. Exp. 9-82	97½	98½
Sybron 8-87	88	89
Tenneco 7½-79	97	98
Tenneco 7¾-87	86	87
Textron 7¾-87	83	84
Tokyo Cur. 10¼-81	100¾	101¾
TokyoCur 8¾-88	93	94
Transocean 8-86	96½	97½
Transocean 7½-87	91	92
Union Oil 7-79	97	98
Union Oil 7½-87	91½	92½
Utah 8-87	89	90
Volvo 9½-85	99	100
Volvo 8-87	86	87
Beatrice 4½-92	91	93
Borden 6½-91	98	100
Borden 5-92	87	89
BroadHalc 4½-87	72½	75½
Carnation 4-88	84	86
Chevron 5-88	96	98
Chrysler 4¾-86	54½	56½
Chrysler 5-88	55½	57½
Cont Tel 5½-89	75	77
Cumm In 6½-85	81	83
Dart Ind 4¾-88	83½	85½
EastKodak 4½-88	112	112
Econ Lab 4¾-87	62	64
Firestone 5-88	83	85
Ford 6-86	86	88
Ford 5-88	73	75
Gen Elec 4¼-85	74	76
Gen Elec 4¼-87	83	85
Gen Food 4½-87	81	83
Gillette 4¾-82	80½	82½
Gillette 4¾-87	74	76
Gould 5-87	78	80
Gulf West 5-88	83½	85½
Halliburt 4¼-87	123½	125½
Honeywell 6-86	77	79
ITT 4½-87	66½	68½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	73½	75½
McDerm 4¾-87	122	124
Morgan JP 4¼-87	107	109
Nabisco 5¼-88	92	94
Owens Ill 4½-87	86½	88½
Penney JC 4½-87	77	79
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	87	89
R C.A. 5-88	74½	76½
Revlon 4¾-83	103	105
Revlon 4½-87	94½	96½
Sperry 4½-88	93	95
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	82½	84½
Texaco 4½-88	74	76
UnCarb 4¾-82	100	102
WarnLam 4½-87	90½	92½
WarnLam 4¾-88	76½	78½
Xerox 5-88	74½	76½

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Amexco 4½-87	84½	86½
Am Tob 5½-88	101	103
Ashland 5-88	75½	77½
Beatrice 6¼-91	101½	103½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	98.15	87.95	95.20
Previous	98.15	88.02	95.20

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
1 D	6 -6½	[illegible]	[illegible]	10½-11½
1 M.	6½-7¼	[illegible]	3½-4	11⅛-11⅝
3 M.	7½-7⅞	5¼-5⅝	4¼-4½	11⅝-11⅞
6 M.	8¼-8⅝	[illegible]	5¼-5½	12½-12⅞
1 Y.	8½-8⅞	6½-6¾	5½-6	13 -13¼

Currency Rates

August 8, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It	Gldr	FF com	Swiss F	Dan.Kr
Amsterdam	2.6505	5.5640	102.605	60.4650	[illegible]	—	5.9290	96.45	44.40
Brussels (c)	39.255	80.56	14.800	8.755	5.7195	14.406		14.229	6.4225
Frankfurt	2.5795	5.4905	—	58.61	3.857	97.40	6.750	95.54	43.34
London (z)	2.1005	—	5.4215	9.215	1406.25	5.56175	80.375	5.6450	12.5165
Milan	660.60	1495.80	259.22	152.65	—	252.88	17.50	248.00	112.28
Paris	4.3225	9.2075	169.725	—	6.5950	165.175	11.4610	162.850	73.450
Zurich	2.6835	5.6405	104.2	61.25	0.4013	101.47	7.02	—	45.1

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.9650. Escudo: 26.505; Israeli £: 6.24; Peseta: 58.245; Schilling: 18.19; Sw. krona: 4.3145; Yen: 297.575. Belgian financial franc: 39.55

(c) Commercial franc (x) Units of 100. (z) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	92.10	92.60	97.20	77.00
Brussels	111.71	111.45	117.97	106.47
Frankfurt	140.00	140.06	140.00	110.56
London (x)	278.60	277.50	285.20	146.00
London (y)	125.00	125.55	150.14	64.43
Milan	52.40	52.27	109.26	51.20
Paris	109.60	120.10	125.70	90.70
Sydney	360.74	361.00	382.55	269.61
Tokyo (n)	312.41	310.56	332.11	268.24
Tokyo (o)	4244.51	4215.82	4564.52	3627.04
Zurich	268.90	269.00	291.20	206.30

(n) New. (o) Old.

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

Aug. 8, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	165.00	164.35	—0.95
Zurich	165.375	164.50	—1.25
Paris (12.5 Kilo)	169.26	168.90	—0.11

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Interinvest Gold Indexed Series "B" Bonds (n.v. 1,000).

Indexed Value 1,100.00 —1.66

Value expressed in U.S. dollars.

Drukfeudt & — International Bankers.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices Aug. 8, 1975

Bank and Trust

Stock	Bid	Ask
Bankam	42⅛	42⅝
1st Bk Sy	39¾	40½
1stEmp S	15¾	16½
1st Wn F	1⅝	1⅞
Hartf NC	15¼	16¼
Midl Bks	20½	21½
Shaw Co	30	31½
U Va Bks	16¼	16¾
Va N Bnk	14¾	15¾

Insurance

Stock	Bid	Ask
Fid Un Lf	17½	18
Fid Un Lf	17½	18

Industrials

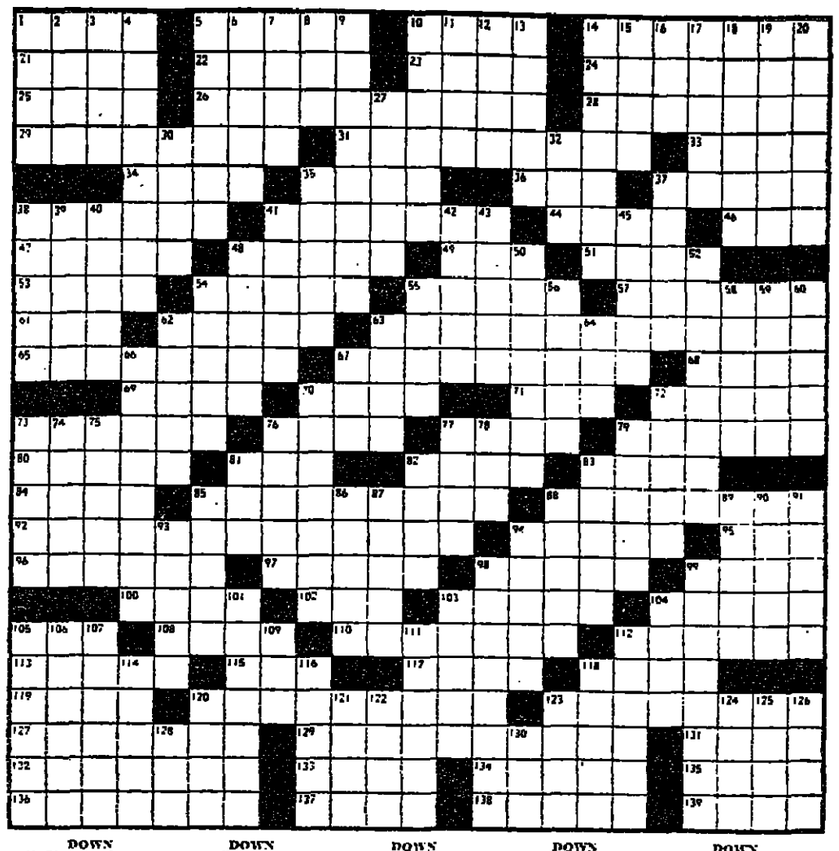
Stock	Bid	Ask
AFA PrS	5	6
AID Inc	4	4½
AVM Cp	2¼	3
Acushnt	11¼	12
Addisn W	9½	9⅞
Adv Ros	1⅝	1⅞
Alberts	5	5½
Alico Inc	7⅝	8⅛
Allyn Bac	4½	4⅞
A El Lab	1½	1⅞
Am Exp	35	35½
Am Finl	11⅝	11⅞
Am Furn	3½	3⅞
Am Greet	10⅝	10¾
Am Telev	11	11¾
Am Weld	9	10
Amtr Dv	1	1¾
Anadite	4⅝	5
Anheus B	33⅛	33⅝
Ard May	2¼	2¾
ArkWtG	16⅝	16⅞
Arvida	4¾	5⅛
AsCC Bot	14¾	15½
AtlGas Lt	12⅝	13
Baird At	5½	5¾
Ball PnIC	10⅞	11¼
Bang Hy	11½	12½
Bkam Rlt	6⅝	6⅞
Bassett F	17½	18½
Bayls Mk	8¾	9¼
Beeline F	5	5½
Betz Lab	35¼	36
Bibb Co	6⅞	7⅝
Bird Son	42	44
Birtchr	1½	1⅝
Bick Hills	33½	35
Bonza Int	2⅜	2⅝
Booz AH	5⅜	5⅞
Braden	3⅞	4⅛
Brinks	9⅞	10½
Brks Sca	13¼	14⅝
Brwning	3½	4
Buckb M	5⅝	6⅛
Buckeye	9¾	10¼
Burn Sim	6⅞	6⅞
CalWSv	25⅛	25¼
Cam pl Ch	1¾	2⅛
Conrad H	1⅛	1¼
Cap Swst	4⅞	5⅛
Capln Air	2½	2⅞
Cap Tec	3	3½
Care Cp	1½	2
CenV: PS	10½	10¾
Chm Lea	8½	9
Chesa Ul	9½	10
Chi Bridg	82	83½
Chltn Cp	4½	4⅞
ChrisSe	119	122
Circle F	2½	3
CitznUt A	29¼	29¾
CitznUt B	29¼	27¾
Clark Mt	24¾	25¾
Clow Cp	8	8½
Colu Vent	2¾	3½
Com Clr	15½	16½
Coml Sh	20	21½
Comw Pa	24⅞	25¼
Con Pap	39¾	40¼
Craw Co	25	30
Cross Co	10¾	11½
Cullr Fed	2½	3¼
Danly M	5¾	6½
Data Dgn	2⅛	2½
Data 100	9½	10
Davl Inc	28	29½
Decor In	2⅞	3⅝
DeKlb Ag	31¼	32¼
Delhi Oil	2⅞	3
DeLux C	28	28¾
Det CanT	11½	12½
Det IntBr	28⅝	29¾
Dewey El	½	1
Diam Cry	10½	11¼
Dixn Cru	15¼	16
Docutel	8¼	8¾
Dollar G	7⅛	7½
Dorch G	9¾	10
Dow Jone	25	26
Doyle DB	10⅞	10⅝
Dunkin D	5⅝	5¾
Durlron	19¼	20¼
Eberln In	3¼	3¾
Econ Lab	28½	29
ElPas El	9⅝	10
Elba Syst	4½	5½
Elder Be	5¼	6
Elec Nucl	8¼	8¾
Elec Mod	1¾	2¼
Energy C	3½	3⅝
Entwistl	2	2¾
Equty Oil	17	17½
Erie Tec	7	9
Etan Al	20½	21¼
Fab Zek	1	1½
Fingrht	2	2⅛
Fst Bcst	17	17¾
Fickner	21⅝	22⅛
Fla WatU	⅞	1¼
Forest O	12⅝	13
Frmigli	½	⅞
Fotomat	9⅛	9½
Frkln Cp	3¾	4⅛
Frnkln El	7½	8
Frnd Ice	24	24¾
Gen RIEs	3¼	4¼
Gov EFin	9¼	9¾
Graph Cn	12⅞	12⅝
Green Mr	7¾	7¾
Grey Adv	7	7½
Gulf Intst	9	9¼
Gyrod n	3⅞	3⅝
Harper R	6⅝	7⅛
Henrcd F	14¾	15½
Holobm	1⅜	2⅛
Hoover	12⅞	12⅞
Horlz Res	2¼	3¼
Huck Mfg	4⅞	5¼
Huds Pap	24	25
Hyatt Co	4⅝	4¾
Hyelt Int	4⅛	4⅝
Ind Nuclr	3⅞	4¼
Infra Ind	1½	2
Interc En	8½	9½
Intrmk In	2⅛	2⅝
Intrml G	11⅞	12⅛
InBk Wsh	3⅝	4
laSou Ut	22¼	23¼
Jamsby	11½	12
Jiffy Fds	1⅛	1½
Joslyn M	13¼	14½
KMS Ind	2⅝	4
Kaisr Sll	36	36½
KaisStl pf	13¼	19¼
Kalvar	3⅝	3¾
Kaman A	17½	18⅛
Kampe A	4½	5
Kate Grc	1⅜	1⅞
Kaysam	1¼	1¾
Kear Tr	5⅛	5½
Kelly Svc	18	18½
Keuff Ess	12½	13½
Keve Fib	13⅝	14⅛
Key CusF	4	4⅝
King Int	1¾	2¼
Knap Voo	12½	13½
Lance In	21	21¾
Land Res	1½	1⅞
Lin Bcast	7¾	8⅛
Log Etrn	2½	3
Madisn G	12	12½
Maj Rlty	3⅛	3⅝
Mallkrt	45¼	46
Manor C	2⅝	2⅞
Marlt Frt	5⅝	6⅛
Maul LP	8¼	8¾
McCor	34¼	35¼
McQuay	9¾	10½
Measur	16⅛	16½
Medtrn	33	35¼
Merid In	1¾	2½
Mdlsx W	12½	13¼
Midld Ca	1¾	2¼
Midw Gr	13¾	14¾
Millipr	50½	52½
Miner In	4⅝	4⅞
Minn Gas	17⅝	18⅛
Miss Vl G	13½	14½
Mrs S Pie	11½	12¼
Monf Col	6¼	6⅝
Moore P	7¾	8¼
Moore S	17¾	18¼
Motch M	2¼	2¾
Mot Club	4¼	4¾
Mueller	7½	9
Narag Cp	6⅝	7½
Nat G&O	7¾	8½
Nat Lib	3⅜	3⅞
N SecRsh	4	4⅝
Natnw Rl	3⅞	4⅜
NJ Nat G	11¼	12
Nielsn A	18⅝	18⅞
Nielsn B	19⅝	20⅛
NoCar Gs	9	9⅝
N Eur Oil	29	29¾
Nortrp Ki	13½	15½
NW NatG	7⅛	7½
NW PuSv	17½	18
Noxel Cp	11	11¾
Ogilvy M	17¾	18½
Ohio Ferr	14¾	15
Oil Shale	4⅛	4¾
Ormont	6½	6½
Otter TP	17¾	18¼
Over NA	3	3½
Pabst Br	25⅝	26¼
PacGa R	25	25¾
Pakco	1	1½
Park Dr	19¾	19⅛
Parks H	2⅝	2⅞
Pauley P	5½	5⅞
Peerl Mt	17¼	18½
Pa Enter	14	14½
PnzlOff B	11	11¾
Pepsi BW	5¼	5¾
Petrolit	80	81½
Pottlbon	22¼	23¼
Philip L	10	10¼
Piedml A	3⅝	4¼
Pinkrtn	33	35
Pion HiB	25¼	25¾
Pistilin	2½	3¼
Possis Cp	2	2¾
Progrp	1⅝	2
Pub S NC	9½	9½
P Bonnet	27	30
PutD Cao	3⅞	4⅛
Qual Inns	1⅝	2¼
Ragen Pr	3	3½
Rahall C	5⅝	6⅝
Raych Cp	255	261
Raymnd	9	10
Recog Eq	6⅝	6⅞
Road Ex	43¼	44¼
Robin M	10½	11½
Roselon	3⅝	4¼
Rouse	3¼	3½
Rus Stov	15	15¾
Sadller	1½	1¾
Scan Dat	1⅞	2½
Scripps H	20¼	21¾
Seis Delt	2½	2⅞
Seneca F	5⅞	3¾
Seven U	25⅝	27½
Snap Tls	27¾	28¼
SolidSt Sc	11	12
S Cal Wat	11¼	11¾
Sw Gs Cp	9⅝	9¾
Sw El Sv	14⅝	15¼
Standyn	11¾	12¼
Std Regis	15½	16½
Stan HPd	10	11½
Sterlg Str	5⅛	5⅝
Strawb Cl	23	24½
Sugdal F	2¾	3¼
Super El	5	5½
TIME DC	5½	6
Tampax	36¼	37¼
Taylr Wi	15⅞	16⅞
Tech Pub	6¼	7½
Techcre	15⅛	16⅛
Tecum P	30	32
Tennant	27½	29½
Tifny Co	7⅝	7⅞
Transb O	10¾	11¼
Trico Pd	26	28
Trim OG	2⅛	2½
Tyson F	11⅝	12½
Un McGil	9	10
US Bnknt	4⅛	4½
US TrkLn	12¼	13¼
Up Pen P	16⅞	17½
Valley Gs	8	9
VanD Air	8⅝	9¼
Vance S	2⅝	3½
Velcro	6⅝	6⅞
Ventron	19¼	20½
Wads Pu	6	6½
Wsh NG	10	10½
Webb Re	7½	8
Weco Dvl	2⅞	3½
Weighl W	6¼	6⅝
Weldtrn	1	2
Welling M	7¼	7¾
Well Gar	4½	5¼
Welcbch	3¼	4
Wstn Mtg	2	2½
Westmd	44	44¼
Wisc PL	15⅞	17½
Wdwrd L	21⅞	22⅞
Wright W	3⅜	3⅝
ZionUt B	18	19

Shrewd international business analysis Every day in the International Herald Tribune Ask for it in flight.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

WRITERS' GATHERING — By Maura B. Jacobson



ACROSS

1 Minor et al.
5 Kremlin occupants
10 Proceeds in Scotland
14 Author
21 On the deep
22 "Some Like —"
23 Fake —— (taste the wine)
24 Author
25 Suffix for poet or top
26 Author
28 Author
29 Author
31 Author
32 Son of Isaac
34 Component of a subject
35 Author Ferber
36 Miss Hogg
37 Author
38 Reggie's home
41 Police trap
44 Egyptian deity
46 Asian fete
47 Flanders city
48 Dyes
49 French pronoun
51 Relax, etc.
53 Glacial ridges
54 Dyed with indigo
55 Deserves
57 Light refractors
61 Dress up
62 String and snap
65 Author
66 Author
67 Author
68 Armor: Sp.
69 Flying prefix
70 Author
71 High, in music
72 Planet
73 In a —— (distressed)
76 Minor functionaries
77 Wanders about

ACROSS

79 ... arms
80 Lifeless, to Shakespeare
81 Nudge
82 Nautical bars
83 Jara's neighbor
84 Foot or grace
85 Author
88 Author
92 Author
94 Two-faced god
95 Elevator buttons
96 Recipe words
97 Dickens character
98 Baptismal bowls
99 Author Arnold, for short
100 Words to Brutus
102 Irish sea god
103 Author
104 Prg: Fr.
105 "What a good boy ——"
108 Time periods: Abbr.
110 Offerings in "Lost" ads
112 Pliant twig
113 Beethoven's last
115 Even it, simplified
117 Beggar's cry
118 Viet ——
119 Descended: Fr.
120 Author
121 Author
122 Author
123 Author
124 Author
125 Winged victory
127 Author
128 Part of Q.E.D.
134 Four: Prefix
135 Jack London's Martin
136 Author
137 Author
138 TAs, old style
139 Musical step

DOWN

1 Levantine boat
2 Author
3 Author
4 Author
5 Pan a camera skyward
6 Author
7 Use —— (do gardening)
8 Bosh
9 Author
10 Meter reader
11 Hammett pet
12 Vowels after "A"
13 Author
14 Menaces
15 Restaurateur Toots
16 German river
17 Strummed, as a minstrel
18 —— manner (conventionally)
19 Baroque
20 Turn —— (disintegrate)
27 Aqua and iron
30 In such a manner
32 Gremlin
35 U.S. Indians
37 Author
39 Hindu peasants
39 English town
40 Mexican tree
41 Intimidate
42 Floor: Fr.
43 Law of Moses
45 Tell target
48 Author
50 Encroachment
52 Author
54 Dresser's co-star
56 Norse saga
56 Author Bellow et al.
58 Moby Dick feature
59 Byword
60 —— Galilee
62 Baa
63 Ages
64 D-Day vessel: Abbr.
66 Author
67 Joker
70 Carpentry piece

DOWN

72 Miss Negri et al.
73 Plunker's instrument
74 —— for the Misbegotten"
75 —— town (sightsee)
76 Signal or Marine
77 Le Sage's Blas and others
78 Author
79 Author
81 "Vanity Fair" character, for short
82 Ziegfeld et al.
83 Tendencies
85 Egyptian sect member: Fr.
86 Sandy ridge
87 Grenoble's department
88 Rails
89 Mountebank
90 "—— Down Staircase"
91 Organic compound
93 Kind of treat
94 Steinbeck family
96 Agitated states
99 Author
101 More disloyal
103 Crimean port
104 Twain hero
105 Author Lons et al.
106 Accident
107 "—— secluded rendezvous"
109 Raggard title
111 Geniality
112 Pretend not to see
114 Piedmont city
116 Different
118 Lament
120 Destructive agent
121 Protagonist
122 Smell ——
123 Suffrage
124 Author
125 Oahu guitars
126 Kharyam product
128 Letters
130 Rainy

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

S	A	L	L	U	S		P	I	A	R	I	A		I	S	S	U	E	S		C	O	D
A	I	V	I	S	O		A	B	E	T		N	U	I	A	I	N	C	I	E		O	R	A
F	I	T	I	S	H	I	N	G		E	X	P	E	D	I	T	I	O	N		M	A	T
E	A	T	E	R	I	E	S		E	L	I	T	I	E	S		A	M	P	L	E			
S	T	E	R	E	O	S		S	A	U	T	E			L	I	T	A	L					
T	I	E	N	S	I	E	R		A	C	R	E			S	I	T	O	R	E	U	P		
		S	T	A		D	E	A	D	M	A	N		E	R		A	R	A				
M	O	O	R		D	E	I			A	L	I	A	S		S	T	A	I	R			
T	G	N	E		C	A	T	C	H	A	I	R		A	B		S	T	A	N	D		
L	E	E	S	H	O	R	E		E	U	T	L	E	R		M	I	E	T	N			
D	E	T	O	U	R	S		C	A	G	E	S		F	I	N	A	G	L	E			
		H	I	R	E		B	A	R	I	A		P	A	I	N	E	L	L	I	E	D	
S	T	A	I	L		W	A	I	D	E		P	O	I	N	D		S	E	N	D		
A	I	I	T	S		D	I	E	L	I	L			A	D	D		A	R	I	T	Y	
M	E	G		L	O	S	E	T	A	I	N	O	A	R		N	I	A	P				
P	I	R	O	T	E	C	T		O	A	S	T			T	U	S	I	S	L	E		
		T	E	A	K		D	I	T	T	T	Y		A	R	C	H	E	A	N		
F	I	L	A	T	S		P	A	U	S	E	R		S	N	A	K	I	E	S	T		
L	I	A	W		H	O	O	K	I	L	I	N	E	A	N	D	S	I	N	K	E	R	
A	N	A		E	N	T	I	C	E		A	L	O	E		S	T	E	R	I	E		
M	A	Y		S	E	I	N	E	R		M	E	W	S		H	O	R	S	E			

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	23	73	Fair
AMSTERDAM	20	68	Fair
ANKARA	27	81	Fair
ATHENS	25	77	Cloudy
BEIRUT	29	84	Cloudy
BELGRADE	21	70	Cloudy
BERLIN	30	86	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	22	90	Fair
BUDAPEST	26	79	Cloudy
CAIRO	32	90	Fair
CASABLANCA	22	72	Fair
COPENHAGEN	27	81	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	22	90	Fair
DUBLIN	18	64	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	18	64	Fog
FLORENCE	24	88	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	30	86	Fair
GENEVA	26	79	Cloudy
HELSINKI	30	86	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	24	75	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	28	79	Cloudy
LISBON	28	79	Fair
LONDON	23	91	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	24	75	Sunny
MADRID	35	91	Fair
MILAN	29	84	Fair
MONTREAL	24	75	Sunny
MOSCOW	21	70	Cloudy
MUNICH	25	75	Cloudy
NEW YORK	21	69	Cloudy
NICE	27	81	Fair
OSLO	31	88	Fair
PARIS	34	93	Fair
PRAGUE	28	82	Cloudy
ROME	30	86	Cloudy
SOFIA	27	70	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	33	91	Fair
TEHRAN	33	91	Fair
TEL AVIV	30	86	Rain
TUNIS	29	84	Fair
VENICE	26	79	Cloudy
VIENNA	25	77	Cloudy
WARSAW	29	84	Fair
WASHINGTON	26	78	Sunny
ZURICH	26	78	Fair

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

BOOKS

THE LIVELY DEAD

By Peter Dickinson. Pantheon. 192 pp. $6.95.

MAIGRET AND THE MAN ON THE BENCH

By Georges Simenon. Translated from French by Eileen Ellenbogen. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 182 pp. $5.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

PETER DICKINSON's baroque portrait of international intrigue differs from our present political climate only in the high style of some of its characters. It makes me blush for the inelegance of the U.S. government's brand of iniquity. With all the classy spy stories Americans read and see in films, I would expect that America's elected representatives and their minions might be more graceful in their egregiousness.

"The Lively Dead" concerns itself with a vehemently leftist English lady—a titled lady named Lydia—who is rebuilding the dry-rotted sections of a house she owns while her husband studies for the bar. In the course of clearing up her dry-rot, she finds quite a bit of wet-rot, some in the form of bodies. One of the spies who lives in her house and talks like a literary exegete observes that Lydia's home is a metaphor for England "full of weak places and rots and moulds." But in the government, he adds, "there isn't someone like you to repair the structure. They just slap on a bit of paint, blue or pink, over the worst bits. But . . . when you've done, you'll still have an old house, always in need of repairs."

"You've got to do what you can," Lydia answers, and that is the key to her unusually engaging character. Torn between theory and stubborn common sense, Lydia's life is in itself a dialectical process. Her enthusiasms are what some people would call masculine and her sympatines are nothing less than motherly. Her husband, Richard, is a model of amused tenderness and concern, and their marriage is just the new sort that so many of our books are trying to describe right now.

All this is a suspenseful novel, and more too. Dickinson offers us a Baltic national hero who is literally preserved in vodka, a beautiful call girl called Procne who is, as Lydia's father, one of Procne's former playmates, says, "not merely impulsive—she's embodied impulse." Procne is a whore with a heart of gold—another literal pun on Dickinson's part—and this one serves to show us how innocent mere material greed is compared with other kinds.

Just about all the characters in "The Lively Dead" are well-drawn. When Lydia sees the spy's ingenious tool kit, she longs for it "in the way some women long for jewels." Old Mrs. Newbury has "a snapping turtle head." Young Mrs. Punnice, in a dramatic scene, is like any "bum-faced sawper."

When the local equivalent of the Mafia sends over a "frightener" to intimidate Lydia by breaking up her furniture, he is baffled by the fact that her furniture is not worth breaking up. This "frightener," by the way, has been posing as a social worker, and Lydia, in her gullible leftish mood, ascribes his initial lapses into hood behavior as commendable examples of eccentricity, as a refusal to be homogenized by "the system." Near the end of the book, when a columnist for a leftist paper is about to write a story about this convoluted affair, Lydia says: "Listen, when you do what you're going to do, whatever it is, you'll remember it's got people in it, won't you?" That's good advice for columnists, politicians, suspense novelists and just about everybody else.

Some of the better new writers in this genre make Georges Simenon's mysteries seem rather unadventurous—and the more I read them the more I begin to suspect that they actually are. I don't mean adventurous in the sense of derring-do, but of breaking away from the old formulas, developing three-dimensional characters, writing an occasional sentence that may in itself be risky, muscling in on the topical, being guilty of a few mischievous literary misdemeanors himself.

In his way, Simenon is as pure, formal or classical as Racine—only I'm afraid one may need grandeur to carry off that kind of classicism.

There is such a sameness in his novels: the weather; Maigret's immediate obsession with the case: Madame Maigret's monosyllabic tact: the office at the Quai des Orfèvres with its winter cold or summer heat; Maigret's pipes and emergency bottle of brandy; the sandwiches and beer sent up from the neighboring *brasserie;* the dull, patient, methodical investigations of Maigret's men, against which his own intuitions figure like the featured instrument in a concerto: the Gallic inevitability of the crime under the given circumstances; the bitter woman in the case; I could go on.

On the positive side, Paris is the perfect place to take a vacation from a world too much with us. Besides, Simenon is in unusually good form for most of this book. Young Lapointe even gets to spend a night in line of duty, with a lively and attractive prostitute. This is vintage Simenon, published in 1953 and just now translated into English.

The only real flaw in the book, within the limits just described, is the author's disconcerting trick of ringing in a last-minute stranger for the most dramatic crime of all. This leaves the book looking like a hastily packed valise with a loose shirttail still sticking out.

Mr. Broyard is a New York Times book critic.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

August 8, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund $6.58
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd 11.89
(w) Apollo Tempus Ltd. pr SF11.26
Austral Select $2.65

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:
— (d) Baerbond SF120.50
— (d) Combar SF125
— (d) Globar SF348
— (d) Stockbar SF850
(w) Bowmintvest $12.07
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd $11.60
(d) Can Secur. Growth Fd $5.32
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd $6.92

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l $13.48
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $8.53
(d) Capital Reinvest LF1,012
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd $772.14
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l Cert. $7.55
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l S Cert. $10.84
(d) Convert. Bond Fd N.V. $8.16

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Cimasec SF560
— (w) C.S. Fond.-Bonds SF58.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF99.25
— (d) Energievalor SF84.75
— (d) Usec SF962
— (d) Europavalor SF128.25
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. $4.51

C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:
— (r) C.S. Income Fd $8.25
(r) D.G.C. $40.95
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) $1.33
(d) Directa Fund Int'l $10.82
(w) Dr. Interes. Int'l Fd $10.80
(w) Europe Obligation LF994

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM32.10
— (d) Int'l. Rentenfonds DM72.00

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Selection 10.56
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $14.06
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd $24.41
— (d) Fidelity World Fd $9.12
(w) Fidvalcin $1.903
(w) First Intern'l Fd $119.14
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. 14.17
(w) First Nat'l City Fund $36.26
(d) First Security Cap. Fd. $21.05
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. $86.19
(w) Fleming Japan Fund $20.25
(w) Forsyth Int'l Fd ..... SF1,7..
(w) Formula Selection Fd SF64.44
(d) Fundinsila $10.10
(w) Fund of Natures 13.07
(d) Fund of N.Z. 10.71
(w) Future Australia Fd ..... Au $6.69

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Asia Int'l Fund $9.55
— (w) Best Far Fd. Ltd. $27.40
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $6.57
(w) Guardian Gr Fd $7.42
(w) Hambrecht Bridge, NV $5 991.45
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet $35.51
(d) Icotugal $9.81
(d) Interfi SF263.75
(d) Interfund S.A. $8.40
(w) Intermarket Fund $20.37
(r) Int'l Income Fund $22.56
(w) Int'l Privilege Ltd ..... Can $4.48
(w) Int'l Securities Fund $5.81
(w) Investrust Int'l Fd S.A. $2.27
(r) Invest. Atlantique $23.79
(d) Investmetics S.A. Fund $1.30
(r) Ivortime Int'l Fd S.A. $7.80
(r) Japan Growth Fund $14.11
(d) Japan Selection Fund $45.36
(w) Japan Trust Fund $12.57

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Int'l Fund $9.35
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $29.22
— (r) Jardine Selection NV $12.53
(d) KB Income Fund LF1 852
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $9.72
(w) Kleinwort Benz. Jap. F. $17.17
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold $27.34

LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd SF133.00
— (w) L&B-T Income Fund SF274.50
(w) Lavalund $18.61
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $10.72
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $1.60
(d) Neuwirth Int. Fund $1.30
(w) N.A.M.F. $60.26
(w) Nippon Fund $27.49
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.97
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $7.12
(d) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc. $6.76
(r) Pegasus Intern'l $7.24
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $20.86
(d) Renta Fund LF1,010
(d) Renta Capital Fund LF9,750
(d) Rentabest LF874
— (d) Safe Fund $4.40
— (d) Safe Trust Fund $9.92
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF33.00

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $11.73

S.M.G. FUNDS:
— (d) CSF Fund SF21.00
— (d) Crosbow Fund SF1.75
— (d) I.T.P. Fund N.V. $7.24
(w) SMH Special Fund DM97.50

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sa. & Int. ..... SF1 [illegible]
— (r) Securiwide SF1,021
(d) Soros Fund $174.60
(w) Star Fund $4.60

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor SF435
— (d) Intervalor SF93.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF750.25
— (d) Selectvalor New Ser. SF192.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SF50.75
— (d) Universal Fund SF46.75
(w) Talent Global Fund $9.45
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sec.) $21.64
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. $20.66
(w) Transpacific Fund $11.11

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (r) Aluca U.S. St. SF1.4.50
— (d) Bond Int'l SF72.50
— (d) Convert-Invest SF76.75
— (d) Euro Europe St. SF119
— (d) Fonsa Swiss St. SF581
— (d) Globinvest SF92.50
— (d) Pacific Invest SF69.50
— (d) Sonsela-Invest SF568.50
— (d) Saffi South Afr. St. SF215.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est. SF5.75

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantikfonds DM116.45
— (d) Europafonds DM124.65
— (d) Unifonds DM50.90
— (d) Unirenta DM142.70
— (d) Unispecial I DM158.75
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd $2.72
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd $11.87
(w) Western Growth Fd $3.99
(w) Western Bridge Fund $1,230.55
(w) West Proprietary N.V. $1,450.46
(d) World Bonds Gen Fd SF5.07
(w) Worldwide Securities ..... $-3.15
(w) Worldwide Special $2,382.50

Key: — Deutsche Marks; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; N.A. — Not available; FF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Other prices; a — Asked.

PEANUTS



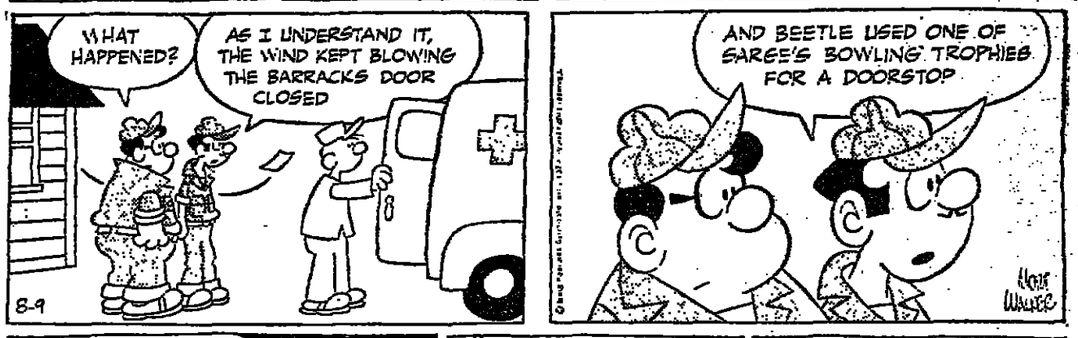
B.C.



BLONDIE



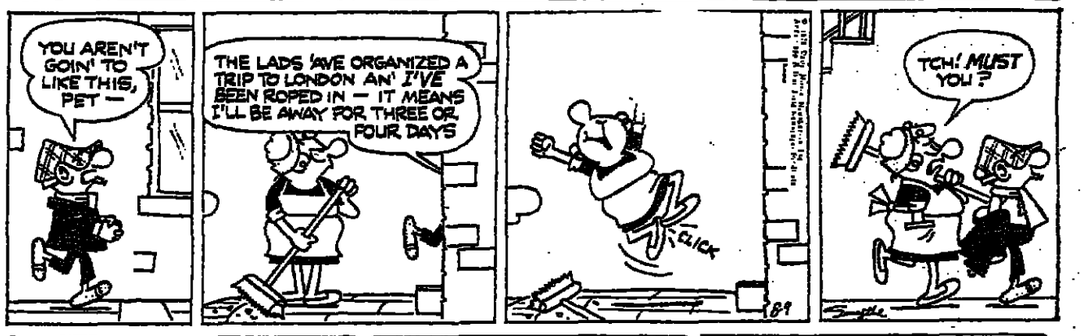
BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY

JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VILEA

ROJEK

TINADY

YONDOB



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

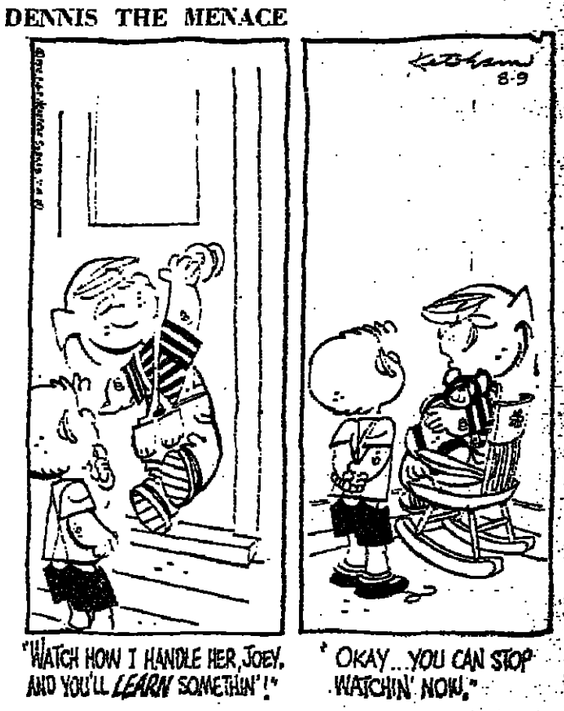
Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here AS A "[ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]"

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CREEK FISHY GIMLET ENTICE

Answer: "This is the plan—he comes before me"—"SO-HE-"

DENNIS THE MENACE



PGA Has an Unfamiliar Look After First Round

By John S. Radosta

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 8 (NYT). A brisk breeze swept over the ening round of the Professional olfers' Association championship sterday to confound established ayers and to bless a handful golfers whose names are ousehold words only in their own omes. Jack Nicklaus said he id never heard of a few of ie leaders, who included:

67—Mark Hayes, a sophomore the tour whose best finish as been a third at Quad Cities id three ties for 13th.

68—Larry Hinson, in a three-ear slump so severe that he seously looked for some other kind work a few weeks ago.

68—Bobby Benson, A club pro ho taught three members of ie Kennedy family before he as old enough to vote. He turn-l pro 11 years before his father id.

69—Ed Dougherty, a frustrated aseball player who has a ten-ency to blow up when he sees ls name on a lead board.

69—Harry Wampler, a 52-year-d club pro who quit the tour 1959 and who has come back ostly to meet old friends.

69—Bob Wynn, a Monday morn-g "rabbit" who destroyed his hance to win at Philadelphia by king an eight on the 71st hole.

Billy Casper, twice U.S. Open hampion, also shot a 69.

Nicklaus, who has won this hampionship three times, shot 0, along with Tom Watson, the urrent British Open champion; d Geiberger, the 1966 PGA champion; Ray Floyd, the 1969 winner, and Tom Weiskopf.

Julius Boros, who won this tournament at the age of 48 in 1968, led the group at 70. Bobby Nichols, the 1964 PGA winner and now the resident pro here at the Firestone Country Club, shot 72, as did Hale Irwin, last year's U.S. Open champion.

Lee Trevino, defending the title, shot 73 and Johnny Miller had a very bad day, a 78. Arnold Palmer, who has never won the PGA, shot 73.

Firestone, host club to the PGA championship for the third time, is a slugger's course. It measures a whopping 7,180 yards, yet plays only to a par 70. Five of the par-4 holes are 450 yards or longer. No. 16, one of the course's two par fives, is 626 yards long and, with a water hazard in front of the green, is aptly named the monster.

And to make things more difficult yesterday, the wind came out of the north—that is, against many of the tee shots. Altogether, only seven of the starting field of 138 shot better then par, and another nine were at even par.

Leader Hayes firmly maintained a cool sense of proportion. Seven times he emphasized that yesterday was only the first round, "much too early to get excited."

"This course is so hard," he added, "I could finish out of the money on Sunday."

His round consisted of a bogey on the second hole, and a birdie on the third, where he sank a 13-foot putt. He also had birdies at the seventh and eighth, where he ran in a pair of 30-foot putts, and at nine, where he placed a 9-iron shot four feet from the hole.

Hinson saved at least six pars with some gingerly scrambling from "places a monkey couldn't have got out of." Even while he was shooting 68—two bogeys against four birdies.—"I felt like it was 78," he said. He was on the verge of dispair until he got control of his emotions.

Who is this Bobby Benson with the 68? He is 35 years old, and he became a teaching pro in 1959 when he was 19. He was worked in New England, New York and Florida and is now the pro at the golf club at Aspetuck, which is near Westport, Conn. It has only 100 members.

When he was 19 or 20—he cannot remember exactly—he gave lessons to John F. Kennedy, Ted Kennedy and their mother, Mrs. Rose Kennedy, in Palm Beach, Fla.

In the Westchester Classic last week they were asking, "Who's Eddie Dougherty?" He is 27, has been playing golf only six years U.S. and he had a change to pitch for the Pittsburgh Pirates, but the U.S. Army wouldn't let him.

Hot Streak

SUNNINGDALE, England, Aug. 8 (AP).—Susie McAllister, who never won a professional golf tournament until five weeks ago, shot eight birdies on the sun-scorched Sunningdale course today and jumped into contention in the European Open women's championship.

Sandra Palmer, playing with her blistered right foot heavily bandaged, went into a two-stroke lead with a total of 211 after 54 hours.

McAllister and Donna Young were on 213, two strokes behind. But it was Susie, a greeneyed, Irish-American, once an usherette at the Houston Astrodome, who took the day's honors.

She birdied the first three holes and went on to tame Sunningdale's 6,174-yard, par 36-38—74 layout in 69, the best score of the day.

Susie canned a 15-foot putt for a birdie at the 10th hole. She got three more birdies after that but just missed with a 10-footer at the 18th and finished with a bogey.

Meanwhile, the bookies made Palmer, top moneywinner on this year's circuit, a 1-2 favorite for the first prize of £5,000 ($11,000).

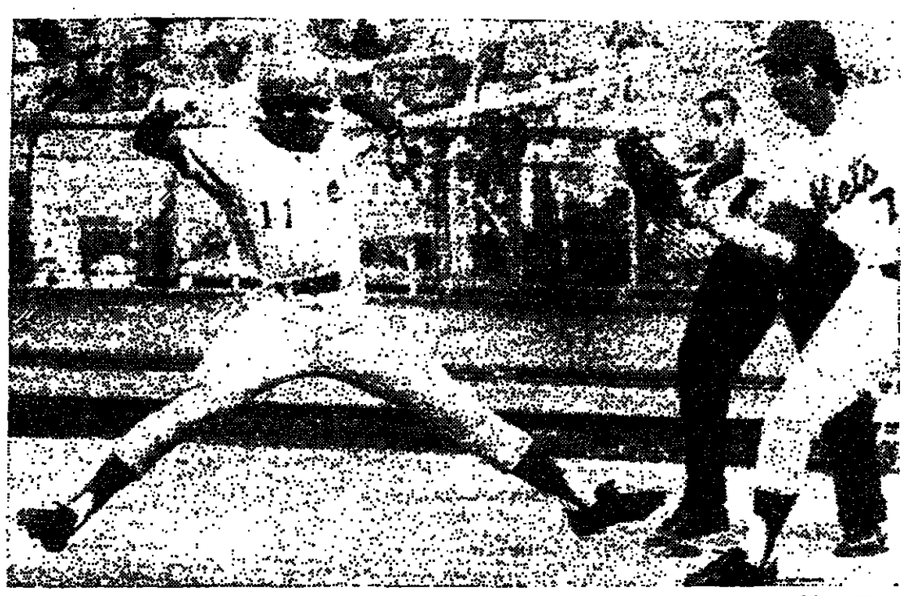
FIRST-ROUND LEADERS

Mark Hayes	67
Bob Benson	68
Larry Hinson	68
Ed Dougherty	69
Billy Casper	69
Bob Wynn	69
Fred Wampler	69
Jack Nicklaus	70
Ray Floyd	70
Al Geiberger	70
Art Wall	70
Mike Morley	70
Tom Weiskopf	70
Tom Watson	70
Bruce Devlin	70
Jim Dent	70
Dave Hill	71
John Mahaffey	71
Bud Stanton	71
Steve Melnyk	71
Al Chandler	71
John Schlee	71
Bruce Crampton	71
Julius Boros	71



Associated Press.

ROLLING ALONG—Three Russian skiers train on the streets of Moscow with roller skate-ski device and poles to move them along as they await winter snow.



Associated Press.

Montreal's Pepe Mangual takes step to first to beat pickoff throw to Mets' Ed Kranepool.

NFL Raiders Get Hendricks; Law Grabs Two Others

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (WP).—All-pro linebacker Ted Hendricks toiled in a new uniform yesterday in a National Football League training camp at Santa Rose, Calif. In NFL camps at Amherst, Mass., and Hempstead, N.Y., the unfamiliar faces were those of law enforcement officers—arresting players Shebly Jordan and Richard Wood.

Hendricks, after dickering with several clubs as a free agent, wound up with the Oakland Raiders.

Jordan, a 6-foot-7, 260-pound offensive guard for the New England Patriots, was arrested on charges of selling cocaine.

Wood was arrested at the New York Jets' practice site where the three-time all-America linebacker from the University of Southern California reported from the College All-Stars earlier this week. He faces four charges in connection with stolen airline tickets.

Hendricks, at 27, one of the biggest names to go into pro football's free-agent grab bag, signed a multi-year Raider contract. No terms were announced, and the matter of compensating the Green Bay Packers for the loss of Hendricks remained unsettled.

Hendricks earned all-NFL honors last year in his only season with Green Bay after five years with the Baltimore Colts. He played out the option year on his contract last season.

The Atlanta Falcons offered $200,000 a year to the University of Miami all-America, but while Hendricks was considering it, the offer was withdrawn. "The fact they weren't a contender influenced my decision. I'm glad they backed out," said the new Raider.

If the Raiders and Packers are unable to agree on compensation, NFL commissioner Pete Rozelle might have to settle the issue by making a decision under the controversial "Rozelle Rule."

Federal narcotics agents picked up the Patriots' Jordan, 23, at Amherst and Lewis Cohen, 28, and Jacquelyn Mazzeo, 25, in Providence, R.I. The case involved a half-pound of cocaine, market value of $100,000, which allegedly was seized in the apartment of Cohen, described as a staffer at a Providence drug rehabilitation facility. The football player was released on $5,000 bond.

Butz to 'Skins

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (NYT).—Dave Butz, a 6-foot-7-inch 280-pound defensive tackle and nephew of Earl Butz, the Secretary of Agriculture, has struck the second blow to the controversial Rozelle Rule in less than two weeks. After playing out his option with the St. Louis Cardinals, Butz has signed as a free agent with the Washington Redskins.

The Rozelle Rule declares that the Redskins have to compensate the Cardinals with a player, but a federal court order voided such a deal—the sending of Cullen Bryant from the Los Angeles Rams to the Detroit Lions as compensation for the Rams' signing of Ron Jessie—and Rozelle then directed the Rams to give the Lions a No. 1 draft choice instead.

The National Football League players Association has fought bitterly against the Rozelle Rule, but now the Cardinals are hoping commissioner Pete Rozelle "does something" if they don't get just compensation from Washington.

Josephson Waived

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 8.—Les Josephson, the third-leading rusher in the Los Angeles Rams' history, has been put on waivers. Josephson, one of seven running backs in the Rams' camp, was starting his 11th year with the team. He needed just 87 yards to pass Dan Towler and become the second most productive rusher ever for the Rams behind Dick Bass. In 10 years, Josephson carried 797 times for 3,407 yards.

Galindez-Fourie Return

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP).—Victor Galindez, World Boxing Association light-heavyweight champion, will defend his title against Pierre Fourie Sept. 13 in Johannesburg, boxing promoter Dewey Fragetta announced yesterday. Galindez, of Argentina, will be meeting Fourie, of South Africa, for the second time in six months. Galindez won a 15-round decision over Fourie on April 5.

Orr Seeks Lifetime Security With a Rich Bruins' Contract

TORONTO, Aug. 8 (UPI).—Bobby Orr, the top defenseman in the National Hockey League for the past eight years, is negotiating with the Boston Bruins for a $250,000-a-year lifetime contract.

"What we are looking for is full lifetime security," Orr's attorney, Alan Eagleson, said last night.

Eagleson said the 27-year-old Bruins superstar, whose contract with Boston expires June 1, 1976, has been offered $6.5 million over five years by the World Hockey Association Minnesota Fighting Saints.

"The Bruins can be competitive with the Minnesota offer," Eagleson said. "All they have to do is pay Bobby $250,000 a year for the rest of his life."

The Toronto attorney claimed that Orr earns more than $250,000 a year under his current contract with Boston, but he would be willing to take a "decrease" in salary for the lifetime guarantee.

"The Philadelphia Flyers gave contracts of that kind to Bobby Clarke and Bernie Parent. We want a similar deal for Orr," Eagleson said. "Bobby is an asset worth a few million to Boston. We assume they want to protect this asset. He is the cornerstone of their franchise.

"I'm suggesting to the Bruins that $3 million or $3.5 million used wisely can provide the interest to meet our terms."

He said negotiations with the Bruins, which resume next Tuesday in Chicago, have been going "fairly good" and there are "no problems." He said despite the WHA offer, "I'd be surprised if he doesn't sign with the Bruins."

Williams Takes Full Advantage of His Role With Oakland

ARLINGTON, Texas, Aug. 8 (UPI).—Billy Williams says there e advantages and disadvantages being a designated hitter.

The advantage went to Oakland st night while the Texas Ran-rs saw nothing but disavantages Williams's designated hitting le.

Williams hit two home runs to park the A's to a 10-1 rout over e Rangers. The homers also ve Williams, 37, a total of 409 his major league career, mov-g him to 15th place on the all-me list ahead of Duke Snider.

"As far as the hit goes, it's no g deal," Williams said. "I'm ad that I got them but it's ot really all that important. hree thousand hits is my main al because if you can get three ousand hits that means that ou're consistent."

Williams admitted he may not able to play long enough to ach his goal of 3,000 hits. He ad 2,593 before this week's ac-on.

"It's going to be tough. If I nd myself not swinging the bat e I can I'm not going to just ick around trying to get 3,000 its if it comes to that. I'd ather give up on it and quit to something else," he said.

Williams said his shift to desig-ated hitter has its pros and ons.

"The disadvantage is that you t to find a way to keep loose hile waiting to bat," he said. "The advantage is that you add two years to your career."

The A's also had some help from Joe Rudi, who hit a grand slam homer, while Vida Blue limited the Rangers to only four hits.

Blue, in winning his third straight game after three consecutive losses, boosted his record to 15-8 as he struck out nine while walking five. Rookie Jim Umbarger, 4-5, was charged with the loss.

Orioles 7, Tigers 6

At Detroit, hot-hitting Don Baylor slammed a run-scoring double with two out in the 10th inning to give Baltimore a 7-6 triumph and hand the Tigers their 12th consecutive loss—one shy of the club record.

The victory enabled the Orioles to remain seven games behind Boston in the American League East. Dyar Miller, last of four Oriole pitchers, is 3-2 while Boy Reynolds, the loser, is 0-3.

Yankees 6, Indians 3

At Cleveland, a two-run homer by Graig Nettles and a homer by Thurman Munson powered the New York Yankees to a 6-3 victory over the Indians. The Yankees chased Cleveland starter Don Hood in the sixth when Munson opened with his eighth homer.

New York starter George Medich got out of a first-inning jam and held the Indians to five hits until being relieved by Sparky Lyle in the seventh. Hood, who had whipped the Yankees three straight times this year, is 4-8, while Medich is 9-12.

Royals 10, Twins 2

At Kansas City, Fred Patek hit starter Vic Albury's first pitch of the game for an inside-the-park homer, starting the Royals to a 10-2 romp and four-game sweep of Minnesota. The Royals, who completed a 6-1 homestand, now have won 12 of 15 games under new manager Whitey Herzog.

Paul Splittorff, 5-6, who pitched a one-hitter Sunday against Oakland, yielded four hits in six innings before developing a blister and giving way to Lindy McDaniel.

Astros 6, Pirates 1

At Houston, left-hander Dave Roberts tossed a three-hitter and also singled home a run to lead the Astros to a 6-1 victory over Pittsburgh. Roberts, gaining his seventh victory against 12 losses, lost his shutout bid in the fourth on Bob Robertson's homer.

Cubs 5, Phils 3

At Philadelphia, Andy Thornton spoiled the strategy of manager Danny Ozark with a three-run homer in the eighth inning to give the Chicago Cubs a 5-3 victory over the Phillies. With two out in the inning, José Cardenal doubled off shortstop Larry Bowa's glove and Ozark ordered losing pitcher Larry Christenson, 6-3, to intentionally walk Jerry Morales and pitch to Thornton.

Thornton hit a 3-1 pitch against the leftfield foul pole for his sixth home run, enabling Rick Reuschel to pick up his eighth victory against 12 defeats.

NBA Hawks Win Signing War

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (NYT).—The Atlanta Hawks of the National Basketball Association have signed Bill Willoughby, 6 feet 8 inches, to a multi-year pact at more than $100,000 a year and won a signing battle with the Denver Nuggets of the American Basketball Association. However, the victory in signing the 18-year-old Willoughby, Atlanta's second-round pick, was largely by default.

After signing both of Atlanta's first-round NBA picks, David Thompson of North Carolina State and Marvin (the Human Eraser) Webster of Morgan State, the Nuggets said they didn't have the money to compete for Willoughby's services. However, the Nuggets signed Thompson's college teammate, Monte Towe, who also was wanted by the Hawks.

Willoughby, who scored 2,370 points in his three-year high school career and averaged 31.6 points and 17 rebounds as a senior, thus becomes the second high school player signed by an NBA club. He follows Darryl Dawkins, who was signed by the Philadelphia 76ers this year. Willoughby had signed a letter of intent with the University of Kentucky.

Seeded Men Easily Advance

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 8 (AP).—Top-ranked Guillermo Vilas and No. 2 Arthur Ashe, along with the remaining men's seeds, made it through yesterday's action in the $150,000 U.S. clay court tennis championships, but the leading women didn't fare as well.

The upset of the day came when No. 2 Julie Heldman lost, 7-5, 6-4, to West Germany's Katja Ebbinghaus. Also eliminated was No. 6 Terry Holladay, who lost to unranked Donna Ganz, 6-3, 6-3.

Vilas, 22, put his smooth ground strokes and powerful backhand to work against Patricio Cornejo of Chile and came away with a 6-3, 6-2 victory. Ashe routed Mexico's Joaquim Loyo-Mayo in 39 minutes, 6-1, 6-1.

Also in the men's singles, No. 3 Manuel Orantes of Spain beat American Dick Dell, 6-1, 6-2; No. 5 Onny Parun of New Zealand beat American Sherwood Stewart, 6-4, 7-5, and No. 8 Jaime Fillol of Chile topped Austria's Hans Kary, 6-3, 6-4.

Connors Gains

NORTH CONWAY, N.H., Aug. 8 (AP).—Top-seeded Jimmy Connors and third-seeded Ilie Nastase of Romania advanced yesterday to the quarterfinals of the $100,000 international pro tennis tournament here.

Connors weathered a second-set lapse to dispose of Nicki Spear of Yugoslavia, 6-1, 6-4, while Nastase engaged in his customary theatrics en route to a 7-5, 3-6, 6-2 triumph over Colin Dowdswell of Rhodesia.

Also gaining were defending champion Rod Laver, second-seeded Ken Rosewall and fifth-seeded John Alexander, all of Australia, Victor Pecci of Paraguay, Ray Moore of South Africa and American Norman Holmes.

Knicks Lose Player

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (NYT).—The New York Knicks, foiled in their recent attempts so far to get a good big man, lost out on a good "little man" yesterday, 6-foot-2-inch Luther (Ticky) Burden. The all-American guard from Utah and the Knicks' second-round draft choice in the National Basketball Association draft signed a multi-year pact with the Virginia Squires of the American Basketball Association.

W. Germans Sink To Third as Boat Is Disqualified

COWES, England, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—Defending champion West Germany today slipped to third place in the Admiral's Cup yachting competition today when its boat Rubin was disqualified.

The disqualification followed a protest by the New Zealand entry Gerontius that Rubin failed to give way during the first leg of yesterday's inshore contest in the Solent and caused a collision between the two boats.

The decision of the international jury upholding the protest cost West Germany 16 points and dropped her behind Britain and the United States in overall standings.

The competition ends with the 605-mile Fastnet race, an ocean classic which begins tomorrow with the yachts leaving Cowes on a course along the south coast of England, around the Fastnet Rock lighthouse off the southern tip of Ireland and back to Portsmouth. The race is expected to last four days.

Standings following today's ruling are: Britain, 542 points; United States, 495; West Germany, 491; New Zealand, 444; Ireland, 422; Switzerland and Australia 403.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Pittsburgh	66	46	.589	—
Philadelphia	62	50	.554	4
New York	57	53	.523	7 1/2
St. Louis	57	54	.514	8 1/2
Chicago	52	61	.460	14 1/2
Montreal	47	63	.427	17 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Cincinnati	74	38	.661	—
Los Angeles	58	55	.513	16 1/2
San Francisco	55	57	.491	19
San Diego	53	59	.473	21
Atlanta	49	62	.441	24 1/2
Houston	41	75	.353	35

Thursday's Results

New York 7, Montreal 0.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 3.
Houston 6, Pittsburgh 1.

Friday's Games

Montreal at Cincinnati, n.
Chicago at Atlanta, n.
San Diego at St. Louis, n.
San Francisco at Philadelphia, n.
Los Angeles at New York, n.
Pittsburgh at Houston, n.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	66	44	.607	—
Baltimore	60	50	.545	7
New York	58	53	.523	9 1/2
Milwaukee	53	60	.469	15 1/2
Cleveland	50	60	.455	16 1/2
Detroit	46	67	.407	22 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Oakland	69	43	.616	—
Kansas City	62	50	.559	6 1/2
Chicago	55	57	.491	14
Texas	53	60	.469	16 1/2
Minnesota	49	65	.430	21
California	49	65	.430	21

Thursday's Results

Chicago 5, California 4
Boston 4, Milwaukee 2.
Oakland 10, Texas 1.
Kansas City 10, Minnesota 2.
New York 6, Cleveland 3.
Baltimore 7, Detroit 6.

Friday's Games

Minnesota at Detroit, n.
Kansas City at Cleveland, n.
Texas at Milwaukee, n.
Baltimore at Chicago, n.
New York at California, n.
Boston at Oakland, n.

Thursday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Montreal ..... 000 000 000—0 3 2
New York ..... 300 211 00x—7 12 0
Rogers, Scherman (5), Murray (7) and Carter; Seaver (15-7) and Grote. W—Rogers (8-8).

Chicago ..... 010 000 021—5 7 1
Philadelphia ... 001 000 020—3 7 2
R. Reuschel (8-12) and Hosley; Christenson, Garber (9) and Oates. L—Christenson (6-7). HR—Schmidt (24th), Thompson (16th), Allen (5th).

Pittsburgh ..... 000 100 000—1 5 1
Houston ..... 200 103 00x—6 10 0
Kison, Hernandez (6), Demery (8) and Sanguillen; Roberts (7-12) and Edwards. L—Kison (9-6). HR—Robertson (9th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

California ..... 021 100 000—4 7 0
Chicago ..... 212 000 20x—5 10 0
Kasmer, Lange (3), Brewer (7) and Rodriguez; Wortzerich, Hamilton (4) and Downing. W—Hamilton (3-3). L—Kasmer (3-11).

Boston ..... 003 000 100—4 9 1
Milwaukee ..... 000 000 100—1 5 2
Wise (15-8) and Fisk; Slaton (11-11) and Porter. HR—Hegan 2 (3d, 4th).

New York ..... 000 222 000—6 9 1
Cleveland ..... 200 100 000—3 8 3
Medich, Lyle (7) and Munson; Hood, Bibby (6) and Ashby. W—Medich (10-12). L—Hood (4-8). HR—Nettles (16th), Munson (8th).

Minnesota ..... 000 000 002— 2 7 1
Kansas City ... 311 002 10x—10 13 0
Albury, Johnson (5), Decker (7) and Roof, Borgmann (4); Splittorff, McDaniel (7), Briles (9) and Martinez. W—Splittorff (5-6). L—Albury (8-7). HR—Patek (4th), Soderholm (7th).

Baltimore ..... 000 006 000 1—7 12 2
Detroit ..... 200 001 002 0—6 12 0
Cuellar, Garland (6), Jackson (8), Miller (9) and Hendricks; Rubio, Fenz (6), Reynolds (10) and Freehan W—Miller (3-2). L—Reynolds (0-2). HR—Brown (16).

Oakland ..... 000 010 002—10 12 0
Texas ..... 100 000 000— 1 4 2
Blue (15-8) and Fosse; Umbarger, Moore (5), Thomas (7) Foucault (8) and Sundberg. L—Umbarger (4-5). HR—Williams 2 (15th, 16th), Rudi (18th).

Thoroughbred Racing Has Its Big and Little Money Games

By Steve Cady

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y., Aug. 8 (NYT).—Not long ago, a busy tout service informed its clients it had been "given the green light" to release exclusive word on a guaranteed New York winner.

"I have been sworn to absolute secrecy," the tout wrote, "but I must classify this longshot sleeper as the strongest, most powerful betting tool of the year! I can tell you this regarding this super sensational horse. It's a 2-year-old, a first-time starter, the best one in a barn full of classy thoroughbreds, their big hope for next year's Triple Crown—and no one knows a thing about him."

Naturally. The cost for this goodie? A mere $5 advance payment, plus the client's "solemn oath" to include the tout in the proceeds of a $10 win wager, said proceeds to be mailed immediately after the betting coup. That's the flaky side of racetrack touting. The easy-buck hustle where the gulls are nothing more than sitting ducks. The high-class touting takes place at auctions like the Saratoga Yearling Sales, whose 55th annual run winds up a four-night stand here tonight.

There's one slight difference. The ante is higher in the yearling game, and the rewards unlimited. Two summers ago, Leroy Jolley and his father, Moody, advised John Greer to bid $20,000 here for a Florida-bred colt by What A Pleasure.

Bad Walker

Most of the serious shoppers had marked "no" in their catalogues because the colt had "errors" in his conformation. For one thing, he toed out—walked with his front feet angled outward. The colt turned out to be Foolish Pleasure: champion 2-year-old, best 3-year-old now, winner of the Kentucky Derby and $971,187 in purses as the most illustrious graduate of the Saratoga Yearling Sales since Man O War.

"You watch how they handle their feet," said Leroy Jolley, Foolish Pleasure's trainer. "You look for a horse with bright eyes and a bold, strong walk. You look and look, and finally they lead one out and there's something that just hits you."

Jolley and his father were at the yearling barns, inspecting the merchandise. The son ran his hands down a colt's front legs, bent the knees, stepped aside to watch as a stableband walked the yearling back and forth.

"All right, thank you," the trainer said, scribbling "ankles" on the sales-catalogue page devoted to the horse he had just checked.

Like the price of groceries, the price of blue-chip yearlings has soared. In 1943, the average price paid for a Saratoga yearling was $3,028. It jumped to $8,336 in 1953, to $12,615 in 1963 and to $42,718 in 1973, the year Foolish Pleasure went for $20,000. Last month, at the Keeneland Summer Sales in Kentucky, a full brother of Majestic Prince brought $715,000. And six-figure price tags are commonplace here this week.

Shoppers at Keeneland and Saratoga aren't looking for a horse that can win a claiming race or win an allowance race at, say, Shenandoah Downs. They're shooting for the moon. Looking for a colt that can win the Kentucky Derby or a filly that can dominate her division. Bargains such as Foolish Pleasure, crooked toes and all, or Dearly Precious, another Florida-bred who sold here last summer for $22,000 and is now the nation's best 2-year-old filly.

So far this year, Saratoga graduates have won 33 stakes races worth $1.6 million in the United States and overseas. And Fasig-Tipton, the horse-auction company that runs the show here, isn't letting the buyers forget it.

Each night, before the chauffeured Bentleys and Mercedes-Benzes and Cadillacs roll away from the sales pavilion, there is much talk by the salesmen about "good families" and "black types" (i.e., equine ancestors whose bold-face type in the catalogue indicates stakes successes) and "handsome individuals" deserving of more consideration.

"Let's give him plenty of time," says John Finny, president of Fasig-Tipton, when the bidding on a colt by Hail to Reason stalls at $85,000. "There's one could be worth most anything." The bidding revives, and the colt goes for $100,000.

On a son of Damascus, hoarsely shouted calls of "Here!" come from sharp-eyed spotters around the pavilion as the bidding shoots quickly to a final $101,000. And when Sham's full brother steps into the ring on opening night, the auctioneer rests his gavel on the high pulpit and says dramatically, "I have a bid for one-hundred thousand."

Ogden M. (Dinny) Phipps, vice-chairman of the New York Racing Association, has tried to flatten the opposition with what the horse people call a "sledge hammer" opening bid. The gambit falls, and Phipps winds up as underbidder to the British Bloodstock Agency of Ireland at $127,000.

Before it's over, the pricetags will be much higher than that. But the bargain-hunters won't despair, knowing the next hip number led into the ring could be another Foolish Pleasure.

"He still toes out when he walks," said Jolley, "but you don't mind if they can run. It's not a walking race."

ONE of the BEST GYMNASIUMS in PARIS
SALLE DES CHAMPS-ELYSEES
55 bis Rue de Ponthieu, Paris-8e.
MODERN EQUIPMENT
PHYSICAL FITNESS - SAUNA - OXYGENATION - SOLARIUM
Medical Massages and Gymnastics.
Special yearly contracts/rates for company groups: From Fr. 300/600 per person, according to the number of participants.
Open in August.

THE IRISH HOSPITALS
PROMOTE
INTERNATIONAL GOODWILL THROUGH RACING



NEXT DRAWING ON THE
IRISH SWEEPS CAMBRIDGESHIRE
RUN AT NEWMARKET, ENGLAND, 4th OCTOBER, 1975
FOUR SWEEPS ANNUALLY

IRISH SWEEPS LINCOLN	Doncaster	March
IRISH SWEEPS DERBY	Curragh	June
IRISH SWEEPS CAMBRIDGESHIRE	Newmarket	October
SWEEPS HURDLE	Leopardstown	December

IN EACH DRAW ONE SUPER PRIZE OF
£ 400,000
and many prizes of £75,000, £20,000 and £10,000 plus thousands of smaller prizes
CLOSES 16th SEPT. 1975
RECEIPTS ISSUED
PRIZEWINNERS NOTIFIED WORLDWIDE
FULL TICKET £2 OR LOCAL CURRENCY EQUIVALENT SUBSCRIPTION
Visitors to Continental Countries and temporary residents desiring to participate apply to:—
SECRETARY, ASSOCIATED HOSPITALS
DEPT. (H.T.), HOSPITALS BUILDINGS, BALLSBRIDGE, DUBLIN 4, IRELAND
Remittances must be made payable to:
SECRETARY, ASSOCIATED HOSPITALS

Art Buchwald

Political Poll—1775

(As part of the bicentennial celebration, we are happy to reprint a poll Mr. Buchwald took in 1775 when he was covering radical agitation in the 13 colonies.)

WASHINGTON—The political pollster has become such an important part of the American scene that it is hard to imagine how this country was ever able to function without him.

What would have happened, for example, if there had been political pollsters in the early days of this country?



Buchwald

This is how the results might have turned out:

When asked if they thought the British were doing a good job in administering the colonies, this is how a cross section of the people responded.

British doing good job... 63 per cent.

Not doing good job... 22 per cent.

Don't know... 15 per cent.

The next question: "Do you think the dumping of tea in the Boston harbor by militants helped or hurt the taxation laws in the New World?"

Hurt the cause of taxation... 79 per cent.

Helped the cause... 12 per cent.

Didn't think it would make any difference... 9 per cent.

"What do you think our image is in England after the Minutemen attacked the British at Lexington?"

Minutemen hurt our image in England... 80 per cent.

Gave British new respect for colonies... 10 per cent.

Undecided... 10 per cent.

* * *

"Which of these two Georges can do more for the colonies—George III or George Washington?"

George III... 76 per cent.

George Washington... 14 per cent.

Others... 10 per cent.

It is interesting to note that 80 per cent of the people questioned had never heard of George Washington before.

The next question was: "Do you think the Declaration of Independence as it is written is a good document or a bad one?"

Good document... 10 per cent.

Bad document... 12 per cent.

No opinion... 78 per cent.

A group of those polled felt that the Declaration of Independence had been written by a bunch of radicals and that publishing it at this time would only bring harsher measures from the British.

When asked whether or not the best way to bring about reforms was through terrorism or redress by the crown, an overwhelming proportion of colonists felt appeals should be made to the King.

Reforms through petition... 24 per cent.

Reforms through acts of terrorism... 8 per cent.

Don't know... 66 per cent.

* * *

The pollsters then asked what the public thought was the most crucial issue of the time

Trade with foreign nations... 65 per cent.

Crime in the streets... 20 per cent.

The independence issue... 15 per cent.

The survey also went into the question of Patrick Henry.

"Do you think Patrick Henry did the right thing in demanding liberty or death?"

Did a foolhardy thing and was a troublemaker... 53 per cent.

Did a brave thing and made his point... 23 per cent.

Should have gone through the courts... 6 per cent.

Don't know... 8 per cent.

On the basis of the results of the poll, the militant colonists decided they did not have enough popular support to foment a revolution and gave up the idea of creating a United States of America.

Census in France Puts Population At 52,590,000

PARIS, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—The population of France has risen to 52,590,000—an increase of nearly 3 million since the last official count in 1968—but the number of Parisians has dropped, a government report on the 1975 census said.

The new count confirmed that France has topped the 50-million mark, an objective of the late Gen. Charles de Gaulle in his campaign to restore French greatness in the 1960s. His longer-term target was 100 million.

The report also showed that Paris has lost 300,000 residents since 1968, leaving a current population of 3,978,000 in the city and its inner suburbs. There is, nevertheless, a population boom in the modern outer suburbs.

The census, carried out in February, shows that, while France's population has advanced from 49,750,000 in 1968, the rate of growth has fallen off sharply to 0.8 per cent a year from 1.2 per cent in 1962-1968.

The sunny Côte d'Azur and the combined Rhône valley and Alpine winter-sports region are among the places of greatest population increase, while rural central France, the north and industrial Lorraine show the lowest rise.

French Drug Seizures

PARIS, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—Customs officers at Orly Airport have siezed 202 kilos of drugs worth about 3 million francs ($680,000) in the last two months, the police said. Twenty-three persons were arrested.

'Reggae,' she said, smiling diplomatically... Does one do it with a partner, by oneself, or what? The ambassador, who had begun to sway ever so slightly, cranked her arms. Her eyes danced. 'Well, you know,' she said, 'you sort of do your own thing.'

Jamaica Puts Its Best Legs Forward in Paris

By Irving Marder



Agence France-Presse.

Carmen Yvonne Parris

PARIS (IHT).—Only a sexist pig, probably, would point out that the new Jamaican ambassador to France has one of the nicest pairs of legs east of the Lido. On the other hand, or foot, only a blind man would deny that the Diplomatic Corps can stand a little sprucing up. And obviously, Carmen Yvonne Parris, who has just arrived from Jamaica, didn't get here on the strength of her legs, admirable as they are: they are also functional. They had taken her from Brown's Town, her birthplace, to the University of Toronto, to Oxford, to Columbia University and back to Kingston.

As the French press noted when she presented her credentials at the Elysee Palace earlier this week, Miss Parris is the first woman ambassador to be assigned here. Chatting with a visitor the other day in her embassy near the Etoile, the new envoy was not inclined to make a big thing of this singularity. Her style is cool. Slim and chic, café-au-lait in a coral-pink linen dress—she brought a note of milder Caribbean latitudes into an afternoon, that could only be called tropical.

"Yes," she said, smiling (she smiles a lot), "it's hotter here just now than it is at home. Our weather is less humid, I think. We have a short rainy season—it rains for about two hours every day and then stops abruptly." Nature, one gathers, has been kind to Jamaica—as it has been kind to Miss Parris. Her career has followed a rising line from the beginning. Born in 1927, she is the younger of two sisters. Her mother, the widow of a Jamaica businessman, decided that both girls had better be educated abroad—"We had no university in Jamaica in those days, you see." Her voice has the Caribbean lilt with a hint of a British inflection. Her sister, who is now a lawyer, attended McGill, in Montreal, and Carmen chose Toronto. "When I returned from Canada, in 1951, I went into government service. Then from 1954 to '55, I was at Oxford, studying public administration."

The year in New York, at Columbia's Graduate School, seems to have left mixed feelings—"those long subway trips" downtown are evidently burned into her memory. Leaving Fun City, she returned to her homeland and, during the next decade, worked in "seven ministries," at the kind of job any bright young official might be expected to do in any small island state just emerging into nationhood.

Having spent several years in Jamaica's External Affairs Ministry she was tapped for the plum job in Paris last January. She had been here a couple of times on visits and had been studying French "for years." But—a deprecating smile and a sigh—"I'm afraid that I don't speak it very well, yet. Yes, I'm a little self-conscious about my accent, I suppose. But I'm working on it." As for the ambassadorial job itself, she has barely unpacked, and therefore cannot be expected to have got her teeth very deeply into it—"I'm still living in a hotel. I've found an apartment but it's not quite ready yet."

The Jamaican community in France is small, but she is also accredited to Switzerland and to Unesco, so there will be plenty to keep her busy. France is important to her country, she said, because (among other reasons) of its role in the European Common Market—Jamaica is, of course, a member of the British Commonwealth and its trade links with the market are solid. And though Jamaica is a small island—its area is less than that of Connecticut—it is far from negligible in global terms. Although things like rum and ginger come most readily to mind, Jamaica is also the world's largest producer of bauxite, the principal source of aluminum.

It appears, then, that her chief duties as her country's envoy will be the traditional ones of showing the flag and making friends. What, one wondered, does the new ambassador do to relax—does she enjoy theater, ballet, things like that? "Oh yes, certainly." What is her idea, of a really pleasant evening? Reading and at the same time listening to the music of Fausto Papetti—"he plays alto sax." Speaking of music, the mandatory question for any ambassador from her part of the world would be about calypso. "Yes," she said. "But that really originated, you know, in Trinidad." Then, how about —reggae, is it?

"Reggae," she said, smiling diplomatically—she pronounced it with a hard G. "Yes." Does one do it with a partner, by oneself, or what? The ambassador, who had begun to sway ever so slightly, cranked her arms. Her eyes danced. "Well, you know," she said, "you sort of do your own thing."

There would seem to be only one small cloud on the horizon as far as the Jamaican mission in Paris is concerned: the absence of *ackee*. Ackee is the national tree of Jamaica and its fruit is an essential component of Jamaica's national dish—swordfish and ackee. "No," said Miss Parris gently, "not swordfish—*salt*-fish cod. What does ackee *taste* like? "Something like scrambled eggs." Is she pining for it? She smiled. "No, I don't think so." And is it really unobtainable in Paris—even on the Rue Mouffetard, where you can get fresh mangoes, plaintains, and okra? "Well," said the ambassador, "you can get it in cans."

The embassy's receptionist bolted out of the room and returned a moment later with a can labeled "Jamaican Ackee." Just out of the refrigerator, it was marvelously cold.

PEOPLE: Justice Douglas Leaves Hospital for Home



Justice Douglas

After 15 weeks as a physical therapy patient in New York City, Supreme Court Justice **William O. Douglas** left for his secluded summer home in Goose Prairie, Wash. He and his wife **Cathleen**, made a quiet, early-morning departure from New York University Medical Center, where the doctors said that Douglas had "completed the first phase of rehabilitation" for an arm and leg affected by a paralytic stroke last New-Year's Eve. "He can walk between 100 and 150 feet with assistance," a spokesman said. He added that this could mean the help of either a cane or another person would be needed. Doctors said that the 76-year-old justice would continue therapy as an outpatient and is expected to continue to improve.

* * *

Wearing his beard of several months, **John Ehrlichman** showed up at a Santa Fe, N.M., newspaper, the New Mexican, to deny reports in what he called "an Eastern scandal tabloid" or "news rag"—the National Tattler—that he had deserted his family in Seattle, "gone hippie," lives in a Santa Fe "ghetto" and has a woman as a "constant companion." Free while he appeals his two Watergate felony convictions, Ehrlichman has been living in Santa Fe since last spring despite the Pueblo Indians' rejection of his offer to do volunteer legal research on their land titles. "There is no truth to these innuendo attempts to link me romantically with Ms. **Priscilla Hoback** of Canyon Road," Ehrlichman told the newspaper. He called their relationship a "casual friendship." Ms. Hoback is a potter with a shop in the Canyon Road artists' and craftsmen's quarter. He was not "strolling" with her, Ehrlichman said, in the quarter and had been there only once "with a friend's son to fly kites." In Seattle, **Jeanne Ehrlichman**, said: "I'm not going to comment" when asked about reports of a formal separation or divorce. "I'm not going to talk," she said with a good-humored laugh. The New York Times reports. "I don't need it."

* * *

Kelly-Jane Hatch, 2, of Chelmsford, England, was feeling a bit bruised Friday morning. She had just come home from hospital treatment after diving from her bedroom window 15 feet into an empty goldfish pond. But that didn't stop her from throwing stones at a photographer or flooding the kitchen floor when she tried to climb into the washing machine. In the two years of her life, Little Miss Mischief, as the neighbors call her, has: tried to marinate her cat in a sauce of eggs, flour and ham; tried to bake her puppy in the oven after her father joked that "the larder's empty. We have to eat the dog"; put her kitten on the record player turntable and shrieked with laughter as it spun around; blacked out a supermarket by pulling the master switch; pelted her parents with eggs; drunk a half bottle of rum, and tried to paint the garden lawn with white paint. "She's tired at the moment," her mother **Elaine** said. "That's why she's being so good. She usually runs around with a knife."

* * *

Spiro Agnew is apparently out of the running for a Coors beer distributorship in East Texas, but former Texas Gov. **John Connally** and 5,000 other Texans who have applied still have a chance for one. Agnew and golfer **Doug Sanders** applied jointly for a Coors distributorship in Houston, where residents quaff 15 million cases of beer annually. Although Coors, of Golden, Colo., said that Agnew would be considered equally with other applicants, rules of the Texas Alcoholic Beverages Commission would seem to block his bid. An ABC spokesman said that the rules require beer distributors to have been residents of Texas for three years prior to making application and forbid granting a distributorship to those sentenced within two years as a result of a felony conviction. Agnew pleaded nolo contendere to federal tax evasion on Oct. 10, 1973.

* * *

Princesse Caroline of Monaco was elected Girl of the Year in a survey conducted by the Milan magazine Il Settimanale. Another princess, **Anne** of England, topped a parallel list of people "out"—along with **Henry Kissinger**.

* * *

Rep. **Wilbur Mills**, D. Ark., still recovering from a bout with alcoholism, faces a trial Aug. 2[illegible] that could result in his ouster from the Masons. Grand Master **Lee Overstreet** said that the proceedings were brought because of Mills's drinking and escapades with stripper Fanne Fox. "I can't talk to you about it, I just can't talk to you about it," Mills, a 32d-degree Mason, told the Associated Press. "I'll tell you all about it after it's over." However, Overstreet said: "We make efforts to police the internal affairs of our fraternal organization."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES, AUG. 9, 1975

EBS51BL | MDB51RZ | REN02DZ
HAM0CRH | ML505CH | WCZ51AA
JLT03AA | PRW52KB

MESSAGES, AUG. 8, 1975

ABS01CL | LAB03AC | WDP54CH
ASG55DD | MCR02BD | WSH04CH
KAO52TQ | REY51SS

The above are coded messages from home for subscribing travelers off itinerary in Europe. For details, America Calling, Pompton Lakes, N.J. 07442.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

LIFE SALESMEN WANTED 6 qualified salesmen wanted to represent an established European agency for America's oldest Life Insurance company, Mutual of New York. Excellent products, bonuses, expense allowance, stateside vacations, and retirement. Write: MONY, Box 11,377, Herald, Paris.

THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES. On sale in Paris Monday morning at all Drugstores Publicis Neuilly, Opera, Smith's, Brentano's, New Store, Kiosks. F. 20. Subscriptions. F. 15. Lowest price ever. Mr. Hart, Paris. Tel.: 553-97-89.

PROPOSE TO HER at the Paris Inter-Continental. We have a live harp—A HARP!—for lunch or drinks or dinner in the open air Terrasse Fleurie 3 Rue de Castiglione.

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS meets Mon., Wed., Thur., 8:30 p.m. & Sat., 5 p.m. American Church, 65 Quai d'Orsay.

PEKINESE belonging to Mr. Van Buskirk found in Paris area. Call: U.S. Consular section.

USC STUDENTS. CALL: LONDON, 01 722 1376 FOR AUG 20-22. Return flight details from London.

PERSONALS

ELKE HAPPY BIRTHDAY! You're wonderful & we love you! Daddy, Pandy & Barry.

SHOPPING

LANZ—Leading in dirndl dresses; Loden styles, worldwide. SALZBURG-WIEN-INNSBRUCK.

DON'T forget to visit SIR ANTHONY — VIENNA — INNSBRUCK. European notions for fashionable men.

BOOKS

PAPERBACK by mail. 38-page catalog from Paperback Galaxy. Box 364, Winnipeg, Canada.

EDUCATION

COLUMBUS INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE

A two-year Liberal Arts University in Sevilla, Spain. Freshman Sophomore curriculum. American Faculty. Dormitory-Boarding. Special program in equitation and archaeology. Columbus International College, Avda. de la Victoria, 43, Sevilla, Spain. Tel.: 610-527 & 613-916.

PARIS-AMERICAN ACADEMY. School of Language-Fine & Performing Arts. Enrolling for academic year 15 Oct.-1 June. Tuition, $3,000, includes course of study, lodging in private apartment, weekends and many extra academic activities. People from all nations welcomed. Write or phone: 9 Rue des Ursulines, Paris-5e. Tel.: 325-08-91, 325-35-09.

BE A NEW SUBSCRIBER and save up to 47% of the newsstand price

(Depending on your country of residence.)

After the specific introductory period chosen, regular renewal rates will be applied.

	6 Mos.	3 Mos.		6 Mos.	3 Mos.
Africa, French sp. countries (air) .$	72.50	40.50	Libya (air) ....$	85.50	47.00
Africa, oth. (air) .$	114.00	63.00	Luxembourg L.Fr.	2,025.00	1,125.00
Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco (air)..$	62.00	34.50	Malagasy (air) ..$	97.50	54.00
Arabian Gulf (air) $	114.00	63.00	Mexico (air) ....$	114.00	63.00
Austria (air) .Sch.	975.00	525.00	Netherlands ....Fl.	142.00	79.00
Belgium ....B.Fr.	2,025.00	1,125.00	New Zealand (air) $	146.00	81.00
Canada (air) ....$	114.00	63.00	Norway (air) N.Kr.	295.00	161.00
Denmark (air) D.Kr.	319.00	176.00	Pakistan (air) ..$	114.00	63.00
France .......F.F.	206.00	112.00	Persian Gulf (air) $	114.00	63.00
Germany (air) D.M.	139.00	75.00	Portugal (air) Es.	1,425.00	787.00
Great Britain ....£	16.50	9.05	Saudi Arabia (air) $	85.50	47.00
Greece (air) .Dr.	1,550.00	862.00	Singapore (air) .$	136.00	75.00
India (air) ......$	114.00	63.00	Sri Lanka (air) .$	114.00	63.00
Iran, Iraq (air) .$	85.50	47.00	Spain (air) .Ptas.	3,200.00	1,815.00
Ireland ....£	16.50	9.00	Sweden (air) S.Kr.	232.00	127.00
Israel (air) .....$	85.50	47.00	Switzerland ..S.Fr.	150.00	82.00
Italy ......Lire	37,500.00	21,000.00	Thailand (air) ..$	136.50	75.00
Japan, Korea (air) $	136.00	75.00	Turkey (air) ....$	59.00	32.00
Lebanon (air) ...$	85.00	47.00	U.A.R. (air) ....$	85.50	47.00
			U.S.A. (air) ....$	97.50	54.00
			U.S.S.R. (air) ...$	59.00	33.00

9-8-75

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Please send the newspaper by mail for ☐ 6 mos. ☐ 3 mos. ☐ 12 mos. rate (to x 2)

Saving 25% of the regular subscription rate.

NAME ....

ADDRESS ....

IMPORTANT: PAYMENT MUST BE ENCLOSED WITH ORDER to: International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, 75380 PARIS Cedex 08, France. For accounting purposes, pro-forma invoices are available on request.

THIS OFFER FOR FIRST-TIME SUBSCRIBERS

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

EDUCATION

BALEARES INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL. Lovely Mediterranean island Majorca. Superb modern buildings, sports, sound American-British studies, Kindergarten plus grades 1-12. Full university preparation SAT; CEEB; GCE; O and A levels. Full dormitory and boarding. Calvo Sotelo 599, Cala Mayor, Palma de Mallorca, Spain. Tel.: 23 41 31 or 23 69 68.

SEA PINES ABROAD

American Preparatory School in the Salzburg Alps. Co-ed, grades 9-12. Boarding. Travel. High academics. Catalog. Write: Sea Pines Abroad, 5324 Faistenau, Salzburg, Austria.

ST. STEPHEN'S SCHOOL, ROME. A co-educational day and boarding school in Rome's archaeological center "ACCREDITED BY THE NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES". Strong academic program and preparation for college entrance, small classes, extracurricular activities, frequent educational excursions. Tuition, room and full board: $4,950. Apply: The Headmaster, St. Stephen's School, Via Aventina 3, Rome 00153, Italy. Tel.: 575340 or 5740851.

TRANSACTIONAL ANALYSIS: 2 workshops at a chateau in Normandy, Aug. 19, How we grow, Aug. 20-22: Personal change Problem solving. Call: Théracie, Ecouche Tel.: 16 (34) 35 12 01.

CONVERSATION / GRAMMAR. French professor. Tel.: Paris, 540-45-80, 8 p.m. on.

CAR RENTALS

LOWEST PRICE IN AUSTRIA. Autohansa, Franzensbruecken St. 8. Tel.: 24 16 94, Vienna.

CAR LEASING

SPECIAL COMMON MARKET RATES Mercedes 230, DM 745 (52%) and up monthly. Also VW, Opel, etc. European Head Office, Auto Sixt GmbH, 8 Munich 22, Seitzstr. 9-11. Tel.: 22 33 33. Telex: 05 22753, Germany.

AUTOMOBILES

1973, MODEL LINCOLN limousine, 8 passenger, 7,000 miles. Cost U.S. $24,000. Accept firm U.S. $10,000 located Zurich. Call: London, 878 0125.

TAX-FREE CARS

OPEL & GM and other leading makes. Worldwide delivery. Registration & delivery from same day on. ICZKOVITS Clariden str. 36, CH-8027 ZURICH. Tel.: 25-76-10. Telex: 53444.

USED 1973 MODEL AMERICAN automobiles Chevrolet: Vega, Nova, Malibu, Impala, Buick, Apollo, Regal. Also available: New U.S. cars, Peugeots and Volvos at export prices. Tax-Free Car Shop 5 Frankfurt Main, Mainzer Landstr. 172, West Germany. Tel.: 0611-237292. Telex: 4189774.

A.I.C.I. TAX-FREE CARS. All European makes. European-Canadian and U.S. specs. The shortest delivery in Europe. P. Benoit, 15, 1040-Brussels. Tel.: 218-20-63. Telex: Amicar 23724.

ALLSTATE MOTORS, Wiesbaden, Germany. U.S. & European used cars. Tel.: (06121) 300001.

CAR SHIPPING

TRANSCAR worldwide car shipping. 1219 GENEVA, T.: 96 55 11, 37-38 Ave. du Lignon; 6082 KELSTERBACH, tel.: (06107) 2051 Frankfurt airport, Taubengrund 6; 8 MUNCHEN, tel.: 108911 36 41 42, Berlinerstrasse 11; 2800 BREMEN, tel.: (0421) 22 13 20, Martinistrasse 33; LONDON WIR-7FB, tel.: 01-734 31 91, Mitre House, 177 Regent Street; 156 ROME, T.: 4 19 522, Via di Pebbia 119-121.

SHIP YOUR CAR TO U.S.A. VIA ANTWERP AND SAVE. Free hotel accommodation. Regular sailings. JFK, McGuire Airport delivery. AMESCO, Kribbestraat 2, Antwerp. Tel.: 31 42 39. Paris office: 23 Rue Scheffer, 16e. Tel.: 704-73-60.

WHY PAY MORE? CARGO Int'l. 26 Ave. Opera, Paris. 742-56-36. (Also baggage shipping.)

TRANSCAR, 10 Rue Pergolèse, Paris (16e). Tel.: 704-42-84, 92-59. New York, 695 7061.

MOVING

ALLIED VAN LINES INTERNATIONAL FRANKFURT/M. Call: Bernie Schaal, 0611-392325, or 392350. Ims. 6 Frankfurt/M. Laerchenstr. 86, Germany.

DOOR-TO-DOOR all Europe by English staff. Chaffeys, Dvie 0 Maunes, Belgium. 015 216 216.

BAGGAGE SHIPPING

MOOR GENESTAL — LUGGAGE & CAR SYSTEM. LE HAVRE. B.P. 1409. Tel.: 42 53 11. Paris 15 R. d'Argenteuil. Tel.: 260 20 55.

WORLDWIDE SERVICE—RATES: HOMESHIP (car, bags, moving), 22 R. Trevise, Paris-9e. 824.75.40.

FOR SALE & WANTED

BEAUTIFUL STEEL YACHT approximately 110 x 22 x 8 feet. 200 tons, built to Lloyds 100 A1 plus with new certificate June 1975. 4 double cabins all with electric toilets, showers and baths. Double cabin and bath for captain. Singles for engineer and cook. Excellent crew quarters with showers and toilets. Complete yacht air-conditioned and centrally heated. Large dining saloon. Lounge and bar, electric galley. Deep freeze, 2 refrigerators. Stabilized. Fuel 30 tons, water 10 tons. Distillation plant for 2 tons fresh water daily. Two 550 h.p. V12 diesels giving good cruising 12 1/2 knots. Has crossed Atlantic at this speed. Two 65 h.p. diesels for two 32 Kva generators, radar, echo sounder, auto pilot, telephone, direction finder, Harrier and Walker logs. Two 8-man rafts, 2 speed boats. Amphibious car carried on deck. Electric davits, internal telephones. Completed regardless of cost. An excellent opportunity to obtain a practically new boat immediately in perfect condition. Expected charter fees in any 1 year: $150,000. Seen Cannes: 575 000. John Warden, Casa Maria Angelica, Hauts-de-Cagnes 06 France.

1973, FANN VAN CABIN Cruiser, Fly Bridge, 225 HP, sleeps 4 persons, toilet, fridge, fully equipped, trailer, American registration, excellent condition. 1972 CHEVROLET Caprice, 22,000 miles, air conditioned, tape, heavy duty transmission, hitch for trailer. Call: Paris 732-63-54.

TELEPRINTERS SIEMENS and ITT from the only specialist in Europe for first-class reconditioned teleprinters, 1,000 machines continually in stock. Export all over the world. Offer on inquiry: Preisser Fernschr. D2 Hamburg, Box 7406-43, Germany. Tx. 214215.

DIAMONDS

INVESTMENT DIAMONDS

Buy your diamonds at a rate far below wholesale prices. Buy diamonds for investment and for security against inflation. Our uncut diamonds are directly supplied from the mines and are cut in our own factory. Quality diamonds are guaranteed by a certificate. You are always welcome to exchange your diamond for a larger one. The range of our prices: from $3,000 up to $1,000,000. SINGER BROS. P.V.B.A., Schupstraat 9-11, B-2000, ANTWERP. Tel.: 031 33 23 98.

DIAMONDS

Fine diamonds in any price range at lowest wholesale prices direct from Antwerp. Full Guarantee. For free price list write: Joachim Goldenstein, Diamantexport, P.O. Box 34, 2000 Antwerp, Belgium. — Tel.: 31-33.26.60.

HOTELS-RESTAURANTS NIGHT CLUBS

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, HOTEL ACADEMIA, Pfeilgasse 3A. Budget accommodations. T.: 43 16 61 55. Tx.: 74832.

RESTAURANT STADTKRUG, Vienna's famous dining place. Traditional atmosphere. T.: 527955.

VIENNA—Krüger's Café. Walfischgasse 9, Bohemian atmosphere.

VIENNA—BATZENHAEUSL.—Int'l menu. Terrace. K. Lueger ring 12.

FRANCE

PARIS — Plaza Mirabeau★★★NN. 10 Ave. E.-Zola. 1-2-3-room flats, bath, kitchen, fridge. 577-72-00.

PARIS—Hôtel Athénes★★. 21 Rue d'Athènes, 9e. 574 00.55. Double-bath. $12 16.

GERMANY

FRANKFURT — SAVOY HOTEL. Downtown near main station Wiesenhuttenstr. 42. T.: 230511.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

HUNGARY 1975 More choice for less money. Departure from Vienna to Budapest from AS 690. Hotel reservations, rent-a-car, packages with private car. Day trips to Budapest AS 900. Visa procurement within 24 hours. Ask for detailed brochure "Hungary 1975" at Ibusz Travel-bureau A. 1010 Vienna, Kärntnerstr. 26. Telephone: 52 42 09.

ENCOUNTER OVERLAND a 12-13-week expedition from Nairobi to London via East Africa, Central Africa and Sahara, £465, inclusive. 280 Old Brompton Road, London, S.W.5. Tel.: 01-370 6845.

CHARTER A YACHT IN GREECE DIRECT from owner of a fleet: VALEF A Themistocleous 14 Piraeus. T. 4529572. Tx.: 212000.

LOW COST FLIGHTS

The International Herald Tribune cannot vouch for the reliability of the air services being advertised.

FLY ITSA, 67 Regent St. London, W.1. Tel.: 734 7424. Rokin 117, Amsterdam. Tel.: 25 60 44.

LOW COST FLIGHTS

GUARANTEED CHARTERS C.F.S. INTERNATIONAL Damrak 37, Amsterdam. Telephone: 224414, 244142.

AIR CHARTER SERVICE AGCIS (Since 1969), 5 R. d'Artois, Paris-8e, 1 floor up — 523.02.15 & 523.02.16.

WHEN FLYING contact Mrs. Ingrid Wehr for low cost fares to U.S., Australia, Africa and Far East by scheduled carrier. Also selected destinations of Europe. Mayfair Travel (Airline Agent), 31-32 Haymarket, London, S.W.1. Tel.: 01-839 1681 (4 lines). Telex: 916167.

MANY DESTINATIONS. Unity Travel Services Ltd., 130 Regent St., Carrington House, London, W.1. Tel.: 01-437 2665, 01-437 7929, 01-439 2578.

ECONOMY FLIGHTS almost worldwide. Sandmann Travel, 6 Frankfurt, Weserstr. 7, Germany.

WORLDWIDE DESTINATIONS. BRUSSELS: ISTC, Bld Bischoffsheim, 41. Tel.: 218 4550. AMSTERDAM: CTC, Keizersgracht, 168. Tel.: 22 66 23.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PRIVATE COMPANY with products in the sports, leisure, energy saving and industrial fields, seeks partners to exploit these products fully world wide. An investment of $15,000 will be required secured by patents in principal countries. A return of 25 per cent PA is envisaged. All replies will be answered by our attorneys in London and New York. Box 0476, IHT, 28 Great Queen Street, London, WC2.

LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF Indian fashion garments, scarves, bedspreads, handicrafts, can now serve your requirements direct from European stocks. Enquiries from wholesalers, retailers welcome. Correspondence from established agents-salesmen also invited. Contact: Europa Merchandising Co., Van Schoonbekestraat 1, B 2000 Antwerp, Belgium. Tel.: 37 74 94, cable: Euro Imports.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

ST.-GERMAIN-DES-PRES: Luxurious beautifully appointed studio-apartment, 40 sq.m., historical building, open fire, telephone, Fr. 2,000. No agency. Office hours: 633-55-30 or 633-12-04.

NEW APARTMENT, panoramic view, 75 sq.m., phone, park. Visit Aug. 9 only, 11 a.m.-6 p.m. Tel.: 579-44-59.

NO AGENT. Chic tiny duplex heart Paris, calm. Fr 1,500. 887-76-56.

RENT MY APARTMENT, LEFT BANK. Tel.: 325-08-91 & 325-35-09.

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

WEST SUBURB 1972 built country-style house, unfurnished, heated swimming pool, all kitchen appliances, expensively equipped and decorated. American school, bus, train St. Lazare, 4 bedrooms, living, dining room, family room, two bathrooms, two car garage, beautiful garden and terrace, etc. Adjacent golf semi-private tree tennis, carpets, private estate. Fr. 7,750 monthly charges included. Phone: 460-24-20 for appointment to view. Then London 397 1244, Mrs. Govett, for application.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

FRENCH PROVINCES

CABOURG: 5-bedroom villa, garden, on sea. Sept.-June $150 monthly. Tel.: Cabourg, 91-10-73.

AUSTRIA

FULL REAL ESTATE service for Austria, Flats, houses, offices. Alpha, Mariahilferstr. 136, 1150 Vienna. Tel.: 85 61 44-45.

VIENNA: FLATS, HOUSES, VILLAS. Tel.: 52-79-64. HODOSY, Graben 31.

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS—Your own home instead of a hotel room. "BRUGMANN SUN HOUSE," 40 Ave. Brugmann. High-class flats, including linen, daily upkeep, TV & phone upon request. For information, call days: 344-39-57.

GREAT BRITAIN

W.1: Modern 2-bed furnished flat £35 p.w. 2-year let. Write: BM 607, London, WC1, 01-242 2320.

HOLLAND

HOUSES TO RENT in AMSTERDAM, BUSSUM & UTRECHT areas. Pierre's Rental Agency, Kapittelweg 389, Hilversum. Tel.: 02150-12199.

RENTHOUSE INTERNATIONAL for 1st-class accommodation and offices. Tel.: Amsterdam, 020-448751.

INT'L HOUSING SERVICE. For the best furn. houses and flats. Amsterdam, T.: 020-729332/725849.

ITALY

AT HOME IN ROME. Luxury apartment house with furnished flats available for 1 week and more from $30 a day for two. Phone: 6794325, 6793450. Write: Palazzo al Velabro, Via del Velabro, 16, 00186 Rome.

PANORAMIC CHARMING furnished country house. Ten miles Florence. September-June. $275 p. month. Tel. 055/641331.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS AND SUBURBS

PRIVATE SELLS STUDIO in 15th, 40 sq.m. + terrace in duplex, 60 sq.m., kitchen, bath, new building. No agency. Call: Paris 205 94 75 evenings or write: Box 91,131, Herald, Paris.

FRENCH PROVINCES

CHATEAU, XVIIIe siecle, grand confort, salons, bibliothèque, salle à manger, cuisine équipée, 10 chambres, 5 bains, chambre indépendante avec bain, chauffage central, tennis, grand garage, maison, gardien, parc 15 hectares, très beaux arbres dans région caractère. 140 km. Paris. No agents. Box 91 140, Herald, Paris.

ITALY

TUSCANY: Houses in really beautiful unspoiled mountain villages. Anglo-Italian couple could oversee necessary renovation. Mary Iacobucci, 55026 Bagni di Lucca Formoli Italy.

ITALIAN RIVIERA / NEAR SAN REMO: Ancient village farmhouses for sale from $5,000. W.F. Dormann, 18100 Imperia-Torrazza, Italy. Tel.: 78726.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

GREECE

HYDRA ISLAND. Attractive luxury windmill house, 3 rooms, 2 bathrooms. $110,000. P. Doukasloustinianou 20 Athens 707.

SPAIN

CASTLE COSTA BRAVA. 20 miles from French border, near coast, new, deluxe comfort, swimming pool, tennis, private woods, 10,000 sq.m., interesting price, easy terms. Telephone: Zurich, 01-59 96 40.

SWITZERLAND

LENZERHEIDE: Luxury holiday apartments, 3 rooms plus bath and kitchen, mortgage, quick sale also to non-Swiss residents. Please contact: Tel.: 01 60 11 10, ex. 284.

PERSONNEL WANTED

FOR MORE EXECUTIVE POSITIONS, LOOK UNDER "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES": PAGE 4.

MUST READING FOR ALL RETIRED SERVICEMEN

We invite your inquiries for complete details as to how you may join other retired officers and those who have discovered a new high income in Europe by doing what they have always done.

COUNSELING SERVICEMEN

If you are selected, our training program will ensure your success in a career field offering unlimited earning potential and the maximum in professional satisfaction. All inquiries will be answered and interviews will be scheduled at your earliest convenience.

Apply in confidence:

MACKLE BROTHERS DIVISION THE DELTONA CORPORATION Developers and builders of the most desirable, totally planned communities in Florida. FRANKFURT/MAIN Cronstettenstr. 66. Phone: 59 04 29.

DAIRY PLANT MANAGER-SPAIN

Unusual opportunity for right person with substantial full product dairy plant processing experience including scheduling, purchasing, shipping, quality control, personnel supervision. Spanish language desirable. Salary plus substantial fringe benefits including housing. Send resume to: 155 W.52 St., room 1815, New York City, 10020.

PRUDENTIAL

Invites brokers to sell Life and Annuity business in key European markets to American civilians (non-military). Tel.: Germany 06121-48684.

PERSONNEL WANTED

SUPPLY SPECIALIST

Experience in military supply and knowledge of military supply procedures is mandatory. Assignment will be West Germany in the Bonn area. For further information interested parties should send resumé to: AMECOM, 5353 Mechernich, Bleiberg Kaserne, Postfach 220-10, West Germany. Or contact: Mechernich. Tel.: 02443/2663.

PUBLIC RELATIONS IN SWITZERLAND. Experienced PR Director for Private Schools: Publications, news releases, alumni relations, fund drives, student recruitment. Apply: Chancellor, American College, 1854 Leysin, Switzerland.

SCIENCE AND MATH TEACHER with interest in dance and music for residence in girls' dormitory. Write or call: Mr. Stevens, The American School in Switzerland 6926 Montagnola. Tel.: (091) 54 64 71.

GOOD LOOKING GUYS AND GALS 20-34, for product demonstrator in American military stores in Europe. Travel, have fun & earn $250 or more weekly! Send resumé, photo: Box 11,210, Herald, Paris.

REQUIRE IMMEDIATELY YOUNG English-speaking man, familiar with American supermarket merchandise to do cashier work. 4 Ave. Gabriel, Paris 75008.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MANAGER INTERNATIONAL, years experience, MBA Dipl.-Ing. PE. Fluent English, German, Turkish. Seeks fully responsible position. Write: P.O.B. 25[illegible] Los Angeles, California 900[illegible].

ENGLISH - HISTORY TEACHER MA, 7 years experience, resident Vienna. U.S. citizen, married, fluent German. Available immediately. Telephone: Vienna 0222-2448234.

FREELANCE FILM EDITOR (English) seeks engagement. Past credits include sound and mute editing. Tel.: London 907 1804.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, age 18, fluent German, some French, seeks position as au-pair girl in France or French speaking Switzerland. Box 659, I.H.T., 6 Frankfurt/M., Gr. Eschenheimer Str. 43.

PARIS FAMILIES and/or agents wanted by au-pairs from Japan. Write: SISA, Suite 5, Tsutsujida Mansions, 25-7, Daizawa 5-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 155, Japan.

HELP WANTED

AU-PAIR, 2 small children; light housekeeping; N.Y. suburbs. Paid own fare. $25/week. Carill, 8 Wellington Terrace, White Plains, N.Y. 10607, U.S.A.

PLACE YOUR CLASSIFIED AD OR ENTER YOUR SUBSCRIPTION at our office nearest you

AUSTRIA: Mr. McKim White, Bankgasse-8, Rm 215, Vienna 1. (Tel.: 63-84-06.)

BELGIUM: Mr. Bill Finnerty, 33 Ave. de la Toison d'Or, 1050 Brussels. (Tel.: 427-34-42.)

BRITISH ISLES, SCANDINAVIA: Contact: Paris Office for subscriptions. For advertising only contact: Jeanette Dulieu, I.H.T., 28 Great Queen Street, London WC2. (Tel.: 242 6593.)

GERMANY: Contact: Paris Office for subscriptions. For advertising only contact: Miss Caspari, I.H.T., Grosse Eschenheimer Strasse 43, Frankfurt-M. (Tel.: 28 36 78. Telex: 416721, IHT D.)

GREECE, TURKEY, ISRAEL: Mr. Jean-Claude Rennesson, Pindarou 26, Athens. (Tel.: 618-397.)

ITALY: Mr. Antonio Sambrotta, 55 Via della Mercede, 00187 Rome. (Tel.: 679 34-37.)

MIDDLE EAST: (Not Iran, Gulf States). Mr. Rateeb Shangee, P.O. Box 155,178 BEIRUT, Lebanon (send all Mail to Paris office during continued postal difficulties). Tel.: Beirut, office: 344 627, home: 302.844. Telex: 20448.

MOROCCO: Mr. R. A. Slaoui, 2 Rue Murdoch, Casablanca. (Tel.: 27.36.85 or 22.00.98.)

NETHERLANDS: Mr. A. Teeling, Den Brielstraat 12, Amsterdam 1015. (Tel.: 828585. Telex: 13441.)

PORTUGAL: Mrs. Rita Ambar, 32, Rua das Janelas Verdes, Lisbon. (Tel.: 672793 & 662544.)

SOUTH AFRICA: Mr. Charles H. Smith, 701 Pan African House, 77 Trove St., Johannesburg 2001, South Africa. (Tel.: 230717. Telex: 8.4813.)

SPAIN: Mr. Rafael G. Palacios, Plaza Conde del Valle de Suchil, 7-2°, Madrid 15. (Tel.: 447.44 00.)

SWITZERLAND: Mr. Marshall Walter, Chemin des Bleuets 5, 1012 Lausanne. Tel.: [illegible] 28-091.

U.S.A.: Mr. Frank Tortorello, International Herald Tribune, 444 Madison Ave., New York 10022. (Tel.: (212) 752-38-[illegible].)

FRANCE & OTHER COUNTRIES: 21 Rue de Berri, 75380-Paris-Cedex 08. Tel.: 225-28-90. Telex: 28509.

* Classified Ads * Subscriptions * Renewals

PROMPT AND EFFICIENT SERVICE IF YOU PLACE YOUR CLASSIFIED AD BY MAIL

Send this coupon to the nearest I.H.T. office together with text of your ad. You will be advised by return mail of exact cost of your ad in your local currency. (For your guidance the basic rate is U.S. $4.95 per line, there are 30 letters, signs or spaces per line. Minimum space: 2 lines.

Name: ....

Address: ....